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OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF AUSTRALIA.

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,
CANBERRA,

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OFFICIAL

YEAR BOOK

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

No. 29.—1936.

Prepared under Instructions from
The Honorable the Treasurer,

BY

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PREFACE.

By the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered "to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to Census and Statistics." In the exercise of the power so conferred, a "Census and Statistics Act" was passed in 1905, and in the year following, the "Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics" was created. The first Official Year Book was published early in 1908. The publication here presented is the twenty-ninth Official Year Book issued under the authority of the Commonwealth Government.

The synopsis on pp. vii to xxi immediately following shows the general arrangement of the work. The special index (following the usual general index) provided at the end of the volume, together with certain references given in the various Chapters, will assist in tracing in previous issues matter which, owing to limitations of space, has been omitted or is not printed fully in the present volume.

Economic and financial conditions during recent years have caused a demand for new information, or information expressed in new terms, concerning many matters of finance, trade, production and population, and some progress has been made in the later volumes towards bringing closer to present day requirements the Chapters dealing with these branches of statistics while the Appendix furnishes a summary, brought up to the latest available date, of the chief events in connexion with the financial crisis. It is not proposed to refer here to the whole of the new matter or to the new treatment of existing matter incorporated in the present volume, but attention may be drawn to the following:—

- Chapter XIII.—Repatriation—Review of war pensions legislation.
- Chapter XV.—Population—Incorporation of details relating to the dwellings in which the people were living at the date of the Census.
- Chapter XVI.—Vital Statistics—Causes of death classified according to the Intermediate Classification, or the "minimum nomenclature," covering 85 main causes or groups of causes, for the purpose of international comparisons.
- Chapter XVIII.—Mineral Industry—Production and utilization of coal in Australia.

Statistics in respect of Commonwealth Oversea Trade and Finance will be found more valuable inasmuch as figures have been inserted in this issue for the last completed year, viz., 1935-36.

The present issue contains a specially contributed article, dealing with "Australian Population Mortality" placed at the end of Chapter XXVIII.—Miscellaneous.

All rates, etc., based on the mean population in the various chapters of this volume have been revised in accordance with the results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933.

Later information which has come to hand since the various Chapters were sent to press has been incorporated in the Appendix (p. 950).

The material contained in each issue is always carefully examined, but it would be idle to hope that all error has been avoided. I shall be grateful to those who will be kind enough to point out defects or make suggestions.

My best thanks are due to the State Statisticians, who have collected and compiled the data on which the greater part of the information given in the Year Book is based. Thanks are also due to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State Departments, and to others, who have kindly, and often at considerable trouble, supplied information.

I wish to express my keen appreciation of the valuable work performed by Mr. J. Barry, the Editor of the Year Book, and of the services rendered by the officers in charge of the various branches of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, upon whom has devolved the duty of revising the Chapters relative to their respective branches.

ROLAND WILSON,
Commonwealth Statistician.

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,
Canberra, November, 1936.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA.

Heading.		Year.						
		1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Population(a)	Males	1,247,050	1,736,617	2,004,836	2,382,232	2,799,462	3,332,577	3,421,774
	Females	1,059,977	1,504,368	1,826,977	2,191,554	2,711,532	3,220,029	3,331,340
	Persons	2,306,730	3,240,985	3,831,813	4,573,786	5,510,994	6,552,606	6,753,114
Births	No.	80,004	110,187	102,945	122,193	136,198	118,509	111,325
	Rate	35.20	34.47	27.16	27.21	24.95	18.16	16.55
Deaths	No.	33,327	47,130	46,330	47,860	54,076	56,562	63,599
	Rate	14.69	14.84	12.22	10.66	9.61	8.67	9.46
Marriages	No.	17,244	23,892	27,753	39,482	46,969	38,882	56,826
	Rate	7.60	7.47	7.32	8.79	8.59	5.96	8.45
		1881-82.	1891-92.	1901-02.	1911-12.	1921-22.	1931-32.	1931-35.
Agriculture—								
Wheat	Area, acs.	2,095,814	3,334,957	5,115,965	7,427,834	9,719,042	14,741,313 (f)	11,925,000
	Yld., bshl.	21,443,862	25,075,295	38,561,019	71,639,347	129,088,800	190,612,182 (f)	142,023,000
	Av., "	7.16	7.70	7.54	9.64	13.28	12.93 (f)	11.96
Oats	Area, acs.	194,810	246,129	461,430	616,794	733,400	1,085,480	
	Yld., bshl.	4,795,897	5,726,256	9,789,854	9,561,533	12,147,433	15,194,686	
	Av., "	24.62	23.27	21.22	15.50	16.50	14.20	
Barley	Area, acs.	75,864	68,068	74,511	116,400	208,910	342,690	
	Yld., bshl.	1,353,380	1,178,560	1,519,819	2,056,836	6,025,685	6,290,072	
	Av., "	17.84	17.31	20.40	17.60	20.36	18.37	
Maize	Area, acs.	165,777	254,426	294,841	340,005	349,186	269,448	
	Yld., bshl.	5,726,266	9,261,022	7,034,780	8,939,855	7,840,438	7,062,393	
	Av., "	34.54	32.56	23.80	26.29	25.60	26.21	
Hay	Area, acs.	708,388	912,100	1,088,192	2,518,351	2,994,519	2,634,600	
	Yld., tons	767,194	1,067,255	2,024,068	2,867,973	3,902,189	3,167,459	
	Av., "	1.00	1.13	1.20	1.14	1.30	1.20	
Potatoes(b)	Area, acs.	76,265	112,884	109,685	136,493	149,144	145,111	
	Yld., tons	243,216	390,477	322,524	301,480	388,091	397,102	
	Av., "	3.19	3.37	2.91	2.31	2.60	2.74	
Sugar Cane	Area, acs.	19,708	45,444	86,950	101,010	128,366	241,574	
(c)	Yld., tons	349,627	737,573	1,397,802	1,682,250	2,436,800	2,157,600	
	Av., "	17.71	16.23	15.73	16.65	18.00	16.85	
Vineyards	Area, acs.	14,509	48,882	63,677	66,602	92,414	142,091	
	Wine, gal.	1,438,000	3,437,598	5,202,447	4,975,147	8,542,573	14,190,522	
Total gross value all agricultural production	£	15,519,000	16,988,000	23,835,000	38,774,000	81,890,000	74,489,000	
Pastoral, dairying, etc.—								
Live Stock	(Sheep No.)	65,092,719	100,421,008	72,040,211	96,886,234	86,116,668	110,618,803	
(a)	(Cattle "	8,010,991	11,112,112	8,191,428	11,828,954	14,441,309	12,260,058	
	(Horses "	1,088,029	1,581,737	1,620,420	2,278,226	2,438,182		
	(Pigs "	793,188	815,888	931,300	1,110,721	900,385		
Wool prod. lb. (greasy)		319,640,000	631,041,000	539,395,000	798,391,000	723,050,000	1,007,000,000	
Butter production lb.	(d)	42,314,585	103,747,295	21,607,345	21,767,340	39,054,070		
Cheese production "	(d)	714,003	307,373	2,215,131	2,564,278	3,065,003	314,226	
Bacon and ham "	(d)	1,145,889	500,502	448,234	1,209,073		216,205	
Total gross value of pastoral and dairying production	£	29,538,000	39,256,000	36,890,000	72,883,000	119,399,000	103,018,000	
		1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	
Mineral production—								
Gold		5,194,390	5,281,861	14,017,538	10,551,624	4,018,685	3,593,519	7,671
Silver and lead		45,622	3,736,352	2,248,598	3,022,177	1,539,992	1,443,897	4,022
Copper		714,003	307,373	2,215,131	2,564,278		567,558	
Tin		1,145,889	500,502	448,234	1,209,073		216,205	
Zinc		290	2,079	4,007		283,455	512,795	76
Coal		637,865	1,912,353	2,602,733	3,927,360	11,014,311	6,355,246	26
Total value of all mineral production	£	7,820,290	12,074,100	21,816,772	23,302,878	20,029,707		
Forestry production—								
Quantity of local timber								
sawn or hewn						1921-22.	1931-32.	
1,000 sup. ft.	(d)	(d)	452,131	604,794	590,495			

(a) At 31st December, not available.

(b) Partly estimated for 1881.

(c) Area of productive cane.

(d) Information not available.

(e) Years ended December, except for last two columns which refer to years ended June.

(f) 1935-36 figures.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA—continued.

Heading.	Year.						
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921-22.	1931-32.	1934-35.
Manufactories—							
No. of factories ..				14,455	18,023	21,657	24,311
Hands employed ..				311,710	378,540	336,658	449,598
Wages paid .. £	(a)	(a)	(a)	27,528,377	68,050,861	55,931,818	72,824,549
Value of production .. £				51,020,004	121,674,119	110,981,830	143,527,197
Value of exports .. £				133,022,090	320,340,765	281,645,785	304,912,421
Sea-borne trade—							
Exports .. £							
Imports .. £							
Total oversea trade .. £	50,505,000	73,734,000	94,130,000	144,710,000	132,610,000	120,610,000	144,710,000
per head .. £	24/18/10	23/1/6	24/6/1	32/12/0	41/8/2	19/16/11	28/12/1
Customs and Excise duties .. £	4,809,326	7,410,869	8,656,530	2,315,335	5,050,000	4,771,000	6,330,000
per head .. £	2/2/5	2/6/7	2/5/8	2/19/2	5/0/1	4/7/1	6/3/3
Principal Oversea Exports (c)—							
Wool .. £	323,369,200	619,250,800	518,018,100	720,364,000	722,710,000	32,102,246	52,339,514
Wheat .. £	13,173,026	19,910,029	15,237,454	26,071,193	47,977,044	76,440,003	46,105,876
Gold .. £	3,218,792	5,070,075	12,135,035	35,288,704	50,068,324	19,220,203	14,050,975
Minerals .. £	1,189,762	1,938,864	2,774,043	9,641,608	28,044,155	610,858	617,081
Food .. £	49,549	33,355	580,604	1,391,529	5,519,881	3,833,237	4,510,882
Manufactures .. £	519,635	328,423	34,007,400	107,722,300	127,342,000	201,630,404	212,046,177
Other .. £	1,293,500	4,239,300	1,451,168	4,037,362	7,068,078	10,250,002	9,028,243
Per head .. £	39,353	206,368	1,451,168	4,037,362	7,068,078	2,315,594	5,640,427
Govt. Railways—							
Working expenses .. £	2,141,755	3,350,000	7,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	26,050,000	27,100,000
Per cent. of working expenses on earnings %	54.77	65.06	64.63	61.33	78.07	74.88	70.96
Postal—							
Letters and postcards sent .. No.	67,640,000	157,297,000	220,053,000	433,000,000	471,134,000	471,134,000	471,134,000
per head ..	29.61	49.07	58.26	100.90	102.01	111.62	122.61
Newspapers dealt with .. No.	38,063,000	85,280,000	102,727,000	141,638,000	140,477,184	139,502,100	146,495,600
per head ..	16.66	26.61	27.10	31.54	25.50	21.30	21.86
Cheque-paying Banks—							
Notes .. £	3,000,000	4,417,260	3,300,462	3,111,111	3,111,111	102,107	167,117
Gold & Silver .. £	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111
Advances .. £	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111
Deposits .. £	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111	1,111,111
Savings Banks (g)—							
Total deposits .. £	7,111,111	11,111,111	11,111,111	11,111,111	11,111,111	11,111,111	11,111,111
Aver. per head of population .. £	2/10/3	3/1/1	3/1/1	3/1/1	3/1/1	3/1/1	3/1/1
State Schools—							
Number of Schools ..	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Teachers .. No.	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Enrolment ..	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Aver. attendance ..	25,143	3,007,111	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000

(a) Owing to variation in classification and lack of information, effective comparison is impossible.
 (b) British currency values. The recorded values were—Exports, 1931-32, £A108,404,318; and 1935-36, £A135,054,235.
 (c) Australian produce, except gold, which includes re-exports. (d) Includes packets.
 (e) Figures for the first three years are averages for the December quarter; the remainder for the June quarter.
 (f) 1935-36 figures. (g) Decrease due to prohibition of re-issue. (h) Includes Commonwealth Savings Bank Deposits. (i) Government "Set-off" accounts, Interstate (Commonwealth Bank) excluded. (j) First three years at 31st December, remainder, 30th June.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF CHIEF EVENTS SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SETTLEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

NOTE.—The Government was centralized in Sydney, New South Wales, up to 1825, when Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) was made a separate colony. In the Table, the names now borne by the States serve to indicate the localities.

Year.

- 1788 N.S.W.—First Fleet in Botany Bay. Landing at Sydney. Found unsuitable for settlement, the expedition moved to Sydney Cove. Formal proclamation of colony on 7th February. Branch Settlement established at Norfolk Island. French navigator Lapérouse visited Botany Bay. First cultivation of wheat and barley. First grape vines planted.
- 1789 N.S.W.—First wheat harvest at Parramatta, near Sydney. Discovery of Hawkesbury River.
- 1790 N.S.W.—"Second Fleet" reached Port Jackson. Landing of the New South Wales Corps.
- 1791 N.S.W.—Arrival of "Third Fleet." Territorial seal brought by Governor King.
- 1792 N.S.W.—Visit of *Philadelphia*, first foreign trading vessel.
- 1793 N.S.W.—First free immigrants arrived in the *Edlona*. First Australian church opened at Sydney. Tas.—D'Entrecasteaux discovered the Derwent River.
- 1794 N.S.W.—Establishment of settlement at Hawkesbury River.
- 1795 N.S.W.—Erection of the first printing press at Sydney. Descendants of strayed cattle discovered at Cowpastures, Nepean River.
- 1796 N.S.W.—First Australian theatre opened at Sydney. Coal discovered by fishermen at Newcastle.
- 1797 N.S.W.—Introduction of merino sheep from Cape of Good Hope.
- 1798 Tas.—Insularity of Tasmania proved by voyage of Bass and Flinders.
- 1800 N.S.W.—Hunter River coal mines worked. First Customs House in Australia established at Sydney. Flinders' charts published.
- 1801 N.S.W.—First colonial manufacture of blankets and linen.
- 1802 Vic.—Discovery of Port Phillip by Lieut. Murray. Q'land.—Discovery of Port Curtis and Port Bowen by Flinders. S.A.—Discovery of Spencer's and St. Vincent Gulfs by Flinders.
- 1803 N.S.W.—First Australian wool taken to England by Capt. Macarthur. Issue of "The Sydney Gazette," first Australian newspaper. Vic.—Attempted settlement at Port Phillip by Collins. Discovery of Yarra by Grimes. Tas.—First settlement formed at Risdon by Lieut. Bowen.
- 1804 N.S.W.—Insurrection of convicts at Castle Hill. Vic.—Abandonment of settlement at Port Phillip. Tas.—Foundation of settlement at Hobart by Collins, and at Yorktown by Colonel Paterson.
- 1805 N.S.W.—First extensive sheep farm established at Camden by Capt. Macarthur. Portion of settlers from Norfolk Island transferred to Tasmania.
- 1806 N.S.W.—Shortage of provisions. Tas.—Settlement at Launceston.
- 1807 N.S.W.—Final transfer of convicts from Norfolk Island. First shipment of merchantable wool (245 lb.) to England.
- 1808 N.S.W.—Deposition of Governor Bligh.
- 1809 N.S.W.—Isaac Nichols appointed to supervise delivery of overseas letters.
- 1810 N.S.W.—Post-office officially established at Sydney, Isaac Nichols first post-master. First race meeting in Australia at Hyde Park, Sydney. Tas.—First Tasmanian newspaper printed.
- 1813 N.S.W.—Passage across Blue Mountains discovered by Wentworth, Lawson and Blaxland. Macquarie River discovered by Evans.
- 1814 N.S.W.—Flinders suggested the name "Australia," instead of "New Holland." Creation of Civil Courts.
- 1815 N.S.W.—First steam engine in Australia erected at Sydney. Lachlan River discovered by Evans. Tas.—Arrival of first immigrant ship with free settlers. First export of wheat to Sydney.

Year.

- 1816 N.S.W.—Botanic Garden formed at Sydney.
- 1817 N.S.W.—Oxley's first exploration inland. Discovery of Lakes George and Bathurst and the Goulburn Plains by Meehan and Hume. First bank in Australia—Bank of New South Wales—opened at Sydney.
- 1818 N.S.W.—Liverpool Plains, and the Peel, Hastings and Manning Rivers discovered by Oxley, and Port Essington by Captain King.
- 1819 N.S.W.—First Savings Bank in Australia opened at Sydney.
- 1820 Tas.—First importation of pure merino sheep.
- 1821 Tas.—Establishment of penal settlement at Macquarie Harbour.
- 1823 N.S.W.—New South Wales Judicature Act passed. Discovery of gold at Fish River by Assistant-Surveyor McBrien. Qld.—Brisbane River discovered by Oxley.
- 1824 N.S.W.—Constituted a Crown Colony. Executive Council formed. Establishment of Supreme Court at Sydney, and introduction of trial by jury. First Australian Enactment (Currency Bill) passed by the Legislative Council. Proclamation of freedom of the press. First manufacture of sugar. Vic.—Hume and Hovell, journeying overland from Sydney, arrived at Corio Bay. Qld.—Penal settlement founded at Moreton Bay (Brisbane). Fort Dundas Settlement formed at Melville Island, N. Terr.
- 1825 N.S.W.—Extension of western boundary to 129th meridian. Tas.—Separation of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). Qld.—Major Lockyer explored Brisbane River to its source, and discovered coal.
- 1826 N.S.W.—Settlement in Illawarra District. Vic.—Settlement at Corinella, Western Port, formed by Captain Wright.
- 1827 N.S.W.—Colony became self-supporting. Qld.—Darling Downs and the Condamine River discovered by Allan Cunningham. W.A.—Military Settlement founded at King George's Sound by Major Lockyer. First official claim of British Sovereignty over all Australia.
- 1828 N.S.W.—Second constitution. First Census. Sturt's expedition down Darling River. Cotton first grown in Sydney Botanical Gardens. Gas first used at Sydney. Richmond and Clarence Rivers discovered by Captain Rous. Vic.—Abandonment of settlement at Western Port. Qld.—Cunningham discovered a route from Brisbane to the Darling Downs, and explored Brisbane River.
- 1829 N.S.W.—Sturt's expedition down Murrumbidgee River. W.A.—Foundation of settlement at Swan River. Foundation of Perth.
- 1830 N.S.W.—Insurrection of convicts at Bathurst. Sturt, voyaging down Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, arrived at Lake Alexandrina. Tas.—Trouble with natives. Black line organized to force aborigines into Tasman's Peninsula, but failed. Between 1830 and 1835, however, George Robinson, by friendly suasion, succeeded in gathering the small remnant of aborigines (203) into settlement on Flinders Island.
- 1831 N.S.W.—Crown lands first disposed of by public competition. Mitchell's explorations north of Liverpool Plains. Arrival at Sydney of first steamer, *Sophia Jane*, from England. SS. *Surprise*, first steamship built in Australia, launched at Sydney. First coal shipped from Australian Agricultural Company's workings at Newcastle, N.S.W. First assisted immigration to N.S.W. S.A.—Wakefield's first colonization committee. W.A.—Appointment of Executive and Legislative Councils.
- 1832 N.S.W.—State Savings Bank established.
- 1833 N.S.W.—First School of Arts established at Sydney.
- 1834 N.S.W.—First settlement at Twofold Bay. Vic.—Settlement formed at Portland Bay by Henty Bros. S.A.—Formation of the South Australian Association. W.A.—Severe reprisals against natives at Pinjarrah.
- 1835 Vic.—John Batman arrived at Port Phillip; made treaty with the natives for 600,000 acres of land; claim afterwards disallowed by Imperial Government. Foundation of Melbourne.

Year.

- 1836 N.S.W.—Mitchell's overland journey from Sydney to Cape Northumberland. Vic.—Proclamation of Port Phillip district as open for settlement. S.A.—Settlement founded at Adelaide under Governor Hindmarsh.
- 1837 N.S.W.—Appointment in London of Select Committee on Transportation. Vic.—Melbourne named by Governor Bourke. First overlanders from Sydney arrived at Port Phillip.
- 1838 N.S.W.—Discontinuance of assignment of convicts. Qld.—Settlement of German missionaries at Brisbane. S.A.—"Overlanding" of cattle from Sydney to Adelaide along the Murray route by Hawden and Bonney. Settlement at Port Essington, Northern Territory, formed by Captain Bremer.
- 1839 N.S.W.—Gold found at Vale of Clwydd by Count Strzelecki. S.A.—Lake Torrens discovered by Eyre. Port Darwin discovered by Captain Stokes. W.A.—Murchison River discovered by Captain Grey.
- 1840 N.S.W.—Abolition of transportation to New South Wales. Land regulations—proceeds of sales to be applied to payment for public works and expenditure on immigration. Vic.—Determination of northern boundary. Qld.—Penal settlement broken up and Moreton Bay district thrown open. S.A.—Eyre began his overland journey from Adelaide to King George's Sound.
- 1841 N.S.W.—Gold found near Hartley by Rev. W. B. Clarke. W.A.—Completion of Eyre's overland journey from Adelaide to King George's Sound. Tas.—Renewal of transportation.
- 1842 N.S.W.—Incorporation of Sydney. Vic.—Incorporation of Melbourne. S.A.—Discovery of copper at Kapunda.
- 1843 N.S.W.—First Representative Constitution (under Act of 1842). First manufacture of tweed. Qld.—Moreton Bay granted legislative representation.
- 1844 Qld.—Leichhardt's expedition to Port Essington. S.A.—Sturt's last expedition inland.
- 1845 N.S.W.—Mitchell's explorations on the Barcoo. Qld.—Explorations by Mitchell and Kennedy. S.A.—Discovery of the Burra copper deposits. Sturt discovered Cooper's Creek.
- 1846 N.S.W.—Initiation of meat preserving. Qld.—Foundation of settlement at Port Curtis. S.A.—Proclamation of North Australia. W.A.—Foundation of New Norcia (Benedictine) Mission.
- 1847 N.S.W.—Iron smelting commenced near Berrima. Overland mail established between Sydney and Adelaide. Vic.—Melbourne created a City. Qld.—Explorations by Leichhardt, Burnett and Kennedy.
- 1848 Qld.—Leichhardt's last journey. Kennedy speared by the blacks at York Peninsula. Chinese brought in as shepherds.
- 1849 N.S.W.—Indignation of colonists at arrival of convict ship *Hashemy*. Exodus of population to goldfields of California. Vic.—Randolph prevented from landing convicts. Qld.—Transportation of convicts for Darling to squatters on Darling Downs. W.A.—Commencement of transportation to Western Australia.
- 1850 N.S.W.—Proclamation of Transportation. First of Great Australian Railway turned at Sydney. Sydney University founded. Vic.—Gold discovered at Clons by Hon. W. Campbell. Representative government granted S.A. Representative government granted W.A. Pearl oysters found by Lieut. Hopson at Saturday Island, S.A. Tas.—Representative government granted.
- 1851 N.S.W.—Payable gold discovered by Hargraves at Lewy Ponds and Summerhill Creek. Triumph over L. Vic.—Separation of Port Phillip—created into independent colony under the name of Victoria. Discovery of gold in various localities. "Black Thursday," 6th Feb., a day of intense heat. W.A.—Proclamation of Legislative Council Act.
- 1852 N.S.W.—Arrival of *the Cluana*, first P. and O. mail steamer from England. S.A.—First steamer ascended the Murray River to the junction with the Darling. Tas.—Meeting of first elective Council protests against transportation. Payable gold discovered at The Nook, near Fingal, and at Nine Mile Springs.

- Year.
- 1853 Tas.—Abolition of transportation. Vic.—Melbourne University founded.
- 1854 Vic.—Opening of first Victorian railway—Flinders-street to Port Melbourne. Riots on Ballarat gold-fields. Storming of the Eureka Stockade, 3rd Dec.
- 1855 N.S.W.—Opening of railway—Sydney to Parramatta. Mint opened.
- 1856 N.S.W.—Pitcairn Islanders placed on Norfolk Island. W.A.—A. C. Gregory's expedition in search of Leichhardt.
Responsible Government in N.S.W., Vic., S.A. and Tas. (Act of 1855).
- 1857 N.S.W.—Wreck of the *Dunbar* (119 lives lost), and *Catherine Adamson* (21 lives lost), at Sydney Heads. Select Committee on Federation. Vic.—Manhood suffrage and vote by ballot. S.A.—Passage of Torrens' Real Property Act.
- 1858 N.S.W.—Establishment of manhood suffrage and vote by ballot. Telegraphic communication between Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Qld.—Canoona gold rush.
- 1859 Qld.—Proclamation of Queensland as separate colony. Tas.—First submarine cable, via Circular Head and King Island to Cape Otway.
- 1860 Vic.—Burke and Wills left Melbourne and crossed to Gulf of Carpentaria. S.A.—Copper discoveries at Wallaroo and Moonta. McDouall Stuart reached centre of continent and named "Central Mount Stuart."
- 1861 N.S.W.—Anti-Chinese riots at Lambing Flat and Burrangong gold-fields. Opening of first tramway in Sydney. Regulation of Chinese immigration. Vic.—Burke and Wills perished at Cooper's Creek, near Innamincka, S.A.
- 1862 N.S.W.—Abolition of State aid to religion. Real Property Act. S.A.—Stuart crossed the Continent from south to north. W.A.—First export of pearl-shell.
- 1863 Vic.—Intercolonial Conference at Melbourne. S.A.—Northern Territory taken over. W.A.—Initiation of settlement in the North-west district. Henry Maxwell Lefroy discovered and traversed area now comprised in the Coolgardie-Kalgoorlie gold-field.
- 1864 Qld.—First railway begun and opened. First sugar made from Queensland cane. Tas.—First successful shipment of English salmon ova.
- 1865 N.S.W.—Destruction by fire of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney.
- 1866 N.S.W.—Passage of Public Schools Act of (Sir) Henry Parkes. S.A.—Introduction of camels for exploration, etc.
- 1867 Vic.—Imposition of protective tariff. Qld.—Discovery of gold at Gympie.
- 1868 N.S.W.—Attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh at Clontarf, near Sydney. W.A.—Arrival of the *Hougomont*, last convict ship. Tas.—First sod of first railway (Launceston and Western) turned by Duke of Edinburgh.
- 1869 W.A.—First telegraph line opened from Perth to Fremantle.
- 1870 N.S.W.—Intercolonial Exhibition opened at Sydney. Imperial troops withdrawn. Vic.—Intercolonial Congress at Melbourne. S.A.—Commencement of trans-continental telegraph.
- 1871 N.S.W.—Permanent military force raised. W.A.—Passage of Elementary Education Act. Forrest's explorations. Tas.—Discovery of tin at Mount Bischoff. Launceston-Western railway opened for traffic.
- 1872 N.S.W.—International Exhibition at Sydney. Vic.—Mint opened. S.A.—Cable from Java to Port Darwin. Completion of transcontinental telegraph line.
- 1873 N.S.W.—Intercolonial Conference at Sydney. First volunteer encampment. Inauguration of mail service with San Francisco.
- 1874 N.S.W.—Triennial Parliaments Act passed. Intercolonial Conference. W.A.—John and Alexander Forrest arrived at Overland Telegraph from Murchison. S.A.—University of Adelaide founded.
- 1875 Qld.—Transfer of Port Albany Settlement to Thursday Island.
- 1876 N.S.W.—Completion of cable—Sydney (La Perouse) to Wellington (Wakapuaka). W.A.—Giles crossed colony from east to west. Tas.—Death of Truganini, last representative of Tasmanian aborigines.
- 1877 W.A.—Opening of telegraphic communication with South Australia.

- Year.
- 1878 Qld.—Restriction of Chinese immigration.
Introduction of telephone into Australia.
- 1879 N.S.W.—First artesian bore at Killara. International Exhibition at Garden Palace, Sydney. First steam tramway. W.A.—A. Forrest's explorations in the Kimberley district, and discovery of the Fitzroy pastoral country.
- 1880 N.S.W.—Public Instruction Act passed. Vic.—Opening of first Victorian International Exhibition at Melbourne. First Australian Telephone Exchange opened in Melbourne.
Federal Conference at Melbourne and Sydney.
- 1881 N.S.W.—Further restrictions on Chinese immigration.
Visit to Australia of T.R.H. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George.
- 1882 W.A.—Nugget of gold found between Roebourne and Cossack.
- 1883 N.S.W.—Discovery of silver at Broken Hill. Completion of railway between New South Wales and Victoria. Qld.—Annexation of New Guinea—repudiated by Imperial authorities.
Federal Conference held at Sydney. Federal Council created.
- 1884 Federation Bill passed in Victoria and rejected in New South Wales. British protectorate declared over New Guinea.
- 1885 N.S.W.—Military contingent sent to the Sudan. Opening of the Broken Hill and Ord Rivers in the Kimberley district. Tas.—Silver-lead discovered at Mount Zeehan.
- 1886 Tas.—Discovery of gold and copper at Mount Lyell.
First session of Federal Council met at Hobart on the 26th January.
- 1887 N.S.W.—Disaster at Bulli coal mine (31 lives lost). S.A.—International Exhibition at Adelaide. W.A.—Cyclone destroyed nearly the whole pearling fleet off the Ninety-Mile Beach—200 lives lost. Gold discovered at Southern Cross.
First "Colonial" Conference in London. Australasian Naval Defence Force Act passed.
- 1888 N.S.W.—Centennial celebrations. Restrictive legislation against Chinese, imposing poll-tax of £100. Vic.—Second Victorian International Exhibition held at Melbourne. Qld.—First session of the Queensland Legislative Assembly.
Conference of Australian Ministers at Sydney to consider question of Chinese immigration. First meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science held in Sydney.
- 1889 Qld.—First railway—connecting Brisbane and Adelaide.
W.A.—First session of the Western Australian Legislative Assembly opened.
- 1890 W.A.—Responsible Government granted.
Meeting at Melbourne of Australasian Federation Conference.
- 1891 N.S.W.—First session of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. Arrival of the first Chinese immigrants.
Discovery of gold on the Murchison.
First Federal Convention in Sydney: draft bill framed and adopted.
- 1892 W.A.—Discovery of gold by Messrs. Boddart and Fildes at Coolgardie.
- 1893 N.S.W.—Disaster by fire at the "New Australia" settlement.
Financial crisis, chiefly affecting the eastern States.
- 1895 N.S.W.—Free-trade tariff. Land and income taxes introduced.
Conference of Premiers on Federation at Hobart.
- 1896 N.S.W.—People's Federal Convention at Bathurst.
- 1897 S. Session of Federal Convention at Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne.
- 1898 N.S.W.—First surplus of wheat for export.
Draft Federal Constitution Bill submitted to electors in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania. Requisite statutory number of votes not obtained in New South Wales.

- Year.
- 1899 First contingent of Australian troops sent to South Africa. Conference of Premiers in Melbourne to consider amendments to Federal Constitution Bill. Referendum—Bill accepted by New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania. First Labour Government (Queensland).
- 1900 N.S.W.—Old-age pensions instituted.
Contingents of naval troops sent to China. Commonwealth Constitution Act received Royal Assent, 9th July. Proclamation of Commonwealth signed, 17th September. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Edmund Barton formed first Federal Ministry.
- 1901 Vic.—Old-age pensions instituted.
Proclamation of the Commonwealth at Sydney. First Federal Parliament opened at Melbourne by the Duke of Cornwall and York. Interstate free-trade established.
- 1902 N.S.W.—Disastrous explosion at Mount Kembla Colliery—95 lives lost. W.A.—Opening of pumping station at Northam in connexion with Gold-fields water supply. Completion of Pacific Cable (all-British). First Federal Tariff.
- 1903 W.A.—Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie Water Supply Scheme completed.
Inauguration of the Federal High Court.
- 1905 N.S.W.—Re-introduction of assisted immigration.
- 1906 Wireless telegraphy installed between Queenscliff, Vic., and Devonport, Tas. Papua taken over by Commonwealth.
- 1907 N.S.W.—Telephone, Sydney to Melbourne, opened. First telephone trunk line service between Capital Cities, i.e., Sydney and Melbourne.
Imperial Conference in London.
- 1908 Canberra chosen as site of Federal Capital. Visit of U.S.A. fleet to Australia.
- 1909 Imperial Defence Conference in London—Commonwealth ordered two destroyers and one first-class cruiser for fleet unit. Visit of Lord Kitchener to report and advise on Commonwealth military defence. Queensland University founded.
- 1910 Referendum on financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. Penny Postage. Arrival of the *Yarra* and *Parramatta*, first vessels built for the Royal Australian Navy. Australian Notes Act passed and first Commonwealth notes issued. Admiral Sir R. Henderson visited Australia to advise on naval defence.
- 1911 First Federal Census. Transfer of Federal Capital Territory and Northern Territory to Commonwealth. Introduction of compulsory military training. Launch of destroyer *Warrego* at Sydney. Establishment of penny postage to all parts of British Empire. University of Western Australia founded.
- 1912 Opening of Commonwealth Bank. First payments of Maternity Bonus. First sod turned at Port Augusta of Trans-Australian Railway (Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie).
- 1913 Arrival of battle cruiser *Australia*, and cruisers *Melbourne* and *Sydney*. Federal Capital named Canberra and foundation stone laid. Appointment of Interstate Commission.
- 1914 Visit of General Sir Ian Hamilton to report on military defence scheme. Double dissolution of Federal Parliament. Visit of British Association for the Advancement of Science. Transfer of Norfolk Island to Commonwealth.
European War declared 4th August. Australian Navy transferred to British Navy. Australian offer to equip and furnish 20,000 troops accepted. German possessions in South-West Pacific seized by Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force. German cruiser *Emden* destroyed by H.M.A.S. *Sydney* at Cocos Islands, 9th November. First contingent landed in Egypt. Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (A.N.Z.A.C.) formed under Sir William Birdwood.

Year.

- 1915 Opening of Broken Hill Proprietary's Ironworks at Newcastle, N.S.W. Navy Department created.
Australian and New Zealand troops landed at Gallipoli, 25th April. Battle of Sari Bair (Lone Pine), 6th-10th August. Evacuation, 18th-20th December. Australian warships with Grand Fleet, in Atlantic, Malaysia, and elsewhere overseas during remainder of war.
- 1916 Purchase of steamships by the Commonwealth.
Australian and New Zealand mounted troops organized in mounted divisions and camel corps, operating thereafter in Egypt, Palestine and Syria. Battle of Romani, 4th August. Other troops with reinforcements organized as four infantry divisions (1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th) with some other units, and transferred to France. Fromelles, 19th July; the Somme, 1st July-18th November (Pozières, Mouquet Farm, Flers). 3rd Division, formed in Australia, landed in France. First proposal for compulsory military service defeated by referendum.
- 1917 National Ministry formed. Kalgoorlie-Port Augusta railway completed.
German withdrawal from Somme; Arras offensive (Bullecourt, 11th April and 3rd May); Messines, 7th June; Third Battle of Ypres, 1st July-10th November (Menin Road, Polygon Wood, Broodseinde, Passchendaele). Palestine-Gaza, 26th March, 19th April, 31st October (Beersheba). Australian Flying Corps operating with R.F.C. in Palestine and France. Second proposal for compulsory military service defeated by referendum.
- 1918 Population of Australia reached 5,000,000. Australia House (Strand, London) opened by the King.
Five Australian divisions in France formed into army corps, 1st January. Sir William Birdwood succeeded by Sir John Monash, 30th May. Defensive campaign on Somme, 21st March-25th April (Dernancourt, Villers-Bretonneux); Battles of the Lys, 9th-29th April (Hazebrouck); Hamel, 4th July; Battle of Amiens, 8th August; Mont St. Quentin, 31st August; Hindenburg Line, 18th September-5th October. Palestine-Megiddo, 19th September; Damascus, 1st October. Armistice with Germany, 11th November. Repatriation Department created.
- 1919 Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook represented Australia at Peace Conference. Return of Australian troops. Aerial flight England to Australia by Capt. Sir Ross Smith and Lieut. Sir Keith Smith. Visit to Australia of General Sir W. R. Birdwood. Visit of Admiral Lord Jellicoe. Peace Treaty signed at Versailles, 28th June.
- 1920 Visit to Australia of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Wholesale prices reached a point more than double the 1914 level.
- 1921 Second Commonwealth Census. Germany's indemnity fixed (Australia's share approximately £63,000,000). Mandate given to Australia over Territory of New Guinea. First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922 First lock on River Murray opened at Blanchetown, South Australia. Queensland Legislative Council abolished.
- 1923 First sod turned on the site of Federal Parliament House at Canberra.
- 1924 H.M.A.S. *Australia* sunk in accordance with Washington Treaty. Visit of British naval mission. Treasurer of Commonwealth Bank appointed. Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1925 Visit of American fleet. Solar Observatory established at Canberra. Brisbane-Grafton railway joining Sydney and Brisbane by uniform gauge was commenced. Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced.
- 1926 Population of Australia reached 6,000,000. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research established. Imperial Conference. Dominion Status defined. "Paterson" butter marketing plan came into operation.

Year.

- 1927 Transfer of Seat of Federal Government from Melbourne to Canberra. New Parliament House opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York. Beam Wireless established.
- 1928 Visit of British Economic Mission to report on the development of Australian resources. Financial agreement of Commonwealth and States; Loan Council reconstituted; State debts to be taken over; Referendum carried, November.
- 1929 Arrival of H.M.A.S. *Canberra*. Beginning of fall in export prices. Commonwealth Bank empowered to mobilize gold reserves. Substantial export of gold reserves towards end of year.
- 1930 Wireless phone service with other countries inaugurated. Export prices fell to half 1928 level. Cessation of overseas loans. Tariff embargoes and rationing of imports. Visit of Sir Otto Niemeyer, of Bank of England, to discuss financial questions. Heavy export of gold reserves. Exchange Pool formed. £28,000,000 Conversion Loan fully subscribed. Gold bonus granted. Government deficits total nearly £11,000,000. First Australian—Right Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of the High Court—appointed Governor-General of Australia. Telephone trunk line service established between Adelaide and Perth linking up the whole of the mainland States by telephone.
- 1931 Depression continues; Australia substantially off gold standard with exchange rate at 130 in January; 10 per cent. cut in Federal basic wage. First experimental air mail England to Australia and return. New South Wales Savings Bank suspension and subsequent absorption by Commonwealth Bank. Postponement of sinking fund payments on war debt to British Government for two years. Initiation of Premiers' Conference plan to meet the financial situation. Commonwealth Bank Act amended to provide for temporary lower reserve against notes; substantial export of gold reserves. Hoover Moratorium on War Debts. England departs from gold standard in September; depreciation of Australian £1 on Sterling continued. Wheat bounty granted. Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate and lowered it to 125. Government deficits total £25,370,000, 1930-31. Death of General Sir John Monash.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened. Australian Broadcasting Commission established. New South Wales Government default in interest payments made good by Commonwealth Government; conflict of Commonwealth and New South Wales governments. Lang Ministry dismissed in New South Wales. Emergency restrictions on imports relaxed. Legislation passed enabling note reserve to be held in sterling securities, and subsequent shipping of gold to the United Kingdom. Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, with consequential tariff agreements. Sugar Agreement modified. Taxation reductions and assistance to wheat-growers. Government deficits reduced to £19,500,000 for 1931-32.
- 1933 Third Commonwealth Census. Imperial Air-mail "Astraea" arrived. World Economic Conference in London. Australia elected as Member of League of Nations. Secession Referendum (Western Australia). Referendum for reduction and limitation of number of members of Legislative Council (New South Wales). Disarmament Conference in London. Record wheat harvest (213,927,000 bushels). Antarctica and Ashmore and Cartier Islands taken over by the Commonwealth. Government deficits reduced to £4,500,000 for 1932-33.
- 1934 Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester to open Victorian Centenary Celebrations. Goodwill Mission to the East—Leader Rt. Hon. J. G. Latham. New Governors in Victoria and South Australia. Deaths of Sir Robert Gibson and Sir Edgeworth David. Record flight from England to Australia by Messrs. Scott and Black (Centenary Air Race) in 71 hours. Inauguration of England-Australia Air Mail Service.

Year.

- 1935 Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King. Victory over Germany. Celebrations of the Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister. Empire Statistical Conference at Ottawa. Japanese Goodwill Mission to Australia. Meeting of the British Medical Association for the first time in Australia. Appointment of Royal Commission to inquire into banking system of Australia.
- 1936 Death of His Majesty King George V. South Australian Centenary. Official opening of submarine telephone cable between Tasmania and the Mainland. Increased duties and import quotas on certain commodities designed to divert trade to Australian and British manufacturers and good customer foreign countries. Trade dispute with Japan. Rise in wheat prices. Decision of Privy Council in James case invalidated joint Commonwealth and State schemes for the orderly marketing of primary produce. Visit of British experts—Sir Walter Kinnear and Mr. G. H. Ince—to confer with the Commonwealth Government on the establishment in Australia of national insurance.

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 1936.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY, COLONIZATION AND FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA.

§ 1. General.

Previous issues of the Official Year Book, up to and including No. 22, contained in this Chapter some account of the traditional ideas regarding the existence of a "Terra Australis," together with brief details relating to the discovery and annexation of the Australian continent. (It may be noted here that Captain Cook's arrival and landing at Botany Bay took place on the same day, i.e., 29th April, 1770.)

§ 2. The Exploration of Australia.

A fairly complete, though brief, account of the Exploration of Australia was given in Year Book No. 2 (pp. 20 to 39), and a summary of the more important facts relating to the subject was embodied in this Chapter in succeeding issues up to and including No. 22.

§ 3. Establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

1. General.—On the 1st January, 1901, the six colonies (now known as States) and the Northern Territory were federated under the name of the "Commonwealth of Australia." The dates of creation and the areas of its component parts, as determined on the final adjustment of their boundaries, are shown in the following table :—

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—AREA, ETC., OF COMPONENT PARTS.

State.	Year of Formation into Separate Colony.	Present Area in Square Miles.	State.	Year of Formation into Separate Colony.	Present Area in Square Miles.
New South Wales(a)	1786	310,372	Tasmania ..	1825	26,215
Victoria ..	1851	87,554	Northern Territory	1863	523,620
Queensland ..	1859	670,500			
South Australia ..	1834	380,070	Area of the Commonwealth ..	..	2,974,581
Western Australia	1829	975,920			

(a) Including the Federal Capital Territory embracing an area of 912 square miles, and 28 square miles at Jervis Bay. See par. 3, page 2.

2. Transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth.—On the 7th December, 1907, the Commonwealth and the State of South Australia entered into an agreement for the surrender to and acceptance by the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory, subject to approval by the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and the State. This

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approval was given by the South Australian Parliament under the Northern Territory Surrender Act 1907 (assented to on the 14th May, 1908), and by the Commonwealth Parliament under the Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910 (assented to on the 10th November, 1910). The Territory accordingly was transferred to the Commonwealth by proclamation on the 1st January, 1911.

3. *Transfer of the Federal Capital Territory to the Commonwealth.*—On the 18th October, 1909, the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales entered into an agreement for the surrender to and acceptance by the Commonwealth of an area of 912 square miles as the seat of Government of the Commonwealth. In December, 1909, Acts were passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments approving the agreement, and on the 5th December, 1910, a proclamation was issued vesting the Territory in the Commonwealth on and from the 1st January, 1911. By the Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act 1915, an area of 28 square miles at Jervis Bay, surrendered by New South Wales according to an agreement made in 1913, was accepted by the Commonwealth, and was transferred as from 4th September, 1915.

4. *Transfer of British New Guinea or Papua.*—Under the administration of the Commonwealth, but not included in it, is British New Guinea or Papua, finally annexed by the British Government in 1884. The Territory was for a number of years administered by the Queensland Government, but was transferred to the Commonwealth by proclamation on the 1st September, 1906, under the authority of the Papua Act (Commonwealth) of 16th November, 1905. The area of Papua is about 90,540 square miles.

5. *Transfer of Norfolk Island.*—Although administered for many years by the Government of New South Wales, this Island was a separate Crown colony until 1st July, 1914, when it was transferred to the Commonwealth under the authority of the Norfolk Island Act 1913. The Island is situated in latitude $29^{\circ} 3' 45''$ south, longitude $167^{\circ} 58' 6''$ east, and comprises an area of 8,528 acres.

6. *Territory of New Guinea.*—The Commonwealth was given a mandate by the League of Nations in December, 1920, over that portion of "German New Guinea" situated in latitude between the Equator and 8° S., and in longitude between 141° E. and 159.25° E. The Governor-General of the Commonwealth was authorized to accept the mandate by the New Guinea Act 1920, which also declared the area to be a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth by the name of the Territory of New Guinea. The Territory comprises about 93,000 square miles, and the administration under the mandate dates from 9th May, 1921.

7. *Nauru.*—The Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand entered into an agreement to exercise the mandate given in December, 1920, to the British Empire for the administration of the Island of Nauru, an island of about 5,400 acres situated in longitude 166° E., 26 miles south of the Equator. The agreement between the three Governments was approved by the Commonwealth Parliament in the Nauru Island Agreement Act 1919, and the joint administration operated from 17th December, 1920.

8. *Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands.*—By Imperial Order in Council dated 23rd July, 1931, Ashmore Islands, known as Middle, East and West Islands, and Cartier Island, situated in the Indian Ocean off the North-west Coast of Australia, were placed under the authority of the Commonwealth. The Islands were accepted by the Commonwealth in the Ashmore and Cartier Islands Acceptance Act 1933 under the name of the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands and were transferred on 10th May, 1934.

9. *Australian Antarctic Territory.*—An Imperial Order in Council, 7th February, 1933, placed under the authority of the Commonwealth the Antarctic Territories, comprising all the islands and territory, other than Adèle Land, situated South of 60° S. latitude, and lying between 100° E. longitude and 45° E. longitude. The Territory was accepted by the Commonwealth under the name of the Australian Antarctic Territory in the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act 1933.

§ 4. The Constitutions of the States and of the Commonwealth.

1. **General.**—Information regarding the development of the Constitutions of the various Colonies (now States), together with a brief history of the Federal movement in Australia, was embodied in this Chapter in issues of the Official Year Book up to No. 22. In this issue the Constitution of the Commonwealth as at present amended is printed in full, together with the Financial Agreement of 1928 between the Commonwealth and States, made under the provisions of Section 105A of the Constitution.

2. **Commonwealth Constitution Act.**—The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 63 and 64 Vict., Chapter 12, namely: "An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia," as amended by the Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906, the Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1909, and the Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1928 is given *in extenso* hereunder.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT,

63 & 64 VICT., CHAPTER 12.

An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. [9th July, 1900.]

WHEREAS the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established :

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and possessions of the Queen :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act.

2. The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's heirs and successors in the sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia. But the Queen may, at any time after the proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth.

4. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect, on and after the day so appointed. But the Parliaments of the several colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.

5. This Act, and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the courts, judges, and people of every State and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State ; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth.

6. "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.

"The States" shall mean such of the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, including the northern territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth, and such colonies or territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States ; and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called "a State."

"Original States" shall mean such States as are parts of the Commonwealth at its establishment.

7. The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1887, is hereby repealed, but so as not to affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Any such law may be repealed as to any State by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or as to any colony not being a State by the Parliament thereof.

8. After the passing of this Act the Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895, shall not apply to any colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing colony for the purposes of that Act.

9. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:—

THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution is divided as follows:—

Chapter	I.—The Parliament:
Part	I.—General:
Part	II.—The Senate:
Part	III.—The House of Representatives:
Part	IV.—Both Houses of the Parliament:
Part	V.—Powers of the Parliament:
Chapter	II.—The Executive Government:
Chapter	III.—The Judiciary:
Chapter	IV.—Finance and Trade:
Chapter	V.—The States:
Chapter	VI.—New States:
Chapter	VII.—Miscellaneous:
Chapter	VIII.—Alteration of the Constitution.
	The Schedule.

CHAPTER I.—THE PARLIAMENT.

PART I.—GENERAL.

1. The legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

2. A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him.

3. There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall be ten thousand pounds.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

5. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

After any general election the Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

6. There shall be a session of the Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

PART II.—THE SENATE.

7. The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State, voting, until the Parliament otherwise provides, as one electorate.

But until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of the State of Queensland, if that State be an Original State, may make laws dividing the State into divisions and determining the number of senators to be chosen for each division, and in the absence of such provision the State shall be one electorate.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides there shall be six senators for each Original State. The Parliament may make laws increasing or diminishing the number of senators for each State, but so that equal representation of the several Original States shall be maintained and that no Original State shall have less than six senators.

The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the senators chosen for each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

8. The qualification of electors of senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution, or by the Parliament, as the qualification for electors of members of the House of Representatives; but in the choosing of senators each elector shall vote only once.

9. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing the method of choosing senators, but so that the method shall be uniform for all the States. Subject to any such law, the Parliament of each State may make laws prescribing the method of choosing the senators for that State.

The Parliament of a State may make laws for determining the times and places of elections of senators for the State.

10. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State, for the time being, relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections of senators for the State.

11. The Senate may proceed to the despatch of business, notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

12. The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

13. As soon as may be after the Senate first meets, and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the Senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable; and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of [the third year] *three years*,* and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of [the sixth year] *six years*,* from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.

The election to fill vacant places shall be made [in the year at the expiration of which] *within one year before** the places are to become vacant.

For the purposes of this section the term of service of a senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of [January] *July** following the day of his election, except in the cases of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of [January] *July** preceding the day of his election.

14. Whenever the number of senators for a State is increased or diminished, the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make such provision for the vacating of the places of senators for the State as it deems necessary to maintain regularity in the rotation.

15. If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. But if the Houses of Parliament of the State are not in session at the time when the vacancy

* As amended by section 2 of the Constitution Alteration (Senate Elections) 1906. The w square brackets have been repealed; amendments are shown in italics.

is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State, or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens.

At the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or at the next election of senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term.

The name of any senator so chosen or appointed shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.

16. The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

17. The Senate shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a senator to be the President of the Senate; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Senate shall again choose a senator to be the President.

The President shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a senator. He may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

18. Before or during any absence of the President, the Senate may choose a senator to perform his duties in his absence.

19. A senator may, by writing addressed to the President, or to the Governor-General if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

20. The place of a senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of the Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate, fails to attend the Senate.

21. Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate, the President, or if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth the Governor-General, shall notify the same to the Governor of the State in the representation of which the vacancy has happened.

22. Until the Parliament otherwise provides the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers.

23. Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a majority of votes, and each senator shall have one vote. The President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative.

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

24. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth, and the number of such members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators.

The number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people, and shall, until the Parliament otherwise provides, be determined, whenever necessary, in the following manner:—

- (i) A quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators;
- (ii) The number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

But notwithstanding anything in this section, five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.

25. For the purposes of the last section, if by the law of any State all persons of any race are disqualified from voting at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State or of the Commonwealth, persons of that race resident in that State shall not be counted.

26. Notwithstanding anything in section twenty-four, the number of members to be chosen in each State at the first election shall be as follows :—

New South Wales ..	23	South Australia ..	6
Victoria ..	20	Tasmania ..	5
Queensland ..	8		

Provided that if Western Australia is an Original State, the numbers shall be as follows :—

New South Wales ..	26	South Australia ..	7
Victoria ..	23	Western Australia ..	5
Queensland ..	9	Tasmania ..	5

27. Subject to this Constitution, the Parliament may make laws for increasing or diminishing the number of the members of the House of Representatives.

28. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

29. Until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State may make laws for determining the divisions in each State for which members of the House of Representatives may be chosen, and the number of members to be chosen for each division. A division shall not be formed out of parts of different States.

In the absence of other provisions, each State shall be one electorate.

30. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of Parliament of the State; but in the choosing of members each elector shall vote only once.*

31. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of members of the House of Representatives.

32. The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives.

After the first general election, the writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a House of Representatives or from the proclamation of a dissolution thereof.

33. Whenever a vacancy happens in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new member, or if there is no Speaker or if he is absent from the Commonwealth the Governor-General in Council may issue the writ.

34. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows :—

(i) He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives, or a person qualified to become such elector, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen :

(ii) He must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, of a colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

35. The House of Representatives shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker.

The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member. He may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

* The franchise qualification was determined by the Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902.

36. Before or during any absence of the Speaker, the House of Representatives may choose a member to perform his duties in his absence.

37. A member may by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

38. The place of a member shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of the Parliament he, without the permission of the House, fails to attend the House.

39. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

40. Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. The Speaker shall not vote unless the numbers are equal, and then he shall have a casting vote.

PART IV.—BOTH HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT.

41. No adult person who has or acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State shall, while the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at elections for either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

42. Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the schedule to this Constitution.

43. A member of either House of the Parliament shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of the other House.

44. Any person who—

- (i) Is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power : or
- (ii) Is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the Commonwealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer : or
- (iii) Is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent : or
- (iv) Holds any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension payable during the pleasure of the Crown out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth : or
- (v) Has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons :

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

But sub-section iv. does not apply to the office of any of the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, or of any of the Queen's Ministers for a State, or to the receipt of pay, half-pay, or a pension by any person as an officer or member of the Queen's navy or army, or to the receipt of pay as an officer or member of the naval or military forces of the Commonwealth by any person whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth.

45. If a senator or member of the House of Representatives—

- (i) Becomes subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in the last preceding section : or
- (ii) Takes the benefit, whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise, of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors : or
- (iii) Directly or indirectly takes or agrees to take any fee or honorarium for services rendered to the Commonwealth, or for services rendered in the Parliament to any person or State :

his place shall thereupon become vacant.

46. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any person declared by this Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives shall, for every day on which he so sits, be liable to pay the sum of one hundred pounds to any person who sues for it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

47. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a senator or of a member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in either House of the Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.

48. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, each senator and each member of the House of Representatives shall receive an allowance of four hundred pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.*

49. The powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by the Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

50. Each House of the Parliament may make rules and orders with respect to—

- (i) The mode in which its powers, privileges, and immunities may be exercised and upheld :
- (ii) The order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House.

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.†

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—

- (i) Trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States :
- (ii) Taxation ; but so as not to discriminate between States or parts of States :
- (iii) Bounties on the production or export of goods, but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth :
- (iv) Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth :
- (v) Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services :
- (vi) The naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States, and the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth :
- (vii) Lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys :
- (viii) Astronomical and meteorological observations :
- (ix) Quarantine :
- (x) Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits :
- (xi) Census and statistics :
- (xii) Currency, coinage, and legal tender :
- (xiii) Banking, other than State banking ; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money :
- (xiv) Insurance, other than State insurance ; also State insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned :
- (xv) Weights and measures :
- (xvi) Bills of exchange and promissory notes :
- (xvii) Bankruptcy and insolvency :
- (xviii) Copyrights, patents of inventions and designs, and trade marks :
- (xix) Naturalization and aliens :

* The Parliamentary allowance was raised to £600 per annum in 1907 and to £1,000 per annum in 1920, when provision was also made for special allowances to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and both the Chairman of Committees and the Opposition Leader in each House. Several reductions under Financial Emergency Legislation reduced the allowance to £750 per annum in 1932, but it has now been restored to £850.

† Particulars of proposed laws which were submitted to referenda are referred to in Chapter III., General Government.

- (xx) Foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth :
- (xxi) Marriage :
- (xxii) Divorce and matrimonial causes ; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants :
- (xxiii) Invalid and old-age pensions :
- (xxiv) The service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the States :
- (xxv) The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States :
- (xxvi) The people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws :
- (xxvii) Immigration and emigration :
- (xxviii) The influx of criminals :
- (xxix) External affairs :
- (xxx) The relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific :
- (xxxi) The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which the Parliament has power to make laws :
- (xxxii) The control of railways with respect to transport for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth :
- (xxxiii) The acquisition, with the consent of a State, of any railways of the State on terms arranged between the Commonwealth and the State :
- (xxxiv) Railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State :
- (xxxv) Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State :
- (xxxvi) Matters in respect of which this Constitution makes provision until the Parliament otherwise provides :
- (xxxvii) Matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to States by whose Parliaments the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopt the law :
- (xxxviii) The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia :
- (xxxix) Matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Government of the Commonwealth, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

52. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—

- (i) The seat of Government of the Commonwealth, and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes :
- (ii) Matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth :
- (iii) The execution of laws referred by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.

53. Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences, or fees for services under the proposed law.

The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.

The Senate may not amend any proposed laws so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications.

Except as provided in this section, the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

54. The proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriation.

55. Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and any provisions therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only; but laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only, and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.

56. A vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Governor-General to the House in which the proposal originated.

57. If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law, with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of Representatives, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of the Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

58. When a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure.

The Governor-General may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation.

59. The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General by speech or message to each of the Houses of the Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is so made known.

60. A proposed law reserved for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent the Governor-General makes known, by speech or message to each of the Houses of the Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the Queen's assent.

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

61. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

62. There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

63. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

64. The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish.

Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

65. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers of State shall not exceed seven in number, and shall hold such offices as the Parliament prescribes, or, in the absence of provision, as the Governor-General directs.*

66. There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of the Ministers of State, an annual sum which until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall not exceed twelve thousand pounds a year.*

67. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council or by a law of the Commonwealth to some other authority.

68. The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

69. On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth the following departments of the public service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth:—

Posts, telegraphs, and telephones: Lighthouses, lightships, beacons, and buoys:
Naval and military defence: | Quarantine.

But the departments of customs and of excise in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth on its establishment.

70. In respect of matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all powers and functions which at the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor of a Colony, or in the Governor of a Colony with the advice of his Executive Council, or in any authority of a Colony, shall vest in the Governor-General, or in the Governor-General in Council, or in the authority exercising similar powers under the Commonwealth, as the case requires.

* The Ministers of State were increased in 1915 to eight, in 1917 to nine, and in 1935 to ten. A sum of £17,000 was added to the annual appropriation for Ministers' salaries for each additional Minister and £800 per annum was allowed each Minister by the Parliament's Salary Allowances Act, 1922. Reductions under Financial Emergency Legislation reached their maximum in 1932, when Ministers' salaries were reduced by 30 per cent. and their allowance as members by 25 per cent. As a result of Relief Legislation in 1935 both salaries and allowances are now subject to a reduction of 17½ per cent.

CHAPTER III.—THE JUDICATURE.

71. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than two, as the Parliament prescribes.

72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other Courts created by the Parliament—

- (i) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council :
- (ii) Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session, praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity :
- (iii) Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix ; but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

73. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exception and subject to such regulations as the Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences—

- (i) Of any Justice or Justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court :
- (ii) Of any other federal court, or court exercising federal jurisdiction ; or of the Supreme Court of any State, or of any other court of any State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies to the Queen in Council :

(iii) Of the Inter-State Commission,* but as to questions of law only :

and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

But no exception or regulation prescribed by the Parliament shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen in Council.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

74. No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by Her Majesty in Council.

The High Court may so certify if satisfied that for any special reason the certificate should be granted, and thereupon an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council on the question without further leave.

Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise by virtue of Her Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked, but proposed laws containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's pleasure.

75. In all matters—

- (i) Arising under any treaty :
- (ii) Affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries :
- (iii) In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party :
- (iv) Between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State :
- (v) In which a writ of Mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth :

the High Court shall have original jurisdiction.

* See note * on page 17.

76. The Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter—

- (i) Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation :
- (ii) Arising under any laws made by the Parliament :
- (iii) Of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction :
- (iv) Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

77. With respect to any of the matters mentioned in the last two sections the Parliament may make laws—

- (i) Defining the jurisdiction of any federal court other than the High Court :
- (ii) Defining the extent to which the jurisdiction of any federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States :
- (iii) Investing any court of a State with federal jurisdiction.

78. The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.

79. The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as the Parliament prescribes.

80. The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as the Parliament prescribes.

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE.

81. All revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

82. The costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall form the first charge thereon ; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

83. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law.

But until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of the Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth and for the holding of the first elections for the Parliament.

84. When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth, all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension, gratuity, or other compensation, payable under the law of the State on the abolition of his office.

Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time, and on the pension or retiring allowance, which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth : but the State shall pay to the Commonwealth a part thereof, to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of the transfer.

Any officer who is, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, in the public service of a State, and who is, by consent of the Governor of the State with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he had been an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth and were retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

85. When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth—

- (i) All property of the State of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department, shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but, in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary;
- (ii) The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind used, but not exclusively used in connexion with the department; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth;
- (iii) The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by the Parliament;
- (iv) The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the department transferred.

86. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

87. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.

88. Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

89. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

- (i) The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth.
- (ii) The Commonwealth shall debit to each State—
 - (a) The expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth;
 - (b) The proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure of the Commonwealth.
- (iii) The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

90. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of the Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect, but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise.

91. Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of the Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods.

92. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any Colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation.

93. During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides—

(i) The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State :

(ii) Subject to the last sub-section, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States as prescribed for the period preceeding the imposition of uniform duties of customs.

94. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth.

95. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia, if that State be an original State, may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth ; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.

But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such latter duty, and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

96. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, the Parliament may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Parliament thinks fit.

97. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in any Colony which was before or became a State with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the Colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the State in the same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government or an officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned whenever the Colony, or the Government or an officer of the Colony, is mentioned.

98. The power of the Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State.

99. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.

100. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation.

101. There shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as the Parliament deems necessary for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder.*

102. The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State; due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connexion with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Inter-State Commission.

103. The members of the Inter-State Commission—

(i) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council :

(ii) Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity :

(iii) Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

104. Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if the rate is deemed by the Inter-State Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States.

105. The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts [as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth],† or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the State shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States.

105A.‡ (i) *The Commonwealth may make agreements with the States with respect to the public debts of the States, including—*

(a) *the taking over of such debts by the Commonwealth;*

(b) *the management of such debts;*

(c) *the payment of interest and the provision and management of sinking funds in respect of such debts;*

(d) *the consolidation, renewal, conversion, and redemption of such debts;*

(e) *the indemnification of the Commonwealth by the States in respect of debts taken over by the Commonwealth; and*

(f) *the borrowing of money by the States or by the Commonwealth, or by the Commonwealth for the States.*

(ii) *The Parliament may make laws for validating any such agreement made before the commencement of this section.*

(iii) *The Parliament may make laws for the carrying out by the parties thereto of any such agreement.*

* The Commission was brought into existence in 1913, under Act No. 33 of 1912, by the appointment of Commissioners for seven years. When this period expired no fresh appointments were made.

† Under section 2 of the Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1909, the words in square brackets are omitted.

‡ Under section 2 of the Constitution Alteration (State Debts) 1928, the Constitution was amended by the insertion of this section.

(iv) *Any such agreement may be varied or rescinded by the parties thereto.*

(v) *Every such agreement and any such variation thereof shall be binding upon the Commonwealth and the States pending further action relating thereto contained in this Constitution or the Constitution of the several States or in any law of the Parliament of the Commonwealth or of any State.*

(vi) *The powers conferred by this section shall not be construed as being limited in any way by the provisions of section one hundred and five of this Constitution.*

CHAPTER V.—THE STATES.

106. The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be, until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

107. Every power of the Parliament of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be.

108. Every law in force in a Colony which has become or becomes a State, and relating to any matter within the powers of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, shall, subject to this Constitution, continue in force in the State; and, until provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal in respect of any such law as the Parliament of the Colony had until the Colony became a State.

109. When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

110. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officer or administrator of the government of the State.

111. The Parliament of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth; and upon such surrender, and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth, such part of the State shall become subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

112. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, a State may levy on imports or exports, or on goods passing into or out of the State, such charges as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; but the net produce of all charges so levied shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

113. All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage, shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State.

114. A State shall not, without the consent of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth, nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

115. A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

116. The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

117. A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other State.

118. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of every State.

119. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence.

120. Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and for the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES.

121. The Parliament may admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament, as it thinks fit.

122. The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of the Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

123. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, and the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

124. A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected.

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

125. The seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament, and shall be within territory which shall have been granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales, and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney.

Such territory shall contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles, and such portion thereof as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor.

The Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meet at the seat of Government.

126. The Queen may authorize the Governor-General to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to such deputy or deputies, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by the Queen; but the appointment of such deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

127. In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

CHAPTER VIII.—ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

128. This Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:—

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of the Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority, and the other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the first-mentioned House in the same or the next session again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority with or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments subsequently agreed to by both Houses, to the electors in each State qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

When a proposed law is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as the Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth, only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing, or otherwise altering the limits of the State, or in any manner affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

SCHEDULE.

OATH.

I, *A.B.*, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law. So HELP ME GOD!

AFFIRMATION.

I, *A.B.*, do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law. (NOTE.—*The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.*)

3. **The Royal Proclamation.**—The preceding Act received the Royal assent on the 9th July, 1900. This made it lawful to declare that the people of Australia should be united in a Federal Commonwealth. This proclamation, made on the 17th September, 1900, constituted the Commonwealth as from the 1st January, 1901; it reads as follows:—

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

(Signed) VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Years of Our Reign, intituled "An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation, that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than One year after the passing of this Act, the people of *New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania*, and also, if Her Majesty is satisfied that the people of *Western Australia* have agreed thereto, of *Western Australia*, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia.

And whereas We are satisfied that the people of *Western Australia* have agreed thereto accordingly.

We therefore, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby declare that on and after the First day of *January* One thousand nine hundred and one, the people of *New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia* shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the Commonwealth of *Australia*.

Given at Our Court at *Balmoral* this Seventeenth day of *September*, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

§ 5. The Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States.

The original Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States was made on the 12th December, 1927. It was later affected by the following agreements made under the powers conferred by section 105 (a) of the Constitution :—

Debt Conversion Agreement—Made 21st July, 1931.

Debt Conversion Agreement (No. 2)—Made 22nd October, 1931.

Agreement relating to Soldier Settlement Loans—Made 3rd July, 1934.

A further Agreement was made between the Commonwealth and Tasmania only on the 1st July, 1928. This was not an amendment, but was made under the authority of Part III., Clause 3 (l) of the original Agreement.

The original Agreement as affected by the subsequent agreements referred to above is set out below. The Debt Conversion Agreements did not affect the wording of the main Agreement and were in general terms. That part of these Agreements referring to the original Agreement will be found on page 33. The agreement relating to Soldier Settlement Loans affected the original Agreement as regards :—

(a) Part I., Clause 2—Definitions—"Net public debt of a State existing on 30th June, 1927." (See page 22.)

(b) Part I., Clause 3, par. (a)—Constitution of the Australian Loan Council. (See page 23.)

These two amendments have been introduced into the original Agreement. The Agreement between the Commonwealth and Tasmania is referred to in a footnote to Part I., Clause 2—Definitions—in respect of the amount of £3,948,613 which represents the debt of Tasmania to the Commonwealth. (See page 22.)

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1928.

Whereas with a view to making provision for the adjustment of Commonwealth and State financial relations the general principle of a draft scheme was affirmed by a Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers in Melbourne which commenced on the sixteenth day of June One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven ;

And whereas permanent effect cannot be given to the proposals contained in the said scheme unless the Constitution of the Commonwealth is altered so as to confer on the Parliament of the Commonwealth power to make laws for carrying out or giving permanent effect to such proposals ;

And whereas pending the submission to the electors of a proposed law for the alteration of the said Constitution as aforesaid and in order to obtain immediately some of the advantages which would result from united action by adoption of the said scheme the Commonwealth and the States have agreed that for the period commencing on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and ending on the thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine certain of the proposed provisions of the said scheme shall be temporarily adopted :

Now this Agreement Witnesseth :

PART I.

1. This Agreement shall have no force or effect and shall not be binding on any party unless and until it is approved by the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and of the States.

2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Agreement—

"*Net Public debt of a State existing on 30th June, 1927,*" means in respect of each State the amount of debt set forth hereunder opposite to the name of that State, viz.:—

	£
New South Wales	234,088,501
Victoria	136,949,942
Queensland	101,977,855
South Australia	84,834,364
Western Australia	61,060,675
Tasmania	22,434,060
	<u>641,345,397</u>

The said amount of the net public debt of each State includes the debts of that State secured by—

- (i) Inscribed Stock, including Local Inscribed Stock and Government Inscribed Stock;
- (ii) Instalment Stock;
- (iii) Registered Stock;
- (iv) Funded Stock;
- (v) Stock payable to bearer;
- (vi) Bonds, including registered bonds;
- (vii) Debentures, including registered debentures and instalment debentures;
- (viii) Treasury Bills not repayable within twelve months from the date of issue; or
- (ix) Fixed deposit receipts or special deposit receipts for moneys borrowed for other than temporary purposes;

issued or created by the State or by or on behalf of a Colony the predecessor of the State in respect of moneys borrowed by the Colony or State together with debts of the State to the Commonwealth of the amount set out respectively hereunder opposite to the name of the State so far as those last-mentioned debts are not included by being secured in manner aforesaid:—

	£
New South Wales	12,553,698
Victoria	23,688,269
Queensland	16,082,583
South Australia	18,446,197
Western Australia	16,739,872
Tasmania	3,948,613†
	<u>91,459,232</u>

after deducting therefrom the amount for which the Commonwealth by this Agreement assumes liability under Part III., Clause 4, of this Agreement and the amount of any moneys or securities standing to the credit of a sinking fund, redemption fund, or a fund of a like nature of the State as on 30th June, 1927, and does not include any moneys raised by the State by way of overdraft, fixed deposit, or special deposit for temporary purposes only.

* Debt at 30th June, 1927, of the State of New South Wales to the Commonwealth under the terms of the Agreement relating to Soldier Settlements, 1917, and 1918, and 1919, and 1920, and 1921, and 1922, and 1923, and 1924, and 1925, and 1926, and 1927.

	£
New South Wales	233,153,770
Victoria	136,348,952
Queensland	101,840,622
South Australia	84,029,376
Western Australia	61,060,675
Tasmania	22,314,180
	<u>638,747,614</u>

† An agreement between the Commonwealth and Tasmania was made under power conferred by Part III., Clause 4 (i) of this Agreement by which the Commonwealth took over as at 1st July, 1928, certain securities of the Tasmanian Sinking Fund to the value of £1,137,720 and thus reduced the debt of £3,948,613 due by the State to the Commonwealth by aforesaid amount. (See Commonwealth Act No. 43 of 1928.)

The said sum of £234,088,501 (being the amount of the debt of New South Wales above-mentioned) comprises the debts referred to in, and has been computed in the manner shown in, the statement signed by representatives of the Commonwealth and of New South Wales.

"*Gross Public Debt of a State existing on 30th June, 1927*," means in respect of each State the amount of debt set forth hereunder opposite to the name of that State, viz. :—

	£
New South Wales	239,441,363
Victoria	144,844,530
Queensland	105,259,916
South Australia	87,614,005
Western Australia	70,705,913
Tasmania	24,254,688
	<hr/>
	672,120,415

The said amount of the gross public debt of each State includes the net public debt of that State together with the amount for which the Commonwealth by this Agreement assumes liability under Part III., Clause (4), of this Agreement and the amount of any moneys or securities standing to the credit of any sinking fund redemption fund or fund of a like nature of the State as on 30th June, 1927.

"*Transferred Properties*" means the properties mentioned or specified in the Schedule of Transferred Properties signed by representatives of the Commonwealth and the States as revised to the 30th June, 1927, being properties which became vested in the Commonwealth pursuant to Section 85 (i) of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

"*The Loan Council*" means the Australian Loan Council created in pursuance of this Agreement.

"*Bondholder*" means an owner of any—

(i) Inscribed Stock, including Local Inscribed Stock and Government Inscribed Stock;

(ii) Instalment Stock;

(iii) Registered Stock;

(iv) Funded Stock;

(v) Stock payable to bearer;

(vi) Bonds, including registered bonds;

(vii) Debentures including registered debentures and instalment debentures;

(viii) Treasury Bills not repayable within twelve months from the date of issue; or

(ix) Fixed deposit receipts or special deposit receipts for moneys borrowed for other than temporary purposes;

issued or created by a State or by or on behalf of a Colony the predecessor of the State in respect of borrowed moneys but does not include the Commonwealth.

3. AUSTRALIAN LOAN COUNCIL.

(a) * There shall be an Australian Loan Council which shall consist of one representative of the Commonwealth who shall be—

(i) the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth; or

(ii) in the absence of the Prime Minister at any time from a meeting of the Council—
a Minister nominated in writing by the Prime Minister, and

* Paragraph (a) is an amendment effected by the Agreement relating to Soldier Settlement Loans (Commonwealth Act of 1932) repealing the original paragraph (a). The amendment provided that the Financial Agreement shall be read and construed as if the amendments to Clause 3 of Part I. of that Agreement, insofar as they authorize the Prime Minister and the Premier of a State to represent respectively the Commonwealth or a State on the Australian Loan Council, had been incorporated in that Agreement at the date of the making thereof.

One representative of each State who shall be—

- (i) the Premier of that State; or
- (ii) in the absence of the Premier at any time from a meeting of the Council—
a Minister nominated in writing by the Premier of that State.

Provided that if in the opinion of the Prime Minister or of any Premier of a State, special circumstances exist at any time which make it desirable so to do, the Prime Minister or the Premier, as the case may be, may nominate some other person to represent the Commonwealth or the State (as the case may be) as a member of the Loan Council.

Any nomination of a representative of a State shall be notified in writing by the Premier of the State to the Prime Minister.

(b) The member representing the Commonwealth on the Loan Council shall hold office during the pleasure of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and a member representing a State shall hold office during the pleasure of the Premier of the State which the member was appointed to represent.

(c) A decision in which all the members for the time being of the Loan Council concur shall be a unanimous decision of the Loan Council notwithstanding any vacancy then existing in its membership.

(d) A meeting of the Loan Council may at any time be convened by the member representing the Commonwealth, and shall be so convened upon the request of at least three members representing States.

(e) A majority of the members of the Loan Council shall constitute a quorum of the Loan Council for the exercise of its powers at any meeting. Provided that—

- (i) a member may at any time appoint in writing a deputy to act in his absence; and any deputy so appointed may in the absence of the member exercise all the powers and functions of the member and his presence shall be deemed the presence of the member; and
- (ii) an absent member who has not appointed a deputy may vote by letter or by telegram, and in such case that member shall be counted as being present in relation only to the questions on which he has voted.

(f) The Loan Council may make rules of procedure including rules relating to places, times, and notices of meetings, and conduct of business at meetings, and from time to time may alter such rules.

(g) The Commonwealth and each State will from time to time while Part II. of this Agreement is in force, and while Part III. of this Agreement is in force, submit to the Loan Council a programme setting forth the amount it desires to raise by loans for each financial year for purposes other than the conversion, renewal or redemption of existing loans or temporary purposes. Each programme shall state the estimated total amount of such loan expenditure for the year, and the estimated amount of repayments which will be available towards meeting that expenditure. Any revenue deficit to be funded shall be included in such loan programme, and the amount of such deficit shall be set out. Loans for Defence purposes approved by the Parliament of the Commonwealth shall not be included in the Commonwealth's loan programme or be otherwise subject to this agreement.

(h) If the Loan Council decides that the total amount of the loan programme for the year cannot be borrowed at reasonable rates and conditions it shall decide the amount to be borrowed for the year, and may by unanimous decision allocate such amount between the Commonwealth and the States.

(i) If the members of the Loan Council fail to arrive at a unanimous decision under the last preceding sub-clause allocating the amount to be borrowed for any year, the amount to be borrowed for that year shall be allocated as follows :—

- (i) The Commonwealth shall, if it so desires, be entitled to have one-fifth or any less proportion of such amount allocated to the Commonwealth; and
- (ii) Each State shall be entitled to have allocated to it a sum (being a portion of the balance of such amount) bearing to the balance of such amount the same proportion which the net loan expenditure of that State in the preceding five years bears to the net loan expenditure of all the States during the same period. Provided that any State may, if it so

desires, have allocated to it a sum less than the sum to which it is entitled under this sub-clause or no sum, and that when a less sum or no sum has been allocated to any State or States in manner aforesaid the amount then remaining available for allocation shall be allocated to the other States in the proportion which the net loan expenditure of each of such other States in the preceding five years bears to the net loan expenditure of all such other States during the same period. For the purposes of this sub-clause net loan expenditure does not include expenditure for the conversion, renewal, or redemption of loans, but means the gross other loan expenditure of a State less any amounts of such expenditure repaid to the State other than moneys repaid to the State in manner stated in Part II., clause 4 (e), or Part III., clause 3 (i), of this Agreement.

(j) If the total amount to be borrowed as aforesaid for any year is to be borrowed by means of more than one loan the Loan Council may by unanimous decision apportion between the Commonwealth and the States the amount to be borrowed by each such loan other than the loan by means of which the balance of the total amount to be borrowed as aforesaid for the year is borrowed.

(k) If the members of the Loan Council fail to arrive at a unanimous decision under the last preceding sub-clause apportioning the amount to be borrowed as aforesaid by any loan the amount to be borrowed by that loan shall be apportioned between the Commonwealth and the States in proportion to the amount then to be borrowed as aforesaid for the Commonwealth and for each State for the year.

(l) The Commonwealth and each State will also from time to time, while Part II. of this Agreement is in force and while Part III. of this Agreement is in force, submit to the Loan Council a statement setting out the amount it requires for each financial year for the conversion, renewal or redemption of existing loans.

(m) If the members of the Loan Council fail to arrive at a unanimous decision on any matter other than the matters referred to in sub-clauses (k) and (j) of clause 3 and sub-clause (b) of clause 4 of this part of this Agreement, the matter shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members.

On every question for decision by the Loan Council the member representing the Commonwealth shall have two votes and a casting vote, and each member representing a State shall have one vote.

(n) A decision of the Loan Council in respect of a matter which the Loan Council is by this Agreement empowered to decide shall be final and binding on all parties to this Agreement.

(o) In this clause the expressions "Prime Minister" and "Premier" include the persons for the time being respectively acting as such.

4. FUTURE BORROWINGS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

(a) Except in cases where the Loan Council has decided under sub-clause (b) of this clause that moneys shall be borrowed by a State, the Commonwealth, while Part II. or Part III. of this Agreement is in force, shall, subject to the decisions of the Loan Council and subject also to clauses 5 and 6 of this Part of this Agreement, arrange for all borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth or any State, and for all conversions, renewals, redemptions, and consolidations of the Public Debts of the Commonwealth and of the States.

(b) If at any time the Loan Council by unanimous decision so decides, a State may in accordance with the terms of the decision borrow moneys outside Australia in the name of the State, and issue securities for the moneys so borrowed. The Commonwealth shall guarantee that the State will perform all its obligations to bondholders in respect of the moneys so borrowed. For all the purposes of this Agreement, including the making of sinking fund contributions, the moneys so borrowed shall be deemed to be moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of that State.

(c) If any State after the 30th June, 1927, and before this Agreement has been approved by the Parliament of the Commonwealth and of the States, has borrowed moneys in the name of the State and issued securities for the moneys so borrowed, such moneys shall for all the purposes of this Agreement, including the making of sinking fund contributions, be deemed to be moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of that State.

(d) While Part II. or Part III. of this Agreement is in force, moneys shall not be borrowed by the Commonwealth or any State otherwise than in accordance with this Agreement.

5. BORROWING BY STATES.

For any purpose (including the redemption of securities given or issued at any time for moneys previously borrowed or used in manner stated in this clause) a State may, while Part II. or Part III. of this Agreement is in force :—

(a) Subject to any maximum limits decided upon by the Loan Council from time to time for interest, brokerage, discount and other charges, borrow moneys within the State from authorities, bodies, funds or institutions (including Savings Banks) constituted or established under Commonwealth or State law or practice and from the public by counter sales of securities, and

(b) use any public moneys of the State which are available under the laws of the State.

Any securities that are issued for moneys so borrowed or used shall be Commonwealth securities, to be provided by the Commonwealth upon terms approved by the Loan Council.

Where any such borrowing or use is solely for temporary purposes, the provisions of this Agreement, other than this clause, shall not apply.

Where any such borrowing or use is not solely for temporary purposes, and Commonwealth securities are issued in respect thereof, the moneys borrowed or used shall be deemed to be moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of the State, and may be retained by the State. A State may convert securities given or issued at any time by that State for moneys previously borrowed or used in manner stated in this clause. New securities issued on any such conversion shall be Commonwealth securities to be provided by the Commonwealth upon terms approved by the Loan Council. The amount for which such new securities are issued shall be deemed to be moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of the State.

If the moneys deemed under this clause to be moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth on behalf of a State, together with the amounts raised by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of the State exceed the total amount of loan moneys decided upon by the Loan Council as the moneys to be raised for and on behalf of the State for the financial year in which the money is deemed to be borrowed, the excess shall, unless the Loan Council otherwise decides, be deemed to be moneys received by the State in the following year on account of its loan programme for that year.

For the purposes of this clause counter sales of securities shall be deemed to mean sales of securities made at the office of the State Treasury, and at such other places as may be decided upon by the Loan Council.

The Commonwealth shall not be under any obligation to make sinking fund contributions in respect of moneys borrowed or used pursuant to this clause to meet revenue deficit of a State, but the provisions of clause 4 (d) of Part II. and of clause 3 j) of Part III. of this Agreement shall apply respectively to all moneys borrowed or used for that purpose.

Except in cases where the Loan Council has otherwise decided under sub-clause (b) of clause 4 of Part I. of this Agreement a State shall not have the right to invite loan subscriptions by the issue of a public prospectus.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement, any State may use for temporary purposes any public moneys of the State which are available under the laws of the State, or may, subject to maximum limits (if any) decided upon by the Loan Council from time to time for interest, brokerage, discount and other charges, borrow money for temporary purposes by way of overdraft, or fixed, special, or other deposit, and the provisions of this Agreement other than this paragraph shall not apply to such moneys.

6. BORROWING BY COMMONWEALTH.

For any purpose (including the redemption of securities given or issued at any time for moneys previously borrowed or used in manner stated in this clause) the Commonwealth may—while Part II. or Part III. of this Agreement is in force—

- (a) Subject to any maximum limits decided upon by the Loan Council from time to time for interest, brokerage, discount and other charges, borrow moneys within the Commonwealth from authorities, bodies, funds or institutions (including Savings Banks) constituted or established under Commonwealth or State law or practice and from the public by counter sales of securities, and
- (b) use any public moneys of the Commonwealth which are available under the laws of the Commonwealth.

Any securities that are issued for moneys so borrowed or used shall be Commonwealth securities, to be provided by the Commonwealth upon terms approved by the Loan Council.

Where any such borrowing or use is solely for temporary purposes, the provisions of this Agreement, other than this clause, shall not apply.

Where any such borrowing or use is not solely for temporary purposes, and Commonwealth securities are issued in respect thereof, the moneys borrowed or used may be retained by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth may convert securities given or issued at any time by the Commonwealth for moneys previously borrowed or used in manner stated in this clause. New securities issued on any such conversion shall be Commonwealth securities to be provided by the Commonwealth upon terms approved by the Loan Council.

If the moneys so borrowed or used are not borrowed or used solely for temporary purposes and Commonwealth securities are issued in respect thereof, and such moneys, together with other moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of the Commonwealth as part of the total amount of loan moneys decided upon by the Loan Council as the moneys to be raised for and on behalf of the Commonwealth for the financial year in which the securities are issued, exceed such total amount the excess shall unless the Loan Council otherwise decides be deemed to be moneys received by the Commonwealth in the following year on account of its loan programme for that year.

For the purposes of this clause counter sales of securities shall be deemed to mean sales of securities made at the offices of the Commonwealth Treasury, and at such other places as may be decided upon by the Loan Council.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement, the Commonwealth may use for temporary purposes any public moneys of the Commonwealth which are available under the laws of the Commonwealth or may, subject to maximum limits (if any) decided upon by the Loan Council from time to time for interest, brokerage, discount and other charges, borrow money for temporary purposes by way of overdraft, or fixed, special or other deposit, and the provisions of this Agreement other than this paragraph shall not apply to such moneys.

7. PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND SINKING FUNDS.

[*Not reprinted.*—This section which is obsolete provided for payment of interest and sinking fund on certain loans in the event of Part III. of the Agreement not coming into force.]

PART II.

[*Not reprinted.*—This Part which is obsolete provided for interest and sinking fund during the period 1st July, 1927, up to the actual taking over of States' debts by the Commonwealth on 1st July, 1929. The intention was to carry out the permanent arrangements proposed in Part III. so far as they were applicable to the interim period.]

PART III.

This Part of this Agreement shall not come into force or be binding upon any party hereto unless before the 1st July, 1929, the Constitution of the Commonwealth has been altered in accordance with the proposals referred to in Part IV. of this Agreement and a law of the Parliament of the Commonwealth has been made thereunder validating this Agreement, but shall come into full force and effect if and when before the said date the Constitution is so altered and this Agreement is so validated.

When this Part of this Agreement comes into force every matter or thing done and payment made under or in pursuance of Part II. of this Agreement shall be deemed, so far as is practicable, to have been done or made under this Part of this Agreement to the same extent as if this Part had then in fact been in force, and all necessary adjustments shall be made in respect of moneys so paid in order to ensure that no party hereto shall be liable for or make double payments in respect of the same matter.

PERMANENT PROVISIONS.

I. TAKING OVER STATES' PUBLIC DEBTS.

Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Agreement the Commonwealth will take over on the 1st July, 1929 :—

- (i) the balance then unpaid of the gross public debt of each State existing on 30th June, 1927; and
- (ii) all other debts of each State existing on the 1st July, 1929, for moneys borrowed by that State which by this Agreement are deemed to be moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of that State—

and will in respect of the debts so taken over assume as between the Commonwealth and the States the liabilities of the States to bondholders.

2. PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

(a) Subject to this clause the Commonwealth will pay to bondholders from time to time interest payable on the Public Debts of the States taken over by the Commonwealth as aforesaid other than debts due by the States to the Commonwealth.

(b) The Commonwealth will in each year during the period of 58 years, commencing on 1st July, 1927, provide by equal monthly instalments the following amounts in respect of each State as shown hereunder towards the interest payable by that State :—

					£
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	2,917,411
Victoria	..	..	..	..	2,127,159
Queensland	..	..	..	..	1,090,235
South Australia	..	..	..	..	703,810
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	473,432
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	200,859

7,584,912

(c) Each State shall in each year during the same period of 58 years pay to the Commonwealth the excess over the amounts to be provided by the Commonwealth under the last preceding sub-clause necessary to make up as they fall due the interest charges falling due in that year on the public debt of that State taken over by the Commonwealth as aforesaid and then unpaid, and on any moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth on behalf of that State and then unpaid, and after the expiration of the said period each State shall in each year pay to the Commonwealth, as they fall due, the whole of the interest charges on any debt then unpaid and included in the public debt of that State taken over by the Commonwealth as aforesaid, and on any moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth on behalf of that State and then unpaid.

(d) The method by which payments shall be made by a State under sub-clause (c) of this clause shall be arranged from time to time between the Commonwealth and that State.

(e) The rate of interest payable under sub-clause (c) of this clause in respect of moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth on behalf of a State shall be the full rate of interest payable by the Commonwealth in respect of the loan by which such moneys were borrowed or such other rate of interest as may be payable by the State to the Commonwealth under any Agreement made or to be made between the Commonwealth and that State in respect of such moneys and such interest shall be payable by the State for the full term of that loan.

3. SINKING FUNDS.

(a) A sinking fund at the rate of 7s. 6d. per annum for each £100 of the net public debts of the States existing on 30th June, 1927, shall be established in the manner hereinafter set forth.

(b) During the period of fifty-eight years commencing on the 1st July, 1927, the Commonwealth shall pay from revenue annually a sinking fund contribution at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each £100 of the net public debts of the States existing on 30th June, 1927, and each State (other than the State of New South Wales) shall in each year during the said period pay from revenue a sinking fund contribution at the rate of 5s. for each £100 of the net public debt of such State existing on 30th June, 1927. The State of New South Wales during the period of fifty-eight years commencing on the 1st July, 1928, shall in each year pay from revenue a sinking fund contribution at the rate of 5s. for each £100 of the net public debt of that State existing on 30th June, 1927.

(c) Where in respect of any debt included in the gross Public Debt of a State existing at the 30th June, 1927, there is under laws or contracts existing at that date an obligation to provide a sinking fund at a rate in excess of 7s. 6d. per annum for each £100, any amount to be so provided in excess of 7s. 6d. per annum for each £100 shall be provided out of the National Debt Sinking Fund, established under the laws of the Commonwealth. Provided that if any law imposing such an obligation is repealed or is amended so as to reduce the rate of sinking fund to be provided the only amount (if any) to be provided out of the National Debt Sinking Fund pursuant to this sub-clause in respect of that debt shall as from the date of such repeal or amendment be the amount (if any) by which the reduced rate of sinking fund for the time being exceeds 7s. 6d. per annum for each £100.

(d) When a loan is issued for the conversion, renewal, or redemption of any debt of a State included in the gross Public Debt of that State existing on 30th June, 1927, the only sinking fund contributions to be made by the Commonwealth and that State in respect of the debt so converted, renewed, or redeemed shall be sinking fund contributions at the same rate and for the same period and upon the same amount as if such debt had not been converted, renewed, or redeemed.

(e) Subject to sub-clauses (h) and (j) of this clause a sinking fund at the rate of 10s. per annum for each £100 of the amount of each new loan raised by a State or by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of a State after 30th June, 1927, shall be established.

(f) Subject to sub-clauses (h) and (j) of this clause, in each year during the period of fifty-three years from the date of the raising after 30th June, 1927, of any new loan by a State or by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of a State the Commonwealth and that State shall each pay from revenue a sinking fund contribution of a sum equal to 5s. for each £100 of the amount of the new loan.

Provided that the period of fifty-three years during which the State of New South Wales shall make sinking fund contributions in respect of new loans raised in the financial year beginning on the 1st July, 1927, shall commence on the 1st July, 1928.

(g) For the purpose of the last two preceding sub-clauses a loan issued after the 30th June, 1927, to meet a revenue deficit which accrued on or before that date shall be deemed to be a new loan, but a loan issued for the conversion, renewal or redemption of a debt shall not be deemed to be a new loan, and where a loan is issued partly for the conversion, renewal, or redemption of a debt and partly for other purposes, so much only of the loan as has been issued for other purposes shall be deemed to be a new loan.

(h) Where it is agreed between the Commonwealth and a State that a loan or any portion of a loan raised after 30th June, 1927, and expended or to be expended upon wasting assets should be redeemed within a shorter period than fifty-three years, the annual sinking fund contributions of the State, in respect of that loan or the portion thereof, shall be increased to an amount which with the sinking fund contributions of the Commonwealth in respect of that loan or the portion thereof will provide for the redemption of that loan or the portion thereof within such shorter period. All sinking fund contributions of the State in respect of that loan or the portion thereof shall cease on the expiration of the shorter period, but the Commonwealth contributions in respect of that loan shall continue for the remainder of the period of fifty-three years from the date of the raising of that loan, and during such remainder of the period the State contributions to the sinking fund in respect of other loans of that State shall be reduced by the amount of the Commonwealth contributions during that remainder of the period in respect of such redeemed loan or the portion thereof. For the purposes of this sub-clause the sinking fund contributions of the Commonwealth and the State shall be deemed to accumulate at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum compounded.

(i) Where loan moneys have been advanced by a State under terms providing for the repayment of such moneys the State shall as and when such moneys are repaid pay such moneys either to the State Loan Fund or to the account or fund from which such moneys were advanced, or to the sinking fund and shall in addition make from revenue its sinking fund contributions in respect of the loan or loans from which the moneys so advanced were provided.

Provided that when loan moneys have been advanced by a State to a Public or Local Authority or body constituted by the State or under the laws of the State and the Authority or body repays such moneys out of its revenue the State may out of moneys so repaid make its sinking fund contributions in respect of the loan moneys so advanced.

(j) In respect of any loan raised after the 30th June, 1927, by a State or by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of a State to meet a revenue deficit accruing after that date no sinking fund contributions shall be payable by the Commonwealth, but that State shall for a period sufficient to provide for the redemption of that loan pay from revenue in each year during such period a sinking fund contribution at a rate of not less than 4 per centum per annum of the amount of that loan. For the purposes of this sub-clause the sinking fund contributions of the State shall be deemed to accumulate at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum compounded.

(k) All sinking fund contributions to be made in pursuance of this part of this Agreement shall be debts payable to the National Debt Commission as follows:—

(i) As regards the net public debt of a State existing on 30th June, 1927—by half-yearly instalments on 30th September and 31st March in each financial year or on such other dates as may be agreed between the Commonwealth and that State.

(ii) As regards loans raised after 30th June, 1927—by equal instalments on the dates on which interest on such loans is payable or on such other dates as may be agreed upon between the Commonwealth and the State concerned.

(l) Subject to the next succeeding sub-clause all moneys and securities standing to the credit of sinking funds, redemption funds and funds of a like nature of a State existing on 30th June, 1929, shall forthwith be transferred by the States to the National Debt Commission. Nothing in this sub-clause contained shall be deemed to limit the power of a State to cancel before 30th June, 1929, any such securities.*

(m) Where the conditions relating to sinking funds, redemption funds, and funds of a like nature as aforesaid held by a State on trust or by trustees under statutory or contractual obligations preclude the transfer of those funds to the National Debt Commission, such funds shall remain under the control of the State or those trustees, and the National Debt Commission will either directly or through the State concerned make all future payments to the State or to those trustees from the sinking fund.

* An Agreement between the Commonwealth and Tasmania was made under power conferred by this Clause whereby the Commonwealth took over as at 1st July, 1929, certain securities of the Tasmanian, Banking, Finance, &c. Co. Ltd. valued at £2,112,720 and then reduced the debt of £2,112,720 due by the State to the Commonwealth by a like amount. (See Commonwealth Act No. 43 of 1928).

(n) The sinking funds to be established under this Agreement shall be controlled by the National Debt Commission. The National Debt Commission may arrange with any State to act as its agent in connexion with payments due to bondholders.

(o) Sinking Fund contributions made under this Agreement in respect of the debts of a State and funds of that State transferred to the National Debt Commission under sub-clause (l) of this clause will not be accumulated, but (subject to sub-clauses (m) and (p) of this clause) will be applied to the redemption of the public debts of that State and of loans raised by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of that State, or to the purchase of securities issued in respect thereof.

(p) If at any time it is deemed inexpedient by the National Debt Commission to apply sinking funds in the manner set forth in sub-clause (o) of this clause, such funds may be temporarily invested in any securities in which the National Debt Commission is from time to time by law authorized to invest moneys.

(q) When a security issued in respect of a public debt of a State or of a loan raised by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of a State is repurchased or redeemed by the National Debt Commission such security shall be cancelled—

(i) if a repurchased security—on the last day of September, December, March, or June next ensuing after the date of repurchase, or on the date of maturity of the security whichever shall first occur; and

(ii) if a redeemed security—on the date of redemption.

In addition to the sinking fund contributions otherwise payable in respect of that debt or loan the State concerned shall—

(i) as from the date of cancellation of each security and for the full period during which the said sinking fund contributions are payable make from revenue a further sinking fund contribution at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum of the face value of the cancelled security; and

(ii) also pay to the National Debt Commission interest on the face value of each repurchased security at the rate provided by the security from the last date preceding the repurchase upon which interest was payable under the terms of the security up to the date of cancellation of the security.

4. TRANSFERRED PROPERTIES.

It is agreed that all questions between the Commonwealth and the States relating to State properties transferred to the Commonwealth or acquired by the Commonwealth under section 85 of the Constitution shall be settled as follows:—

The States will as from 1st July, 1929, and as between the Commonwealth and the States be completely free and discharged from all liability whether in respect of principal, interest or sinking fund, or otherwise, which liability shall be assumed by the Commonwealth in respect of so much of the public debts of the States bearing interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, taken over by the Commonwealth as aforesaid as amounts to the agreed value of transferred properties, namely, £10,924,323, apportioned to the several States as follows:—

					£
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	4,788,005
Victoria	..	..	..	..	2,302,862
Queensland	..	..	..	..	1,560,639
South Australia	..	..	..	..	1,035,631
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	736,432
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	500,754
Total	..	..	..	..	10,924,323

The particular portion of the public debt of each State in respect of which the States shall become free and discharged from liability shall be determined by the Commonwealth.

Each State will issue to the Commonwealth freehold titles (or, if the laws of any State do not permit of the issue of freehold titles, they titles as near to freehold as the laws of that State will permit) for transferred properties consisting of land or interests in land in that State, and all liability of the Commonwealth to the State in respect of transferred properties shall as from the 1st July, 1929, be extinguished.

The provisions of clauses 2 and 3 of this Part of this Agreement shall not apply to the said amount of £10,924,323.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. EXPENSES OF LOAN FLOTATION.

Each State shall repay to the Commonwealth all expenses incurred or payments made by the Commonwealth in the performance of this Agreement in relation to the State including the following expenses and payments :—

- (i) Loan flotation charges ;
- (ii) Management charges ;
- (iii) Stamp duties on transfer of securities ;
- (iv) Commission on payment of interest ;
- (v) Expenses incurred in the conversion, renewal, redemption, or consolidation of loans ;
- (vi) Exchange on transference of moneys.

Unless it is otherwise agreed between the Commonwealth and a State the Commonwealth will not do anything in connexion with a loan of that State existing on the 30th June, 1927, or raised thereafter pursuant to this Agreement which if done by that State would be a breach of any now existing agreement by that State with any Bank.

A certificate by the Auditor-General of the Commonwealth stating the amount to be repaid by a State to the Commonwealth and the matter in respect of which the repayment is to be made shall in the event of a dispute be conclusive as to the amount and matter stated.

2. ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Commonwealth will take the necessary action to submit to the Parliament of the Commonwealth and to the electors proposals for the alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth in the following form :—

“ 105A. (i) The Commonwealth may make agreements with the States with respect to the public debts of the States, including—

- (a) the taking over of such debts by the Commonwealth ;
- (b) the management of such debts ;
- (c) the payment of interest and the provision and management of sinking funds in respect of such debts ;
- (d) the consolidation, renewal, conversion, and redemption of such debts ;
- (e) the indemnification of the Commonwealth by the States in respect of debts taken over by the Commonwealth ; and
- (f) the borrowing of money by the States or by the Commonwealth or by the Commonwealth for the States.

(ii) The Parliament may make laws for validating any such agreement made before the commencement of this section.

(iii) The Parliament may make laws for the carrying out by the parties thereto of any such agreement.

(iv) Any such agreement may be varied or rescinded by the parties thereto.

(v) Every such agreement and any such variation thereof shall be binding upon the Commonwealth and the States parties thereto, notwithstanding anything contained in this Constitution or the constitution of the several States or in any law of the Parliament of the Commonwealth or of any State.

(vi) The powers conferred by this section shall not be construed as being limited in any way by the provisions of section 105 of this Constitution.”

[For result of referendum see Chapter III., § 2.]

3. INDEMNITY.

Each State agrees with the Commonwealth that it will by the faithful performance of its obligations under this Agreement indemnify the Commonwealth against all liabilities whatsoever in respect of the public debt of that State taken over by the Commonwealth as aforesaid (other than the liabilities of the Commonwealth under this Agreement to pay interest and to make sinking fund contributions and under clause 4 of Part III. of this Agreement), and in respect of all loans of that State in respect of which this Agreement provides that sinking fund contributions shall be made.

4. ACCOUNTS.

Separate accounts shall be kept by the Commonwealth for each State in respect of Debt, Interest, and Sinking Funds.

Although the Debt Conversion Agreements already referred to did not affect the wording of the Financial Agreement they contained the following provisions :—

Debt Conversion Agreement—made 21st July, 1931—

“4. So far as the provisions of this Agreement may not be in accordance with any provisions of the Financial Agreement between the parties hereto, dated Twelfth day of December, 1927, the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail.”

Debt Conversion Agreement (No. 2)—22nd October, 1931—

“5. So far as this Agreement may not be in accordance with the provisions of the said Financial Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail.”

[*Note re Validity of Act.*—Consequent upon the failure of the State of New South Wales to provide certain interest payments on its public debts in accordance with the Financial Agreement, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Financial Agreement Enforcement Act (No. 3 of 1932). The State of New South Wales attacked the validity of this Act as being *ultra vires* the Commonwealth Parliament and an infringement of State rights in respect to the appropriation of public moneys for specific services. The High Court by a majority decision of four to two held that this was a valid law and dismissed the action, subsequently refusing leave to appeal to the Privy Council.]

CHAPTER II.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

§ 1. General Description of Australia.

1. *Geographical Position.*—(i) *General.* The Australian Commonwealth, which includes the island continent of Australia proper and the island of Tasmania, is situated in the Southern Hemisphere, and comprises in all an area of about 2,974,581 square miles, the mainland alone containing about 2,948,366 square miles. Bounded on the west and east by the Indian and Pacific Oceans respectively, it lies between longitudes $113^{\circ} 9'$ E. and $153^{\circ} 39'$ E., while its northern and southern limits are the parallels of latitude $10^{\circ} 41'$ S. and $30^{\circ} 8'$ S., or, including Tasmania, $43^{\circ} 30'$ S. On its north are the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; on its south the Southern Ocean and Bass Strait. The extreme points are "Steep Point" on the west, "Cape Byron" on the east, "Cape York" on the north, "Wilson's Promontory" on the south, or, if Tasmania be included, "South-East Cape."

(ii) *Tropical and Temperate Regions.* Of the total area of Australia nearly 40 per cent. lies within the tropics. Assuming, as is usual, that the latitude of the Tropic of Capricorn is $23^{\circ} 30'$ S. (its mean value for 1933 was $23^{\circ} 29' 51''$ S.), the areas within the tropical and temperate zones are approximately as follows:—

AUSTRALIA—AREAS OF TROPICAL AND TEMPERATE REGIONS.

(STATES AND TERRITORY PARTIALLY WITHIN TROPICS.)

Area.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Total.
	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Within Tropical Zone	359,000	364,000	426,320	1,149,320
Within Temperate Zone	311,500	611,920	97,300	1,020,720
Ratio of Tropical part to whole State ..	0.535	0.373	0.814	0.530
Ratio of Temperate part to whole State ..	0.465	0.627	0.186	0.470

Thus the tropical part is roughly about one-half (0.530) of the three territories mentioned above, or about five-thirteenths of the whole of Australia (0.386).

2. *Area of Australia compared with Areas of other Countries.*—It is not always realized that the area of Australia is almost as great as that of the United States of America, four-fifths of that of Canada, more than one-fifth of the area of the British Empire, nearly three-fourths of the whole area of Europe, and about 25 times as large

as Great Britain and Ireland. This great area, coupled with a limited population, renders the solution of the problem of Australian development a particularly difficult one. The areas of Australia and of certain other countries are given in the following table:—

AREA OF AUSTRALIA AND OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Area.	Country.	Area.
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.
Continental Divisions—		AFRICA—continued.	
Europe	4,412,000	Union of South Africa ..	472,000
Asia	16,020,000	Egypt	386,000
Africa	11,562,000	Tanganyika Territory ..	374,000
North and Central America		Nigeria and Protectorate ..	373,000
and West Indies ..	8,649,000	Abyssinia	347,000
South America	7,010,000	Tripolitania	347,000
Australasia and Polynesia	3,412,000	South-West Africa ..	322,000
Total, exclusive of Arctic		Portuguese East Africa ..	298,000
and Antarctic Conts. . .	51,115,000	Northern Rhodesia ..	288,000
		Cyrenaica	285,000
Europe—		Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000
Soviet Union (Russia) ..	2,316,000	Madagascar	238,000
France	213,000	Kenya Colony and Protec-	
Spain (inc. possessions) ..	194,000	torate	225,000
Germany	181,000	Other	1,444,000
Sweden	173,000	Total	11,562,000
Poland	150,000		
Finland	150,000	North and Central America—	
Norway	125,000	Canada	3,684,000
Italy	120,000	United States of America ..	3,027,000
Rumania	114,000	Mexico	760,000
Yugoslavia	96,000	Alaska	587,000
Great Britain and Northern		Newfoundland and Labra-	
Ireland	95,000	dor	163,000
Other	485,000	Nicaragua	49,000
Total	4,412,000	Other	379,000
		Total	8,649,000
Asia—^e			
Soviet Union (Russia) ..	5,860,000	South America—	
China and Dependencies ..	4,287,000	Brazil	3,292,000
British India and Adminis-		Argentine Republic ..	1,078,000
tered Territories ..	1,096,000	Bolivia	515,000
Arabia and Autonomous		Peru	482,000
States	1,004,000	Colombia (exc. of Panama)	449,000
Feudatory Indian States ..	712,000	Venezuela	352,000
Iran	628,000	Chile	286,000
Dutch East Indies ..	574,000	Ecuador	119,000
Turkey	285,000	Other	437,000
Japan and Dependencies ..	262,000	Total	7,010,000
Afghanistan	251,000		
Siam	200,000	Australasia and Polynesia—	
Other	861,000	Commonwealth of Australia	2,974,581
Total	16,020,000	Dutch New Guinea ..	161,000
		New Zealand and Depen-	
Africa—		dencies	104,015
French West Africa ..	1,790,000	Territory of New Guinea ..	93,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	973,000	Papua	90,540
French Equatorial Africa	871,000	Other	38,474
Belgian Congo	921,000	Total	3,461,610
Algeria	848,000	British Empire	13,355,426
Angola	485,000		

The figures quoted in the table have been extracted from the Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations or the Statesman's Year Book.

3. *Areas of Political Subdivisions.* As already stated, Australia consists of six States and the Northern and Federal Capital Territories. The areas of these, and their proportions of the total of Australia, are shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.			Area.	Percentage on Total
			Sq. miles.	%
New South Wales	..	..	300,432	10.40
Victoria	..	..	87,884	2.96
Queensland	..	..	670,500	22.54
South Australia	..	..	380,070	12.78
Western Australia	..	..	975,920	32.81
Tasmania	..	..	26,215	0.88
Northern Territory	..	..	523,620	17.60
Federal Capital Territory..	..	..	940	0.03
Total	..	..	2,974,581	100.00

4. *Coastal Configuration.*—(i) *General.* There are no striking features in the configuration of the coast; the most remarkable indentations are the Gulf of Carpentaria on the north, and the Great Australian Bight on the south. The Cape York Peninsula on the extreme north is the only other remarkable feature in the outline. In Year Book No. 1, an enumeration of the features of the coast-line of Australia was given (see pp. 60 to 68).

(ii) *Coast-line.* The lengths of coast-line, exclusive of minor indentations, of each State and of the whole continent, and the area per mile of coast-line, are shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—COAST LINE AND AREA PER MILE THEREOF.

State.	Coast-line.	Area per Mile of Coast-line.	State.	Coast-line.	Area per Mile of Coast-line.
	Miles.	Sq. miles.		Miles.	Sq. miles.
New South Wales(a)	700	443	South Australia..	1,540	247
Victoria..	680	129	Western Australia	4,350	22
Queensland	3,000	223	Continent (b)	11,310	261
Northern Territory	1,040	503	Tasmania	900	20

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Area 2,918,366 square miles.

For the entire Commonwealth of Australia this gives a coast-line of 12,210 miles and an average of 244 square miles for one mile of coast-line. According to Strelbitski, Europe has only 75 square miles of area to each mile of coast-line, and, according to recent figures, England and Wales have only one-third of this, viz., 25 square miles.

(iii) *Historical Significance of Coastal Names.* It is interesting to trace the voyages of some of the early navigators by the names bestowed by them on various coastal features—thus Dutch names are found on various points of the Western Australian coast, in Nuys' Archipelago, in the Northern Territory, and in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Captain Cook can be followed along the coasts of New South Wales and Queensland; Flinders' track is easily recognized from Sydney southwards, as far as Cape Catastrophe, by the numerous Lincolnshire names bestowed by him; and the French navigators of the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century have left their names all along the Western Australian, South Australian and Tasmanian coasts.

5. **Geographical Features of Australia.**—In each of the earlier issues of this Year Book fairly complete information has been given concerning some special geographical element. The nature of this information and its position in the various Year Books can be readily ascertained on reference to the special index following the index to maps and graphs at the end of this work.

6. **Fauna, Flora, Geology and Seismology of Australia.**—Special articles dealing with these features have appeared in previous Year Books, but limits of space naturally preclude their repetition in each volume. As pointed out in 5 *supra*, however, the nature and position of these articles can be readily ascertained from the special index. A reference to Barisal Guns will be found in Vol. IX., p. 56.

§ 2. Climate and Meteorology of Australia.*

1. **Introductory.**—In Year Book No. 3, pp. 79, 80, some account was given of the history of Australian meteorology, including reference to the development of magnetic observations and the equipment for the determination of various climatological records. In Year Book No. 4, pp. 84 and 87, will be found a short sketch of the creation and organization of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, and a résumé of the subjects dealt with at the Meteorological Conference in 1907.

2. **Meteorological Publications.**—Reference to publications issued by the Central Meteorological Bureau will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 40, 41. The following publications have since been issued:—Volume of "Results of Rainfall Observations made in Western Australia," for all years of record to 1927; Map of Normal Meteorological Conditions in Australia affecting Aviation; and a Paper "A Basis for Seasonal Forecasting", by H. A. Hunt.

3. **General Description of Australia.**—A considerable portion (0.530) of three divisions of Australia is north of the tropic of Capricorn—that is to say, within the States of Queensland and Western Australia, and the Northern Territory; no less than 1,149,320 square miles belong to the tropical zone, and 1,020,720 to the temperate zone. The whole area of Australia within the temperate zone, however, is 1,825,261 square miles; thus the tropical part is about 0.386, or about five-thirteenths of the whole, or the "temperate" region is half as large again as the "tropical" (more accurately 1.588). By reason of its insular geographical position, and the absence of striking physical features, Australia is, on the whole, less subject to extremes of weather than are regions of similar area in other parts of the globe, and latitude for latitude Australia is, on the whole, more temperate.

The altitudes of the surface of Australia range up to a little over 7,300 feet, hence its climate embraces a great many features, from the characteristically tropical to what is essentially alpine, a fact indicated in some measure by the name Australian Alps given to the southern portion of the great Dividing Range.

On the coast, the rainfall is often abundant and the atmosphere moist, but in some portions of the interior it is very limited, and the atmosphere dry. The distribution of forest, therefore, with its climatic influence, is very uneven. In the interior, in places, there are fine belts of trees, but there are large areas also which are treeless, and where the air is hot and parching in summer. Again, on the coast, even so far south as latitude 35°, the vegetation is tropical in its luxuriance, and to some extent also in character. Climatologically, therefore, Australia may be said to present a great variety of features.

4. **Meteorological Divisions.**—(i) *General.* Reference to the divisions adopted by the Commonwealth Meteorologist will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, p. 41.

* Prepared from data supplied by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, W. S. Watt, Esquire.

(ii) *Special Climatological Stations.* The latitudes, longitudes and altitudes of special stations, the climatological features of which are graphically represented hereinafter are as follows :—

SPECIAL CLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS—AUSTRALIA.

Locality.	Height above Sea Level.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.	Locality.	Height above Sea Level.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
	Feet.	deg. min.	deg. min.		Feet.	deg. min.	deg. min.
Perth ..	197	31 57	115 50	Canberra ..	1,920	35 20	149 15
Adelaide ..	140	34 56	138 35	Darwin ..	97	12 28	130 51
Brisbane ..	137	27 28	153 2	Alice Springs	1,926	23 38	133 37
Sydney ..	138	33 52	151 12	Dubbo ..	870	32 18	148 35
Melbourne ..	115	37 49	144 58	Laverton, W.A.	1,530	28 40	122 23
Hobart ..	177	42 53	147 20	Coolgardie ..	1,389	30 57	121 10

5. *Temperatures.*—(i) *Comparisons with other Countries.* In respect of Australian temperatures generally, it may be pointed out that the isotherm for 70° Fahrenheit extends in South America and South Africa so far south as latitude 33°, while in Australia it reaches only so far south as latitude 30°, thus showing that, on the whole, Australia has latitude a more temperate climate than other places in the Southern Hemisphere.

The comparison is even more favourable when the Northern Hemisphere is included, for in the United States the 70° isotherm extends in several of the western States so far north as latitude 41°. In Europe, the same isotherm reaches almost to the southern shores of Spain, passing, however, afterwards along the northern shores of Africa till it reaches the Red Sea, when it bends northward along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean till it reaches Syria. In Asia, nearly the whole of the land area south of latitude 40° N. has a higher temperature than 70°.

The extreme range of shade temperatures in summer and winter in a very large part of Australia amounts to probably only 81°. In Siberia, in Asia, the similar range is no less than 171°, and in North America 153°, or approximately double the Australian range.

Along the northern shores of Australia the temperatures are very equable. At Darwin, for example, the difference in the means for the hottest and coldest months is only 8° 5', and the extreme readings for the year, or the highest maximum on record and the lowest minimum, show a difference of under 50°.

Coming southward, the extreme range of temperature increases gradually on the coast, and in a more pronounced manner inland.

(ii) *Hottest and Coldest Parts.* A comparison of the temperatures recorded at coast and inland stations shows that, in Australia, as in other continents, the range increases with increasing distance from the coast.

In the interior of Australia, and during exceptionally dry summers, the temperature occasionally reaches or exceeds 120° in the shade, and during the dry winters the major portion of the country to the south of the tropics is subject to ground frosts. An exact knowledge of temperature disposition cannot be determined until the interior becomes more settled, but from data procurable it would appear that the hottest area of the

continent is situated in the northern part of Western Australia about the Marble Bar and Nullagine goldfields, where the maximum shade temperature during the summer sometimes exceeds 100° continuously for days and weeks. The coldest part of Australia is the extreme south-east of New South Wales and extreme east of Victoria—the region of the Australian Alps. Here the temperature seldom, if ever, reaches 100° even in the hottest of seasons.

Tasmania as a whole enjoys a most moderate and equable range of temperature throughout the year, although occasionally hot winds may cross the Straits and cause the temperature to rise to 100° in the low-lying parts.

(iii) *Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperatures.* The normal monthly maximum and minimum temperatures can be best shown by means of graphs, which exhibit the nature of the fluctuation of each for all available years. In the diagram herein for nine representative places in Australia, the upper heavy curves show the mean maximum, and the lower heavy curves the mean minimum temperatures based upon daily observations, while the other curves show the humidities.

6. *Humidity.*—After temperature, humidity is the most important element of climate, as regards its effect on human comfort, rainfall supply, and in connexion with engineering problems generally.

In this publication the *absolute humidity* has been graphically represented in the form of inches of vapour pressure (i.e., that portion of the barometric pressure due to vapour). It is this total quantity of moisture in the air which affects personal comfort, plays an important part in varying the density of the atmosphere, and in heating and refrigerating processes. The more commonly quoted value, called the *relative humidity*, refers to the ratio which the actual moisture contents of the air bear to the total amount possible if saturation existed at the given temperature, and is usually quoted as a percentage. The relative humidity is an important factor in all drying operations, but is much less important than the absolute humidity as affecting animal life.

The mean monthly vapour pressure has also been added to the tables of climatological data for the capital cities included herein.

The normal monthly values of vapour pressure, it should be noted, combine to make the annual curve for this element which is comparable with the maximum and minimum temperature curves, but the relative humidities consisting as they do of the extremes for each month, do not show the normal annual fluctuation which would be approximately midway between the extremes.

The order of stations in descending values of vapour pressure is Darwin, Brisbane, Sydney, Perth, Melbourne, Adelaide, Canberra, Hobart and Alice Springs, while the relative humidity diminishes in the order, Sydney, Canberra, Darwin, Melbourne, Brisbane, Hobart, Perth, Adelaide and Alice Springs.

7. *Evaporation.*—(i) *General.* The rate and quantity of evaporation in any territory is influenced by the prevailing temperature, and by atmospheric humidity, pressure and movement. In Australia, the question is of perhaps more than ordinary importance, since in its drier regions water has often to be conserved in “tanks”* and dams. The magnitude of the economic loss by evaporation will be appreciated from the tabular records herein, which show that the yearly amount varies from about 31 inches at Hobart to 96 inches at Alice Springs in the centre of the continent. Over the inland districts of the continent it has been calculated that evaporation equals the rainfall where the annual totals are about 36 inches, the variations above and below this quantity being inverse.

* In Australia, artificial storage ponds or reservoirs are called “tanks.”

(ii) *Monthly Evaporation Curves.* The curves showing the mean monthly evaporation in various parts of Australia disclose how characteristically different are the amounts for the several months in different localities. The evaporation for representative places is shown on the diagram herein.

(iii) *Loss by Evaporation.* In the interior of Australia the possible evaporation is greater than the actual rainfall. Since the loss by evaporation depends largely on the exposed area, tanks and dams so designed that the surface shall be a minimum are advantageous. Further, the more protected from the direct rays of the sun and from winds, by means of suitable tree planting, the less will be the loss by evaporation. These matters are naturally of more than ordinary concern in the drier districts of Australia.

8. **Rainfall.**—(i) *General.* As even a casual reference to climatological maps indicating the distribution of rainfall and prevailing direction of wind would clearly show, the rainfall of any region is determined mainly by the direction and route of the prevailing winds, by the varying temperatures of the earth's surface over which they blow, and by the physiographical features generally.

Australia lies within the zones of the south-east trades and prevailing westerly winds. The southern limit of the south-east trade strikes the eastern shores at about 30° south latitude, and, with very few exceptions, the heaviest rains of the Australian continent are precipitated along the Pacific slopes to the north of that latitude, the varying quantities being more or less regulated by the differences in elevation of the shores and of the chain of mountains upon which the rain-laden winds blow from the New South Wales northern border to Thursday Island. The converse effect is exemplified on the north-west coast of Western Australia, where the prevailing winds blowing from the interior of the continent instead of from the ocean, result in the lightest coastal rain in Australia.

The westerly winds, which skirt the southern shores, are responsible for the very reliable, although generally light to moderate, rains enjoyed by the south-western portion of Western Australia, by the south-eastern agricultural areas of South Australia, by a great part of Victoria, and by the whole of Tasmania.

[4] *Factors Influencing Distribution and Intensity of Rainfall.* (iii) *Time of Rainfall.* In Official Year Book No. 6 (see pp. 72 to 74) some notes were given of the various factors governing the distribution, intensity and period of Australian rainfall.

(iv) *Wettest and Driest Regions.* The wettest known part of Australia is on the north-east coast of Queensland, between Port Douglas and Cardwell, where three stations situated on, or adjacent to, the Johnstone and Russell Rivers have an average annual rainfall of between 142 and 165 inches. The maximum and minimum falls there are:—Goondi, 241.53 in 1894 and 67.88 inches in 1915, or a range of 173.65 inches; Innisfail, 211.24 in 1894 and 69.87 inches in 1902, or a range of 141.37 inches; Harvey Creek, 254.77 in 1921 and 80.47 inches in 1902, or a range of 174.30 inches.

On four occasions more than 200 inches have been recorded at Goondi, the last of these being in 1910, when 204.52 inches were registered. The record at this station covers a period of 49 years.

Harvey Creek, in the shorter period of 28 years, has four times exceeded 200 inches, the total for 1921 being 254.77 inches, and at the South Johnstone Sugar Experiment Station, where a gauge was established sixteen years ago, 202.52 inches were recorded in 1921.

In Tasmania the wettest part is in the West Coast region, the mean annual rainfall at Lake Margaret being 145.42 inches, with a maximum of 175.12 inches in 1924.

The driest known part of the continent is in the Lake Eyre district in South Australia (the only part of the continent below sea level), where the annual average is only 5 inches, and where the fall rarely exceeds 10 inches for the twelve months.

The inland districts of Western Australia were at one time regarded as the driest part of Australia, but authentic observations in recent years over settled districts in the east of that State show that the annual average is from 10 to 12 inches.

(v) *Quantities and Distribution of Rainfall.* The departure from the normal rainfall increases progressively from the southern to the northern shores of the continent, and similarly also at all parts of the continent subject to capricious monsoonal rains, as the comparisons hereunder will show. The general distribution is best seen from the rainfall map herein, which shows the areas subject to average annual rainfalls lying between certain limits. The areas enjoying varying quantities of rainfall determined from the latest available information are shown in the following table :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION.

Average Annual Rainfall.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia	Northern Territory	Western Australia.	Tas- mania. (b)	Total. (b)
	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.
Under 10 inches	48,749	nil	80,496	310,660	140,500	486,952	nil	1,067,357
10—15 "	78,454	19,270	81,549	36,460	132,780	255,092	nil	603,605
15—20 "	55,762	13,492	111,833	19,940	63,026	94,101	304	358,458
20—25 "	45,140	14,170	143,610	8,620	49,157	44,340	3,844	308,881
25—30 "	30,539	15,579	99,895	3,258	41,608	31,990	3,016	225,885
30—40 "	33,557	14,450	61,963	1,036	37,642	59,520	5,027	213,195
Over 40 "	18,171	10,923	91,154	96	58,907	3,925	11,247	194,423
Total area ..	310,372	87,884	670,500	380,070	523,620	975,920	23,438	2,971,804

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory. (b) Over an area of 2,777 square miles no records are available.

Referring first to the capital cities the records of which are given in the next table, it will be seen that Sydney, with a normal rainfall of 47.32 inches, occupies the chief place; Brisbane, Perth, Melbourne, Hobart, Canberra and Adelaide following in that order, Adelaide with 21.17 inches being the driest. The extreme range from the wettest to the driest year is greatest at Brisbane (72.09 inches) and least at Adelaide (19.48 inches).

In order to show how the rainfall is distributed throughout the year in various parts of the continent, the figures for representative towns have been selected. (See map.) The figures for Darwin, typical of the Northern Territory, show that nearly the whole of the rainfall occurs there in the summer months, while little or none falls in the middle of the year. The figures for Perth, as representing the south-western part of the continent, are the reverse, for while the summer months are dry, the winter ones are very wet. In Melbourne and Hobart the rain is fairly well distributed throughout the twelve months, with a maximum in October for the former, and in November for the latter. The records at Alice Springs and Daly Waters indicate that in the central parts of Australia most of the rain occurs from November to March. In Queensland, as in the Northern Territory, the heaviest rains fall in the summer months, but good averages are also maintained during the other seasons.

On the coast of New South Wales, the first six months of the year are the wettest, with a maximum in the autumn; the averages during the last six months are fair, and moderately uniform. Generally it may be said that approximately one-third of the

area of the continent, principally in the eastern and northern parts, enjoys an annual average rainfall of from 20 to 30 or more inches, the remaining two-thirds averaging from 5 to 20 inches.

(vi) *Curves of Rainfall and Evaporation.* The relative amounts of rainfall and evaporation at different times through the year are clearly indicated in the graphs herein. Inspection thereof will show how large is the evaporation when water is fully exposed to the direct rays of the sun and to wind.

(vii) *Tables of Rainfall.*—(a) *Years 1902 to 1935.* The table of rainfall for a long period of years for each of the various Australian capitals affords information as to the variability of the fall in successive years, and the list of the more remarkable falls furnishes information as to what may be expected on particular occasions. The capitals are dealt with in the order in which they occur in the adopted meteorological divisions.

RAINFALL—AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES.

Year.	CANBERRA.(a)		PERTH.		ADELAIDE.		BRISBANE.		SYDNEY.		MELBOURNE.		HOBART.	
	Amount.	No. of Days.	Amount.	No. of Days.	Amount.	No. of Days.	Amount.	No. of Days.	Amount.	No. of Days.	Amount.	No. of Days.	Amount.	No. of Days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
1902 ..	..	..	27.06	93	16.02	123	16.17	87	43.07	180	23.08	102	21.85	150
3 ..	..	..	35.69	140	25.47	134	49.27	136	38.62	173	28.43	130	25.86	139
4 ..	..	..	34.35	125	20.31	117	33.23	124	45.93	158	29.72	128	22.41	139
5 ..	..	..	34.61	116	22.28	131	36.76	108	35.03	145	25.64	129	32.09	168
6 ..	..	..	32.37	121	26.51	127	42.85	125	31.89	160	22.29	114	23.31	155
7 ..	..	..	40.12	132	17.78	125	31.46	110	31.32	132	22.26	102	25.92	166
8 ..	..	..	30.52	106	24.56	125	44.01	125	45.65	167	17.72	130	16.50	148
9 ..	..	..	39.11	107	27.69	138	34.06	111	32.45	177	25.86	171	27.29	170
1910 ..	..	..	37.02	135	24.62	116	49.00	133	46.91	160	24.61	167	25.22	205
11 ..	..	..	23.38	108	15.99	127	35.21	128	50.24	155	36.61	168	26.78	193
12 ..	19.27	76	27.85	123	10.57	116	41.30	114	47.51	172	20.37	157	23.14	181
13 ..	16.38	71	38.28	141	18.16	102	40.81	115	57.70	141	21.17	157	19.36	165
14 ..	18.49	81	20.21	128	11.39	91	33.99	141	56.42	149	18.57	129	15.42	154
15 ..	22.31	87	43.61	164	19.38	117	25.66	93	34.83	117	20.95	167	20.91	196
16 ..	31.26	119	35.16	128	28.16	142	52.80	136	44.91	161	38.04	170	43.19	204
17 ..	29.20	114	48.14	165	26.80	145	41.00	135	52.28	151	37.57	171	38.00	214
18 ..	18.27	95	39.58	138	17.41	107	24.95	121	42.99	149	27.13	160	26.04	179
19 ..	16.31	85	30.66	120	17.21	108	19.36	96	58.71	152	24.89	141	22.48	153
20 ..	19.30	107	40.35	124	26.70	119	39.72	122	43.42	159	28.27	162	18.00	182
21 ..	..	..	41.09	135	22.64	100	54.31	167	43.34	140	29.76	154	18.04	150
22 ..	..	..	31.86	135	23.20	117	35.82	109	39.35	136	25.02	151	28.27	189
23 ..	..	..	44.47	134	29.79	139	23.27	93	37.01	123	22.64	158	32.93	198
24 ..	25.95	68	33.79	119	23.44	143	41.08	114	37.01	136	36.48	171	28.76	197
25 ..	33.71	59	31.41	126	21.91	118	53.10	139	50.35	145	17.57	144	22.40	171
26 ..	20.53	97	49.22	167	22.20	116	30.82	111	37.07	127	20.81	139	25.79	181
27 ..	21.10	83	41.50	141	19.00	107	41.00	122	47.22	140	17.93	133	20.02	183
28 ..	17.82	96	44.88	140	19.43	107	52.64	145	40.07	130	21.09	151	30.23	205
29 ..	22.34	88	36.77	172	17.51	110	39.78	118	57.90	120	23.81	168	26.55	194
30 ..	16.52	86	39.80	129	18.65	116	41.22	144	44.47	141	25.41	145	19.38	152
31 ..	24.25	105	39.18	118	22.26	146	66.72	136	49.22	153	28.63	164	27.17	179
32 ..	19.13	107	39.40	107	25.04	141	24.79	97	37.47	146	31.08	161	27.17	155
33 ..	20.30	98	31.27	117	22.12	136	49.51	120	32.54	153	22.28	136	25.16	173
34 ..	35.89	118	40.61	120	20.24	125	54.26	117	64.91	183	33.53	157	23.17	194
35 ..	24.40	102	32.28	129	23.45	140	34.64	111	30.97	131	29.98	183	32.22	196
Average	23.03	93	34.88	121	21.17	124	45.15	127	47.66	154	26.21	140	24.06	153
No. of Years	21	21	60	60	97	97	86	76	96	96	92	80	93	92

(a) Records commenced in 1912; are not available for the years 1921 to 1923.

NOTE.—The above average rainfall figures for Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne differ slightly from the mean annual falls given in the Climatological Tables and on page 51, which are for a less number of years. Annual totals from 1860 to 1901 inclusive will be found in Official Year Book No. 15, page 53.

(b) *Ten Years' Means*, 1908 to 1928. The mean rainfall for the decennia ended 1908, 1918 and 1928, respectively, is given hereunder:—

RAINFALL—AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, TEN YEARS' MEANS.

Ten Years ended—	Canberra.	Perth.	Adelaide.	Brisbane.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Hobart.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1908 ..	(a)	34.05	21.15	36.55	43.41	25.36	23.29
1918 ..	(b)22.24	34.98	21.13	37.87	46.64	26.39	25.82
1928 ..	(c)23.57	38.43	22.34	41.22	43.49	24.75	24.69

(a) Not available.

(b) Seven years ended 1918.

(c) Years 1919, 1920, and 1924 to 1931.

9. **Remarkable Falls of Rain.**—The following are the most remarkable falls of rain in the various States and in the Northern Territory which have occurred within a period of twenty-four hours. In New South Wales and Queensland falls of less than 20 inches in the twenty-four hours have not been included. For other very heavy falls at various localities reference may be made to Official Year Book No. 14, pp. 60 to 64 and No. 22, pp. 46 to 48:—

HEAVY RAINFALLS—NEW SOUTH WALES, UP TO 1935, INCLUSIVE.

Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amnt.	Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amnt.
		in.			ins.
Broger's Creek ..	14 Feb., 1898	20.05	South Head (near Sydney) ..	24 Apr., 1841	20.12
" " ..	13 Jan., 1911	20.83	" " ..	16 Oct., 1844	20.41
Cordeaux River ..	14 Feb., 1898	22.58	Towamba ..	5 Mar., 1893	20.00
Morpeth ..	9 Mar., 1893	21.52			

HEAVY RAINFALLS—QUEENSLAND, UP TO 1935, INCLUSIVE.

Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amnt.	Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amnt.
		ins.			ins.
Babinda (Cairns) ..	1 Feb., 1913	20.51	Kamerunga (Cairns)	2 Apr., 1911	21.00
" " ..	24 Jan., 1916	22.30	Koumala ..	23 Jan., 1918	22.31
" " ..	1 Mar., 1935	9.24	" " ..	24 " "	20.65
" " ..	2 " 1935	24.14	Kuranda (Cairns) ..	1 Apr., 1911	24.30
" " ..	3 " 1935	19.02	" " ..	2 " 1911	28.80
" " ..	4 " 1935	5.52	Mackay ..	21 Jan., 1918a	24.70
Buderim Mountain	11 Jan., 1898	26.20	Macnade Mill ..	6 " 1901	23.33
Cairns ..	2 Apr., 1911	20.16	" " ..	4 Mar., 1915	22.00
Carbrook ..	23 Jan., 1918	22.66	Mooloolah ..	13 " 1892	21.53
Cardwell ..	24 " 1934	20.75	Mount Callon West	6 Feb., 1931	20.04
Conway ..	29 Mar., 1930	21.82	Mount Molloy ..	31 Mar., 1911	20.00
" " ..	30 " 1930	21.82	" " ..	1 Apr., "	20.00
Crohamhurst (Blackall Range)	2 Feb., 1893	35.71	" " ..	2 " "	20.00
Deeral ..	9 Nov., 1933	20.97	Nambour ..	9 Jan., 1898	21.00
" " ..	1 Mar., 1935	11.29	Plane Creek (Mackay) ..	26 Feb., 1913	27.73
" " ..	2 " 1935	27.60	Port Douglas ..	1 Apr., 1911	31.53
" " ..	3 " 1935	17.81	Sarina ..	23 Jan., 1918	22.60
Dungeness ..	16 " 1893	22.17	Tomewin ..	6 Feb., 1931	20.00
Goondi ..	30 Jan., 1913	24.10	Tully ..	12 " 1927	23.86
Harvey Creek ..	3 " 1911	27.75	" " ..	19 Jan., 1932	27.20
" " ..	31 " 1913	24.72	Woodlands (Yepp'n)	31 " 1893	23.07
" " ..	1 Mar., 1935	9.40	Yandina ..	1 Feb., 1893	20.08
" " ..	2 " 1935	21.50	Yarrabah ..	2 Apr., 1911	30.65
" " ..	3 " 1935	19.75	" " ..	24 Jan., 1916	27.20
Innisfail (formerly Geraldton) ..	29 Dec., 1903	21.22	Yeppoon ..	31 " 1893	20.05
" " ..	7 Apr., 1912	20.50	" " ..	8 Oct., 1914	21.70
" " ..	31 Jan., 1913	20.91			

(a) 37½ hours.

HEAVY RAINFALLS—WESTERN AUSTRALIA, UP TO 1935, INCLUSIVE.

Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amount.	Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amount.
Balla Balla ..	21 Mar., 1899	14.49	Mundabullangana	12 Feb., 1929	12.00
Beagle Bay ..	19 May, 1931	13.00	Obagama ..	28 Feb., 1910	12.00
Beagle " Mission Station ..	27 Apr., 1935	11.00	" ..	24 Dec., 1920	14.00
Boodarie ..	21 Jan., 1896	14.48	" ..	15 Feb., 1930	10.00
Broome ..	6 " 1917	14.00	Pilbara ..	2 Apr., 1898	14.44
" ..	18 Mar., 1935	10.02	Point Torment ..	17 Dec., 1906	14.00
Cossack ..	3 Apr., 1898	12.82	Port George IV. ..	17 Jan., 1915	11.24
" ..	16 " 1900	13.23	Roebourne ..	3 Apr., 1898	11.44
Croydon ..	3 Mar., 1903	12.00	Roebuck Plains ..	5 Jan., 1917	14.00
Derby ..	29 Dec., 1898	13.00	" ..	6 " "	12.00
" ..	7 Jan., 1917	10.47	Springvale ..	14 Mar., 1922	12.20
" ..	23 Jan., 1931	12.20	Tambray ..	6 " 1900	14.00
Exmouth Gulf ..	2 Feb., 1918	12.00	Thangoc ..	17-19 Feb., '96	14.10
Fortescue ..	3 May, 1890	24.00	" ..	28 Dec., 1898	14.40
Frazier Downs ..	3 Mar., 1916	11.08	Upper Liveringa ..	28 Apr., 1935	14.00
" ..	26 Jan., 1931	12.00	Whim Creek ..	3 Apr., 1898	20.44
Gnaraloo ..	20 Mar., 1923	12.00	" ..	21 Mar., 1899	18.40
Kerdiadary ..	7 Feb., 1901	10.00	Winderrie ..	17 Jan., 1923	14.00
Lulingui ..	3 Feb., 1932	10.00	Woodstock ..	21 " 1912	13.00
" ..	28 Apr., 1935	10.33	Wyndham ..	27 " 1890	11.00
Minilya ..	15 Jan., 1923	14.00	" ..	4 Mar., 1919	12.00
Mount Anderson ..	28 Apr., 1935	10.00	Yeeda ..	7 Jan., 1917	10.00

HEAVY RAINFALLS—NORTHERN TERRITORY, UP TO 1935, INCLUSIVE.

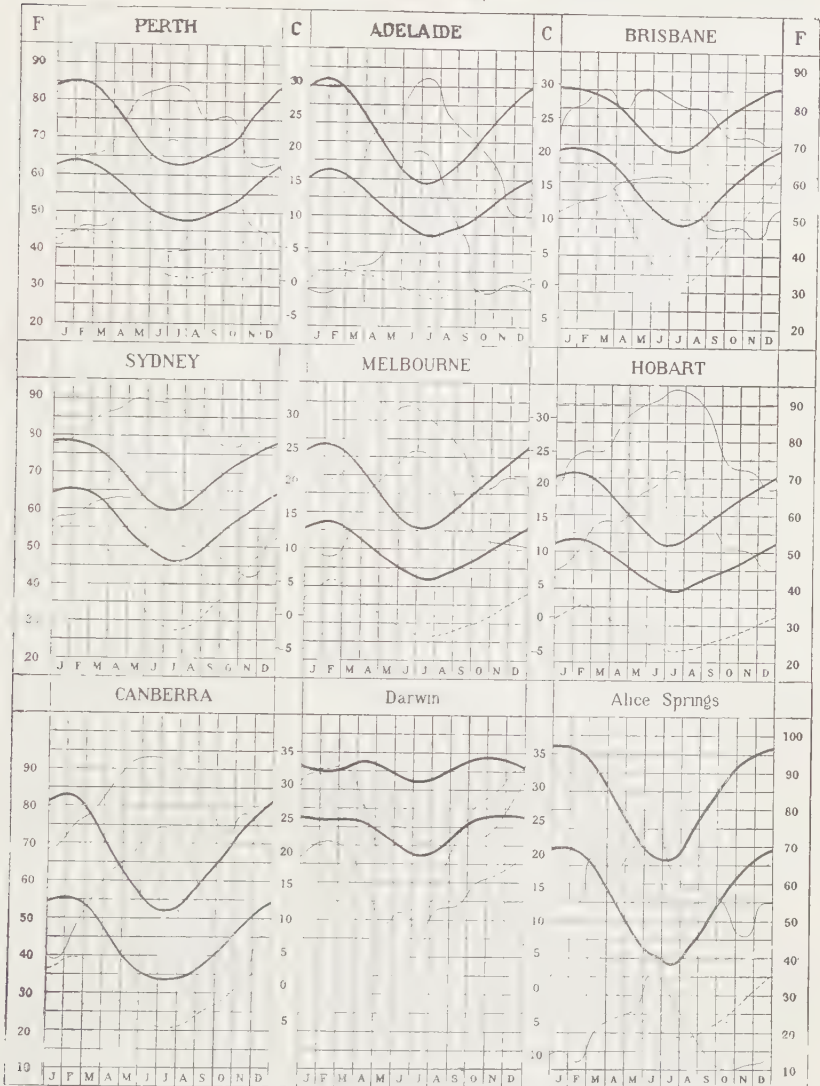
Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amount.	Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amount.
Bathurst Island ..		ins.	Cosmopolitan Gold Mine ..		ins.
Mission ..	7 Apr., 1925	11.80	" ..	24 Dec., 1915	10.60
Birimbah ..	6 Mar., 1935	10.40	Darwin ..	7 Dec., 1915	11.67
Bonrook ..	24 Dec., 1915	10.00	Groote Eylandt ..	30-31 Mar., '23	12.0004
Borrooloola ..	14 Mar., 1899	14.00	Koolpinyah ..	6 Mar., 1930	10.35
Brock's Creek ..	4 Jan., 1914	10.08	Lake Nash ..	21 Mar., 1901	10.25
" ..	24 Dec., 1915	14.33	Millerloo ..	4 Mar., 1935	10.20
Burrundie ..	4 Jan., 1914	11.61	Pine Creek ..	8 Jan., 1897	10.35
Cape Don ..	13 Jan., 1934	13.30	South Goulburn Island ..	7 Jan., 1934	10.48

(a) Approximate only, as gauge was washed away.

HEAVY RAINFALLS—SOUTH AUSTRALIA, UP TO 1935, INCLUSIVE.

Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amount.
Wilmington	28 Feb., 1921 ..	ins.
	1 Mar., 1921 ..	3.97
		7.12

ANNUAL FLUCTUATIONS OF NORMAL MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY.



EXPLANATION.—The upper and lower heavy lines in each graph represent the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures respectively. The Fahrenheit temperature scales are shown on the outer edge of the sheet under "F" and the centigrade scales in the two inner columns under "C."

The broken line shows the normal absolute humidity in the form of 9 a.m. vapour pressures for which the figures in the outer "F" columns represent hundredths of an inch of barometric pressure.

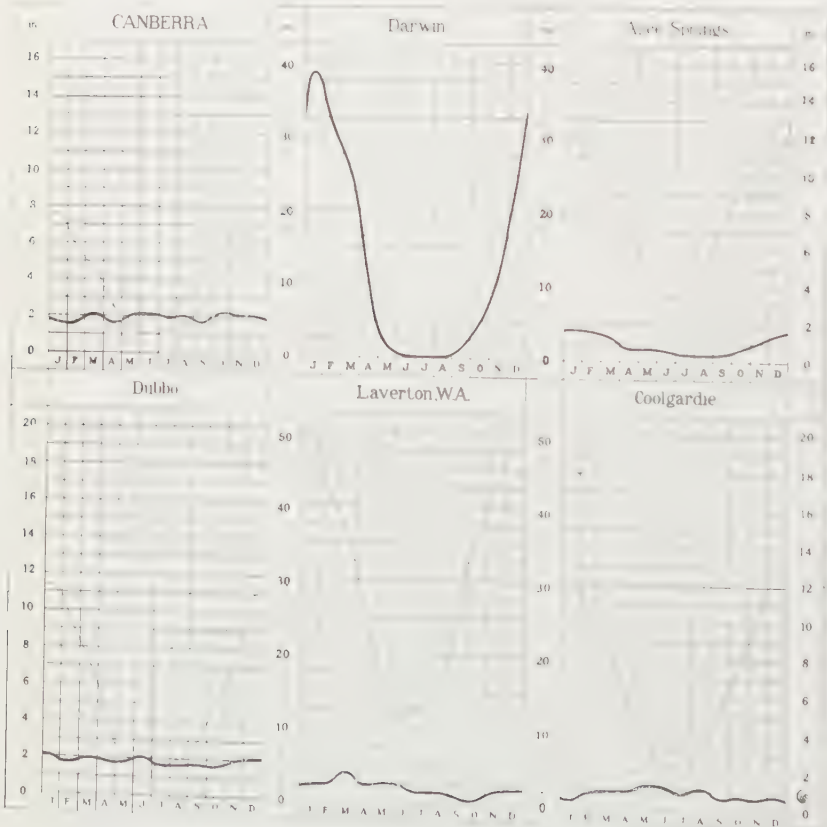
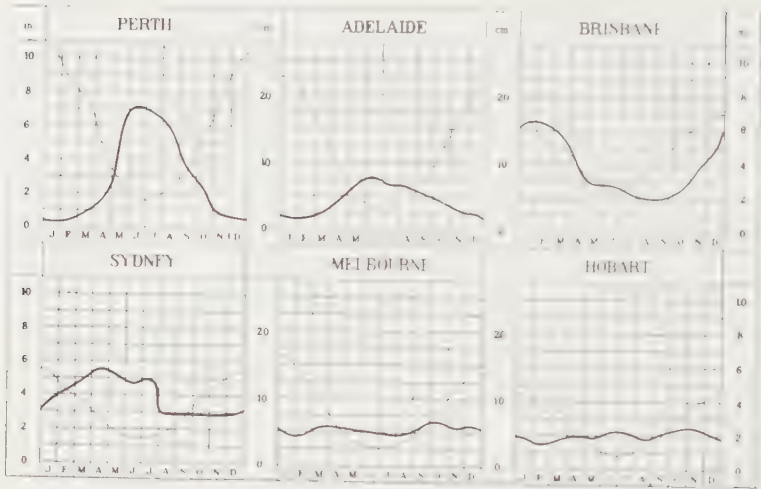
The upper and lower fine lines join the greatest and the least monthly means of relative humidity respectively, the figures under the outer columns "F" indicating percentage values.

The curves for temperature and vapour pressure joining the mean monthly values serve to show the annual fluctuation of these elements, but the relative humidity graphs joining the extreme values for each month do not indicate any normal annual variation.

Comparison of the maximum and minimum temperature curves affords a measure of the mean diurnal range of temperature. At Perth in the middle of January, for instance, there is normally a range of 21° from 63° F. to 84° F., but in July it is only 15° from 48° F. to 63° F.

The relative humidity curves illustrate the extreme range of the mean monthly humidity over a number of years.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND EVAPORATION.



EXPLANATION.—On the preceding graphs thick lines denote rainfall, and thin lines evaporation, and show the fluctuation of the mean rate of fall or evaporation *per month* throughout the year. The results, plotted from the Climatological Tables herein, are shown in inches (see the outer columns), and the corresponding metric scale (centimetres) is shown in the two inner columns. The evaporation is not given for Darwin.

At Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Hobart, Canberra, Alice Springs, and Coolgardie the results have been obtained from jacketed tanks sunk in the ground. At Sydney and Dubbo sunken tanks without water jackets are used, whilst at Laverton (W.A.) the records are taken from a small portable jacket evaporation dish of 8 inches in diameter.

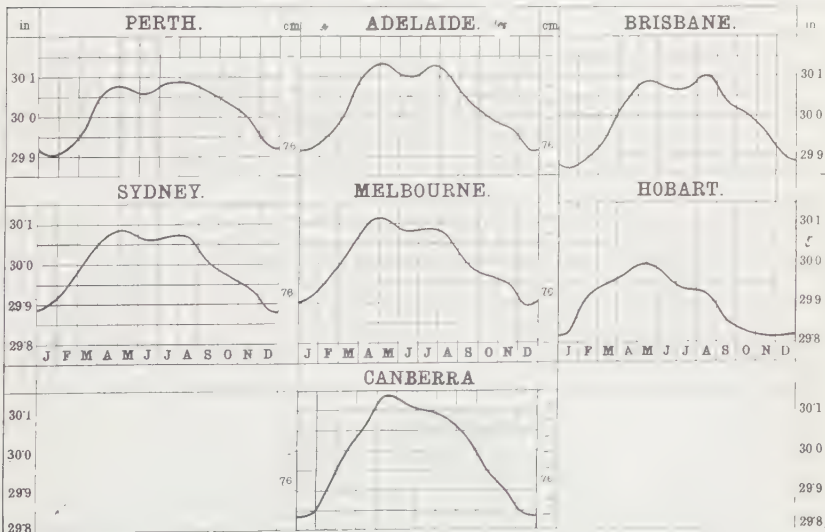
The distance for any date from the zero line to the curve represents the average number of inches, reckoned as per month, of rainfall at that date. Thus, taking the curve for Adelaide in the middle of January, the rain falls on the average at the rate of about three-fourths of an inch per month or, say, at the rate of about 9 inches per year. In the middle of June it falls at the rate of a little over 3 inches per month, or, say, at the rate of about 37 inches per year. At Dubbo, the evaporation is at the rate of nearly 11½ inches per month about the middle of January, and only about 1½ inches at the middle of June.

The mean annual rainfall and evaporation at the places indicated are given in the appended table.

MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL AND EVAPORATION.

Place.	Rainfall.	Evapora- tion.	Place.	Rainfall.	Evapora- tion.
	In.	In.		In.	In.
Perth ..	34.88	66.28	Canberra ..	23.03	45.54
Adelaide ..	21.17	55.10	Darwin ..	50.78	
Brisbane ..	45.31	55.76	Alice Springs ..	10.53	96.48
Sydney ..	47.32	30.30	Dubbo ..	22.03	66.37
Melbourne ..	25.72	30.06	Laverton, W.A. ..	9.39	145.17
Hobart ..	24.06	31.06	Coolgardie ..	10.21	84.99

MEAN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.—CAPITAL CITIES.



EXPLANATION. The lines representing the yearly fluctuations of barometric pressure at the State capital cities are means for long periods, and are plotted from the Climatological Tables herein. The pressures are shown in inches on about 2½ times the natural scale, and the corresponding pressures in centimetres are also shown in the two inner columns, in which each division represents one millimetre.

Taking the Brisbane graph for purposes of illustration, it will be seen that the mean pressure in the middle of January is about 29.87 inches, and there are maxima in the middle of May and August of about 30.09 inches.

Area affected and period of duration of the Longest Heat Waves when the Maximum Temperature for consecutive 24 hours reached or exceeded 100° Fah.



June 1925.

Greatest number of consecutive days on which the Shade Temperature was over 100° Fah. at the places indicated.



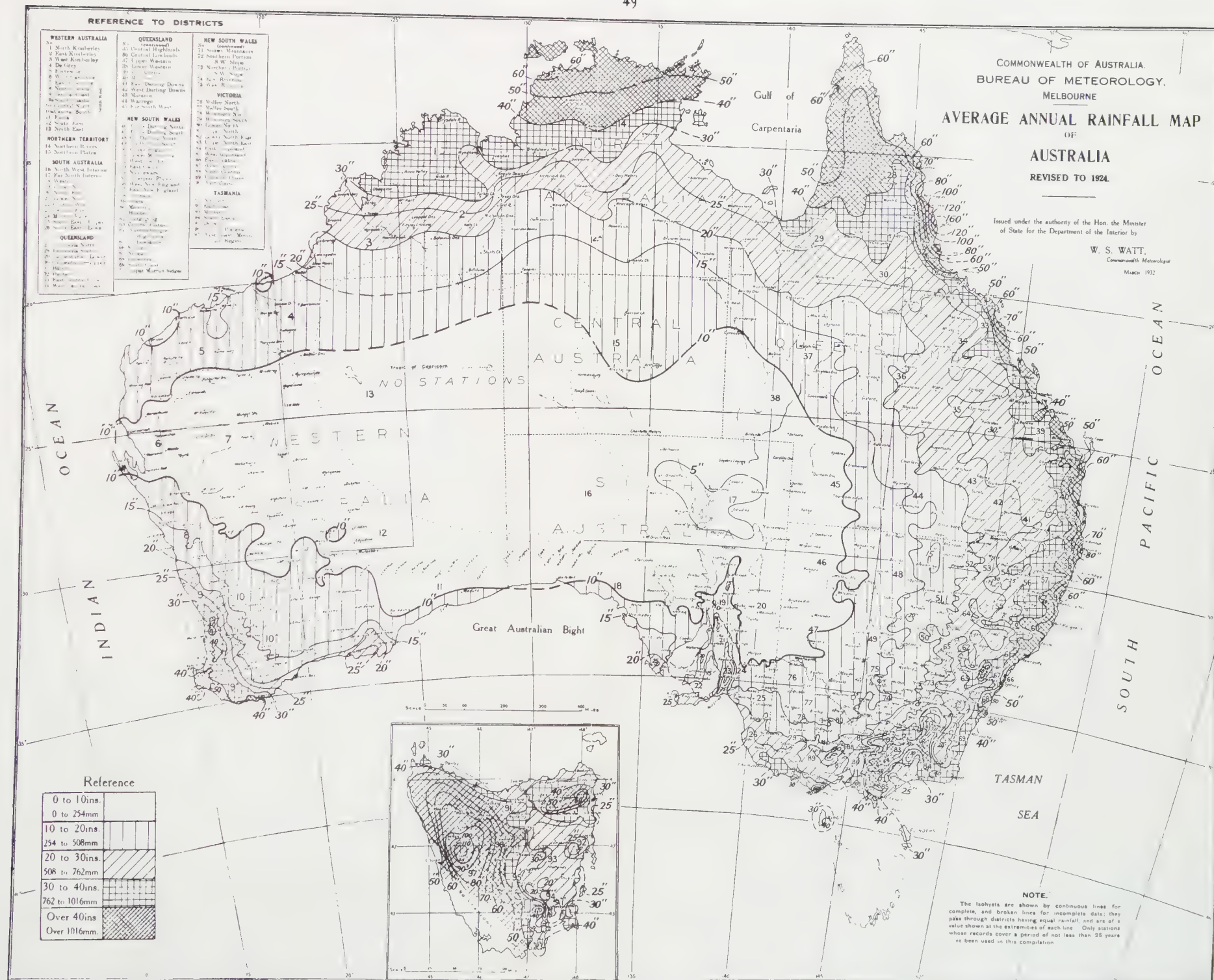
WESTERN AUSTRALIA		QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES	
1 N. Kimberley	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	10 Cairns	QUEENSLAND	21 New England	NEW SOUTH WALES
2 East Kimberley		11 Central Highlands		22 Murrumbidgee	
3 Pilbara		12 Cape York		23 Murrumbidgee	
4 Derby		13 Central Highlands		24 Murrumbidgee	
5 Port Hedland		14 Central Highlands		25 Murrumbidgee	
6 Perth		15 Central Highlands		26 Murrumbidgee	
7 Albany		16 Central Highlands		27 Murrumbidgee	
8 Fremantle		17 Central Highlands		28 Murrumbidgee	
9 Mandurah		18 Central Highlands		29 Murrumbidgee	
10 South Coast		19 Central Highlands		30 Murrumbidgee	
NORTHERN TERRITORY		NEW SOUTH WALES		VICTORIA	
1 Northern Territory	20 Central Highlands	31 Darling	1 Melbourne	1 Melbourne	
2 Northern Territory	21 Central Highlands	32 Darling	2 Melbourne	2 Melbourne	
3 Northern Territory	22 Central Highlands	33 Darling	3 Melbourne	3 Melbourne	
4 Northern Territory	23 Central Highlands	34 Darling	4 Melbourne	4 Melbourne	
5 Northern Territory	24 Central Highlands	35 Darling	5 Melbourne	5 Melbourne	
6 Northern Territory	25 Central Highlands	36 Darling	6 Melbourne	6 Melbourne	
7 Northern Territory	26 Central Highlands	37 Darling	7 Melbourne	7 Melbourne	
8 Northern Territory	27 Central Highlands	38 Darling	8 Melbourne	8 Melbourne	
9 Northern Territory	28 Central Highlands	39 Darling	9 Melbourne	9 Melbourne	
10 Northern Territory	29 Central Highlands	40 Darling	10 Melbourne	10 Melbourne	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA		NEW SOUTH WALES		VICTORIA	
1 South Australia	30 Central Highlands	41 Darling	11 Melbourne	11 Melbourne	
2 South Australia	31 Central Highlands	42 Darling	12 Melbourne	12 Melbourne	
3 South Australia	32 Central Highlands	43 Darling	13 Melbourne	13 Melbourne	
4 South Australia	33 Central Highlands	44 Darling	14 Melbourne	14 Melbourne	
5 South Australia	34 Central Highlands	45 Darling	15 Melbourne	15 Melbourne	
6 South Australia	35 Central Highlands	46 Darling	16 Melbourne	16 Melbourne	
7 South Australia	36 Central Highlands	47 Darling	17 Melbourne	17 Melbourne	
8 South Australia	37 Central Highlands	48 Darling	18 Melbourne	18 Melbourne	
9 South Australia	38 Central Highlands	49 Darling	19 Melbourne	19 Melbourne	
10 South Australia	39 Central Highlands	50 Darling	20 Melbourne	20 Melbourne	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	40 Central Highlands	51 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	41 Central Highlands	52 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	42 Central Highlands	53 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	43 Central Highlands	54 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	44 Central Highlands	55 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	45 Central Highlands	56 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	46 Central Highlands	57 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	47 Central Highlands	58 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	48 Central Highlands	59 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	49 Central Highlands	60 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	50 Central Highlands	61 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	51 Central Highlands	62 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	52 Central Highlands	63 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	53 Central Highlands	64 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	54 Central Highlands	65 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	55 Central Highlands	66 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	56 Central Highlands	67 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	57 Central Highlands	68 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	58 Central Highlands	69 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	59 Central Highlands	70 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	60 Central Highlands	71 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	61 Central Highlands	72 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	62 Central Highlands	73 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	63 Central Highlands	74 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	64 Central Highlands	75 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	65 Central Highlands	76 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	66 Central Highlands	77 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	67 Central Highlands	78 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	68 Central Highlands	79 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	69 Central Highlands	80 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	70 Central Highlands	81 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	71 Central Highlands	82 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	72 Central Highlands	83 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	73 Central Highlands	84 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	74 Central Highlands	85 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	75 Central Highlands	86 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	76 Central Highlands	87 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	77 Central Highlands	88 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	78 Central Highlands	89 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	79 Central Highlands	90 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	80 Central Highlands	91 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	81 Central Highlands	92 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	82 Central Highlands	93 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	83 Central Highlands	94 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	84 Central Highlands	95 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	85 Central Highlands	96 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	86 Central Highlands	97 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	87 Central Highlands	98 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	88 Central Highlands	99 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	89 Central Highlands	100 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	90 Central Highlands	101 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	91 Central Highlands	102 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	92 Central Highlands	103 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	93 Central Highlands	104 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	94 Central Highlands	105 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	95 Central Highlands	106 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	96 Central Highlands	107 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	97 Central Highlands	108 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	98 Central Highlands	109 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	99 Central Highlands	110 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	100 Central Highlands	111 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	101 Central Highlands	112 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	102 Central Highlands	113 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	103 Central Highlands	114 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	104 Central Highlands	115 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	105 Central Highlands	116 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	106 Central Highlands	117 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	107 Central Highlands	118 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	108 Central Highlands	119 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	109 Central Highlands	120 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	110 Central Highlands	121 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	111 Central Highlands	122 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	112 Central Highlands	123 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	113 Central Highlands	124 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	114 Central Highlands	125 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	115 Central Highlands	126 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	116 Central Highlands	127 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	117 Central Highlands	128 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	118 Central Highlands	129 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	119 Central Highlands	130 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	120 Central Highlands	131 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	121 Central Highlands	132 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	122 Central Highlands	133 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	123 Central Highlands	134 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	124 Central Highlands	135 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	125 Central Highlands	136 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	126 Central Highlands	137 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	127 Central Highlands	138 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	128 Central Highlands	139 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	129 Central Highlands	140 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	130 Central Highlands	141 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	131 Central Highlands	142 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	132 Central Highlands	143 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	133 Central Highlands	144 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	134 Central Highlands	145 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	135 Central Highlands	146 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	136 Central Highlands	147 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	137 Central Highlands	148 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	138 Central Highlands	149 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	139 Central Highlands	150 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	140 Central Highlands	151 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	141 Central Highlands	152 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	142 Central Highlands	153 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	143 Central Highlands	154 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	144 Central Highlands	155 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	145 Central Highlands	156 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	146 Central Highlands	157 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	147 Central Highlands	158 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	148 Central Highlands	159 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	149 Central Highlands	160 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	150 Central Highlands	161 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	151 Central Highlands	162 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	152 Central Highlands	163 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	153 Central Highlands	164 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	154 Central Highlands	165 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	155 Central Highlands	166 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	156 Central Highlands	167 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	157 Central Highlands	168 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	158 Central Highlands	169 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	159 Central Highlands	170 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	160 Central Highlands	171 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	161 Central Highlands	172 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	162 Central Highlands	173 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	163 Central Highlands	174 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	164 Central Highlands	175 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
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7 Queensland	166 Central Highlands	177 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	167 Central Highlands	178 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	168 Central Highlands	179 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	169 Central Highlands	180 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	170 Central Highlands	181 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	171 Central Highlands	182 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	172 Central Highlands	183 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	173 Central Highlands	184 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	174 Central Highlands	185 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
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7 Queensland	176 Central Highlands	187 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	177 Central Highlands	188 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	178 Central Highlands	189 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	179 Central Highlands	190 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	180 Central Highlands	191 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	181 Central Highlands	192 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	182 Central Highlands	193 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	183 Central Highlands	194 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
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7 Queensland	186 Central Highlands	197 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	187 Central Highlands	198 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	188 Central Highlands	199 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	189 Central Highlands	200 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	190 Central Highlands	201 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	191 Central Highlands	202 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	192 Central Highlands	203 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	193 Central Highlands	204 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	194 Central Highlands	205 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	195 Central Highlands	206 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	196 Central Highlands	207 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	197 Central Highlands	208 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	198 Central Highlands	209 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	199 Central Highlands	210 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	200 Central Highlands	211 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	201 Central Highlands	212 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	202 Central Highlands	213 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	203 Central Highlands	214 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
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9 Queensland	208 Central Highlands	219 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	209 Central Highlands	220 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	210 Central Highlands	221 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	211 Central Highlands	222 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	212 Central Highlands	223 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	213 Central Highlands	224 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	214 Central Highlands	225 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	215 Central Highlands	226 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	216 Central Highlands	227 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	217 Central Highlands	228 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	218 Central Highlands	229 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	219 Central Highlands	230 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	220 Central Highlands	231 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	221 Central Highlands	232 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	222 Central Highlands	233 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	223 Central Highlands	234 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	224 Central Highlands	235 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	225 Central Highlands	236 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	226 Central Highlands	237 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	227 Central Highlands	238 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	228 Central Highlands	239 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	229 Central Highlands	240 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	230 Central Highlands	241 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	231 Central Highlands	242 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	232 Central Highlands	243 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	233 Central Highlands	244 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	234 Central Highlands	245 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	235 Central Highlands	246 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	236 Central Highlands	247 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	237 Central Highlands	248 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	238 Central Highlands	249 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	239 Central Highlands	250 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	240 Central Highlands	251 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	241 Central Highlands	252 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	242 Central Highlands	253 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	243 Central Highlands	254 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	244 Central Highlands	255 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	
6 Queensland	245 Central Highlands	256 Darling	6 New England	6 Hobart	
7 Queensland	246 Central Highlands	257 Darling	7 New England	7 Hobart	
8 Queensland	247 Central Highlands	258 Darling	8 New England	8 Hobart	
9 Queensland	248 Central Highlands	259 Darling	9 New England	9 Hobart	
10 Queensland	249 Central Highlands	260 Darling	10 New England	10 Hobart	
QUEENSLAND		NEW SOUTH WALES		TASMANIA	
1 Queensland	250 Central Highlands	261 Darling	1 New England	1 Hobart	
2 Queensland	251 Central Highlands	262 Darling	2 New England	2 Hobart	
3 Queensland	252 Central Highlands	263 Darling	3 New England	3 Hobart	
4 Queensland	253 Central Highlands	264 Darling	4 New England	4 Hobart	
5 Queensland	254 Central Highlands	265 Darling	5 New England	5 Hobart	

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL MAP

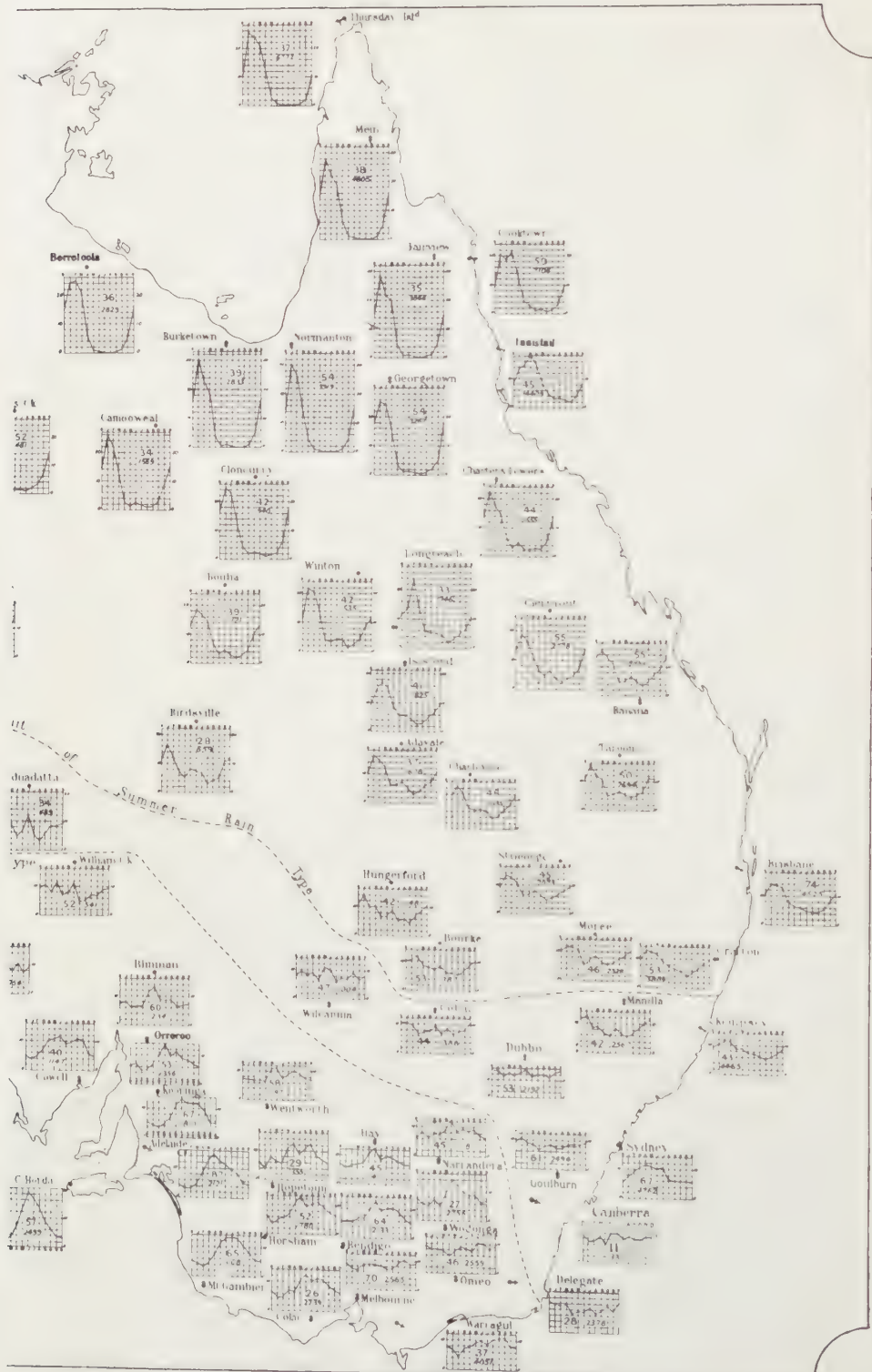
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of State for the Department of the Interior by

W. S. WATT,
Commonwealth Meteorologist
MARCH 1932



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HEAVY RAINFALLS.—VICTORIA, UP TO 1935, INCLUSIVE.

Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amnt.	Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amnt.
		ins.			ins.
Apollo Bay ..	28 Mar., 1932	11.08	Madalya ..	1 Dec., 1934	7.80
Bairnsdale ..	26 Dec., 1935	7.36	Mallacoota ..	14 Mar., 1911	7.95
Balook ..	27 Sept., 1916	7.23	Montrose ..	1 " "	7.48
Black's Spur ..	1 Dec., 1934	7.45	Mt. Buffalo ..	6 June, 1917	8.53
Blackwarry ..	12 May, 1925	7.65	" "	5 Apr., 1929	7.47
Bruthen ..	28 Jan., 1920	7.00	Murrungowar ..	7 Sept., 1908	8.81
Buchan ..	17 July, 1925	8.45	" "	10 July, 1932	14.65
Cann River ..	27 Feb., 1919	9.56	" "	4 Jan., 1934	7.57
Cunninghame ..	26 Dec., 1935	8.50	Neerim South ..	1 Dec., 1934	8.12
Drouin West ..	1 Dec., 1934	7.80	Olinda ..	1 " "	9.10
Garfield ..	1 " "	7.21	Omeo Valley ..	22 Mar., 1926	7.90
Gelantipy ..	27 Dec., 1935	7.75	Orbost ..	26 Dec., 1935	7.13
Gembrook ..	1 Dec., 1934	8.08	Peechelba ..	7 Jan., 1934	7.25
Hazel Park ..	1 " "	10.50	Reedy Flat ..	28 Jan., 1920	7.08
Healesville ..	1 " "	7.12	Sarsfield ..	13 July, 1925	7.05
Hotham Heights ..	8 Jan., 1926	8.40	Silvan ..	1 Dec., 1934	8.05
Kallista ..	1 Dec., 1934	8.25	Tambo Crossing ..	13 July, 1923	8.89
Kalorama ..	1 " "	10.05	" "	29 Jan., 1920	7.80
Korumburra ..	1 " "	8.51	Tonghi Creek ..	27 Feb., 1919	9.90
Labertouche ..	1 " "	8.06	Warragul ..	1 Dec., 1934	7.47
Longwarry ..	1 " "	7.10	Wroxham ..	27 Aug., 1919	7.65

HEAVY RAINFALLS—TASMANIA, UP TO 1935, INCLUSIVE.

Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amnt.	Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amnt.
		ins.			ins.
Cullenswood ..	5 June, 1923	10.50	Lottah ..	3 Mar., 1931	9.98
" ..	5 Apr., 1929	11.12	Mathinna ..	8-10 " , 1911	15.79
" ..	3 Mar., 1931	7.03	" ..	5 Apr., 1929	13.25
Gormanston ..	3 " , 1931	6.85	Riana ..	5 " , 1929	11.08
Gould's Country ..	8-10 Mar., '11	15.33	Riversdale ..	27 " , 1928	5.90
" ..	5 Apr., 1929	12.13	The Springs ..	30-31 Jan., '16	10.75
Lottah ..	8-10 Mar., '11	18.10	Triabunna ..	5 June, 1923	10.20

HEAVY RAINFALLS—FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, UP TO 1935, INCLUSIVE.

Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amnt.	Name of Town or Locality.	Date.	Amnt.
		ins.			ins.
Canberra ..	27 May, 1925	6.84	Land's End ..	27 May, 1925	6.35
Cotter Junction ..	" "	7.13	Uriarra ..	16 Jan., 1891	5.35
Duntroon ..	" "	5.87	" ..	27 May, 1925	6.57
Fairlight ..	" "	6.25			

10. Snowfall.—Light snow has been known to fall occasionally so far north as latitude 31° S., and from the western to the eastern shores of the continent. During exceptional seasons, it has fallen simultaneously over two-thirds of the State of New South Wales, and has extended at times along the whole of the Great Dividing Range, from its southern extremity in Victoria so far north as Toowoomba in Queensland. During the winter, for several months, snow covers the ground to a great extent on the Australian Alps, where also the temperature falls below zero Fahrenheit during the night. In the ravines around Kosciusko and similar localities the snow never entirely disappears.

The antarctic "V"-shaped disturbances are always associated with the most pronounced and extensive snowfalls. The barometric gradients are very steep where the "trough line" extends northward, and the apexes are unusually sharp-pointed, and protrude into very low latitudes, sometimes even to the tropics.

11. *Hail*.—Hail falls most frequently along the southern shores of the continent in the winter, and over south-eastern Australia during the summer months. The size of the hailstones generally increases with distance from the coast, a fact which lends strong support to the theory that hail is brought about by ascending currents. A summer rarely passes without some station experiencing a fall of stones exceeding in size an ordinary hen-egg, and many riddled sheets of light-gauge galvanized iron bear evidence of the weight and penetrating power of the stones.

The hailstones occur most frequently when the barometric readings indicate a flat and unstable condition of pressure. They are almost invariably associated with tornadoes or tornadic tendencies, and on the east coast the clouds from which the stones fall are generally of a remarkable sepia-coloured tint.

12. *Barometric Pressures*.—The mean annual barometric pressure (corrected to sea-level and standard gravity) in Australia varies from 29.80 inches on the north coast to 29.92 inches over the central and 30.03 inches in the southern parts of the continent. In January, the mean pressure ranges from 29.70 inches in the northern and central areas to 29.95 inches in the southern. The July mean pressure ranges from 29.90 inches at Darwin to 30.11 inches at Alice Springs. Barometer readings corrected to mean sea-level and standard gravity have, under anticyclonic conditions in the interior of the continent, ranged as high as 30.78 inches (at Kalgoorlie on the 28th July, 1901) and have fallen as low as 27.55 inches. This lowest record was registered at Mackay during a tropical hurricane on the 21st January, 1918. An almost equally abnormal reading of 27.88 inches was recorded at Innisfail during a similar storm on the 10th March, 1918. The mean annual fluctuations of barometric pressure for the capitals of Australia are shown on the graph herein.

13. *Wind*.—Notes on the distinctive wind currents in Australia were given in preceding Year Books (see No. 6, page 83), but, owing to limitations of space, have not been included herein.

14. *Cyclones and Storms*.—The "elements" in Australia are ordinarily peaceful, and while destructive cyclones have visited various parts, more especially coastal areas, such visitations are rare, and may be properly described as erratic.

During the winter months, the southern shores of the continent are subject to cyclonic storms, evolved from the V-shaped depressions of the southern low-pressure belt. They are felt most severely over the south-western parts of Western Australia, to the south-east of South Australia, in Bass Strait, including the coast line of Victoria, and on the west coast of Tasmania. Apparently the more violent wind pressures from these cyclones are experienced in their northern half, or in that part of them which has a north-westerly to a south-westerly circulation.

The north-east coast of Queensland is occasionally visited by hurricanes from the north-east tropics. During the first four months of the year, these hurricanes appear to have their origin in the neighbourhood of the South Pacific Islands, their path being a parabolic curve first to the S.W. and finally towards the S.E. Only a small percentage, however, reach Australia, the majority recurring in their path to the east of New Caledonia.

Very severe cyclones, locally known as "willy willies," are peculiar to the north-west coast of Western Australia from the months of November to April, inclusive. They apparently originate in the ocean in the vicinity of Cambridge Gulf, and travel in a south-westerly direction with continually increasing force, displaying their greatest energy near Cossack and Onslow, between latitudes 20° and 22° South. The winds in these storms, like those from the north-east tropics, are very violent and destructive, and cause great havoc amongst the pearl-fishers. The greatest velocities are usually to be found in the south-eastern quadrant of the cyclones, with north-east to east winds. After leaving the north-west coast, these storms either travel southwards, following the coastline, or cross the continent to the Great Australian Bight. When they take

the latter course, their track is marked by torrential rains, as much as 29.41 inches, for example, being recorded in 24 hours at Whim Creek from one such occurrence. Falls of 10 inches and over have frequently been recorded in the northern interior of Western Australia from similar storms.

Some further notes on severe cyclones and on "southerly bursters," a characteristic feature of the eastern part of Australia, will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 6, pp. 84, 85, 86).

A special article dealing with "Australian Hurricanes and Related Storms" appeared in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 80-84.

15. Influences affecting Australian Climate.—(i) *General.* Australian history does not cover a sufficient period, nor is the country sufficiently occupied, to ascertain whether or not the advance of settlement has materially affected the climate as a whole. Local changes have, however, taken place, a fact which suggests that settlement and the treatment of the land have a distinct effect on local conditions. For example, the mean temperature of Sydney shows a rise of two tenths of a degree during the last twenty years, a change probably brought about by the great increase of residential and manufacturing buildings within the city and in the surrounding suburbs. Again, low-lying lands on the north coast of New South Wales, which originally were seldom subject to frosts, have, with the denudation of the surrounding hills from forests, experienced annual visitations, the probable explanation being that through the absence of trees the cold air of the high lands now flows unchecked and untempered down the sides of the hills to the valleys and lower lands.

(ii) *Influence of Forests on Climate.* As already indicated, forests doubtless exercise a great influence on local climate, and hence, to the extent that forestal undertakings will allow, the weather can be controlled by human agency. The direct action of forests is an equalizing one; thus, especially in equatorial regions, and during the warmest portion of the year, they considerably reduce the mean temperature of the air. They also reduce the diurnal extremes of shade temperatures by altering the extent of radiating surface by evaporation, and by checking the movement of air, and while decreasing evaporation from the ground, they increase the relative humidity. Vegetation greatly diminishes the rate of flow-off of rain and the washing away of surface soil, and when a region is protected by trees, a steadier water supply is ensured, and the rainfall is better conserved. In regions of snowfall, the supply of water to rivers is similarly regulated, and without this and the sheltering influence of ravines and "gullies," watercourses supplied mainly by melting snow would be subject to alternative periods of flooding and dryness. This is borne out in the case of the inland rivers, the River Murray, for example, which has never been known to become dry, deriving its steadiness of flow mainly through the causes indicated.

(iii) *Direct Influence of Forests on Rainfall.* Whether forests have a direct influence on rainfall is a debatable question, some authorities alleging that precipitation is undoubtedly induced by forests, while others take the opposite view.

Sufficient evidence exists, however, to prove that, even if the rainfall has not increased, the beneficial climatic effect of forest lands more than warrants their protection and extension. Rapid rate of evaporation, induced by both hot and cold winds, injures crops and makes life uncomfortable on the plains, and, while it may be doubted that the forest aids in increasing precipitation, it must be admitted that it does check winds and the rapid evaporation due to them. Trees as wind-breaks have been successfully planted in central parts of the United States, and there is no reason why similar experiments should not be successful in many parts of the treeless interior of Australia. The belts should be planted at right angles to the direction of the prevailing parching winds, and if not more than half a mile apart will afford shelter to the enclosed areas.

In previous issues some notes on observations made in other countries were added (*see* Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 86 and 95).

16. *Rainfall and Temperatures, Various Cities.*—The following table shows rainfall and temperature for various important cities throughout the world, for the Federal Capital, and for the capitals of the Australian States.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURES—VARIOUS CITIES.

Place.	Height above M.S.L.	Annual Rainfall.			Temperature.					
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	(a) Mean Summer.	(b) Mean Winter.	Highest on Record.	Lowest on Record.	Average Hottest Month.	Average Coldest Month.
		Ft.	Ins.	Ins.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.
Amsterdam (Car-	3	31.26	38.39	20.24	61.3	37.4	93.2	3.2	64.0	37.0
dens)										
Auckland	160	44.85	74.15	26.32	65.8	52.3	85.0	35.0	66.6	51.6
Athens	351	15.48	33.33	4.56	79.2	49.1	109.4	19.6	81.0	47.4
Bergen	116	73.43	107.32	54.33	56.1	34.7	86.0	7.3	57.4	34.2
Berlin (Central)	161	22.72	30.04	14.25	64.8	33.0	98.6	-13.4	66.0	31.8
Berne	1,877	30.30	58.23	24.69	62.2	30.1	91.4	-3.6	64.4	28.0
Bombay	32	70.54	114.89	33.42	82.7	74.7	100.2	53.2	84.3	73.9
Breslau	410	22.60	32.51	15.91	64.2	30.9	99.9	-25.6	64.2	30.9
Brussels	328	28.35	41.18	17.73	62.6	36.0	95.4	-4.4	63.7	34.5
Budapest	425	24.06	37.05	16.81	69.3	32.2	101.7	-10.1	71.2	30.2
Buenos Ayres	82	38.78	79.72	20.04	72.7	50.9	104.0	22.3	73.8	50.0
Calcutta	21	61.82	98.48	38.43	85.6	68.0	111.3	44.2	86.0	66.4
Capetown	40	25.50	36.72	17.71	68.1	54.7	102.0	34.0	68.8	53.9
Caracas	3,420	30.03	47.36	23.70	68.3	65.3	87.8	48.2	69.2	63.7
Chicago	823	33.28	45.86	24.52	70.0	26.1	103.0	-23.0	72.4	23.7
Christchurch	22	25.21	35.30	13.54	60.8	43.5	95.7	21.3	61.6	42.7
Christiania (Oslo)	82	25.39	36.18	16.24	61.0	25.5	95.0	-13.4	63.1	24.4
Colombo	24	88.53	123.96	53.56	81.6	78.7	97.2	61.6	82.0	78.6
Constantinople	445	28.75	42.74	14.78	74.0	43.5	103.6	13.0	75.7	42.0
Copenhagen	23	22.60	32.52	14.02	60.9	32.7	91.4	-13.0	62.6	31.8
Dresden	115	24.22	34.42	11.73	64.6	33.2	93.4	-15.3	66.0	31.6
Dublin (City)	54	27.66	35.56	16.60	59.1	42.8	87.0	13.0	60.4	42.5
Dundee	300	36.92	54.51	21.86	57.3	43.5	94.0	23.0	58.0	42.5
Durban	260	40.79	71.27	27.24	75.6	64.4	110.6	41.1	76.7	63.8
Edinburgh (Leith)	441	25.21	32.05	16.44	55.9	30.0	90.0	6.0	57.3	38.7
Geneva	1,332	32.13	47.60	18.73	64.0	33.4	100.0	-13.5	65.8	31.8
Genoa	157	51.29	108.22	28.21	73.8	46.8	94.5	16.7	75.4	45.5
Glasgow	139	38.49	56.18	29.05	57.0	39.5	84.9	6.6	58.3	39.3
Greenwich	149	23.50	35.54	16.38	61.7	40.4	100.0	4.0	63.3	40.1
Hong Kong	109	85.61	119.72	45.84	81.5	60.5	97.0	32.0	82.0	58.8
Johannesburg	5,750	31.63	50.00	21.66	65.4	54.4	93.6	20.8	68.2	48.0
Leipzig	394	24.60	31.37	17.10	63.0	31.6	96.4	-16.6	64.8	30.0
Leningrad	16	21.30	29.52	13.75	61.1	17.4	89.6	-30.3	63.7	15.2
Lisbon	313	26.97	52.82	16.34	70.0	52.9	102.9	29.3	71.1	51.8
London (Kew)	18	23.80	38.18	12.16	60.8	39.0	94.0	0.0	62.3	39.1
Madras	22	49.85	78.92	21.74	80.0	70.8	113.0	57.5	89.9	70.1
Madrid	2,149	16.23	27.48	9.13	73.0	41.2	107.1	10.5	75.7	39.7
Marseilles	246	22.10	43.04	11.11	70.4	45.5	101.5	6.3	72.0	44.1
Moscow	526	18.94	20.07	12.07	63.4	14.7	95.0	-41.4	66.1	11.9
Naples	489	34.00	56.58	21.75	73.6	48.0	99.1	23.9	75.4	46.8
Norwich	114	31.11	41.11	16.11	61.1	41.1	91.1	-11.1	61.1	31.1
Ottawa	236	33.51	51.25	25.63	66.6	14.0	98.0	-33.0	69.1	11.8
Paris (Parc-St.										
Maur)	164	22.68	29.80	10.94	63.5	37.9	101.1	-19.5	64.8	36.7
Pekin	123	22.66	36.00	18.00	77.9	26.8	100.2	2.7	79.3	23.7
Quebec	296	41.25	53.79	32.12	63.4	12.6	97.0	-34.0	65.6	9.6
Rome	166	32.57	57.80	12.72	74.3	46.0	103.0	21.4	76.1	44.6
San Francisco	155	22.27	38.82	9.00	58.8	50.5	101.0	29.0	59.3	49.5
Shanghai	21	45.00	62.52	27.92	78.0	41.1	102.9	10.2	80.4	37.6
Singapore	8	91.99	158.68	32.71	81.2	78.6	94.2	63.4	81.5	78.3
Stockholm	146	21.60	28.47	11.77	62.2	26.4	91.8	-22.0	59.7	27.3
Tokio	65	61.45	86.37	45.72	74.8	39.2	91.0	29.7	77.7	37.5
Trieste	85	42.94	63.14	26.57	73.9	41.3	99.5	14.0	76.3	30.0
Vienna	664	25.51	35.55	16.54	65.3	31.3	97.2	-14.4	66.7	29.5
Vladivostok (Mt.)	420	20.23	38.48	21.17	65.5	9.7	92.3	-22.2	69.4	3.6
Wellington	10	39.86	67.68	27.83	61.9	48.7	88.0	28.6	62.6	48.0
Zürich	1,542	45.15	78.27	29.02	63.3	31.3	94.1	-0.8	65.1	29.5

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

	1,920	23.03	33.71	16.31	(a) 67.7	(b) 43.9	104.2	14.0	68.6	42.8
Canberra										

STATE CAPITALS.

					(a)	(b)				
Perth	107	34.88	49.22	24.33	67.7	50.0	117.2	31.7	71.2	55.3
Adelaide	140	21.17	30.67	11.39	72.9	53.1	110.3	32.0	74.0	51.9
Brisbane	137	45.31	88.26	16.17	76.7	59.8	108.9	36.1	77.2	48.6
Sydney	138	47.37	80.38	22.31	77.3	54.3	117.5	35.7	74.0	53.0
Melbourne	115	25.72	38.04	15.61	66.6	50.1	111.2	27.0	67.6	48.8
Hobart	177	24.06	43.39	13.43	61.4	46.9	105.2	27.0	62.2	45.6

(a) Mean of the three hottest months.

(b) Mean of the three coldest months.

17. Climatological Tables. —The means, averages, extremes, totals, etc., for a number of climatological elements have been determined from long series of observations at the Australian capitals up to and including the year 1935. These are given in the following tables:—

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA—CANBERRA, FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.

LAT. 35° 20' S., LONG. 149° 15' E. HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L. 1,920 Ft.

BAROMETER, WIND, EVAPORATION, LIGHTNING, CLOUDS AND CLEAR DAYS.

Month.	Bar. corrected to 32° F. Mm. Sea Level and Stan- dard Gravity from 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. readings.	Wind.					Mean Amount of Evaporation (inches).	No. of Days Lightning.	Mean Amount of Clouds, 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.	No. of Clear Days.
		Greatest Number of Miles in One Day.	Mean Hourly Pres- sure. (lb.)	Total Miles.	Prevailing Direction.					
					9 a.m.	3 p.m.				
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	18	7	7	7	19	19	14	8	17	10
January	29.832	358 23/33	0.11	4,522	E	W	7.57	4	4.0	10
February .. .	29.899	366 24/33	0.08	3,514	E	W	5.87	5	4.2	9
March .. .	29.999	351 22/31	0.06	3,419	E	E	4.56	5	4.4	8
April .. .	30.062	326 29/29	0.06	3,237	E	N & N W	2.67	2	4.7	6
May .. .	30.137	302 3/30	0.04	2,795	E	N	1.74	1	4.9	6
June .. .	30.115	386 2/30	0.06	3,148	N	N	1.04	1	5.3	6
July .. .	30.100	562 7/31	0.06	3,265	N	W	1.17	1	5.2	7
August .. .	30.081	325 12/31	0.07	3,511	N	N	1.66	1	4.8	8
September ..	30.031	418 28/34	0.10	4,178	E	N	2.79	2	4.1	10
October .. .	29.943	253 30/30	0.08	3,860	E	W	4.13	3	4.6	7
November ..	29.900	402 14/30	0.09	3,868	W	W	5.58	5	4.5	8
December ..	29.844	380 6/29	0.10	4,280	E	W	6.76	7	4.6	6
Year { Totals .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Averages ..	29.996	—	0.08	3,633	E	W	45.54	37	4.6	93
Extremes ..	—	562 7/7/31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE.

Month.	Mean Temperature (Fahr.).			Extreme Shade Temperature (Fahr.).		Extreme Range.	Extreme Temperature (Fahr.).		Mean Hours of Sunshine.
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest in Sun.	Lowest on Grass.	
	19	19	19	19	19	19	(a)	17	12
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	19	19	19	19	19	19	(a)	17	12
January ..	82.2	55.1	68.6	104.2 28/32	38.8 25/28	65.4	—	33.2 17/33	235.4
February ..	82.1	55.0	68.5	102.6 16/19	33.0 21/33	69.6	—	26.8 21/33	199.7
March ..	76.0	51.0	63.5	97.0 18/27	31.0 24/35	66.0	—	25.5 24/17	216.7
April ..	66.7	43.9	55.3	83.0 1/25	26.5 29/17	56.5	—	17.5 29/17	189.7
May ..	59.2	37.4	48.3	74.7 9/19	19.0 30/24	55.7	—	12.0 28/20	156.5
June ..	53.3	34.4	43.8	66.2 5/17	17.8 20/35	48.4	—	9.9 20/35	127.0
July ..	52.0	33.6	42.8	65.0 8/19	14.0 19/24	51.0	—	10.0 (d)	143.9
August ..	55.4	34.5	45.0	73.0 (b)	18.0 5/19	55.0	—	11.8 5/19	173.1
September ..	61.2	38.3	49.8	83.2 27/19	25.0 1/28	58.2	—	18.5 25/27	201.0
October ..	67.9	42.9	55.4	93.8 31/19	27.0 2/18	66.8	—	20.0 (e)	231.2
November ..	74.5	48.3	61.4	96.6 1/19	28.1 24/15	68.5	—	25.8 2/18	223.6
December ..	71.1	52.9	62.0	98.0 (c)	32.0 3/24	66.0	—	31.0 (f)	234.5
Year { Averages	67.5	43.9	55.7	—	—	—	—	—	(g) 2,332.3
Extremes	—	—	—	104.2 28/1/32	14.0 19/7/24	90.2	—	9.9 20/6/35	—

(a) Not available. (b) 28/1923 and 23/1924. (c) 12/1914 and 31/1931. (d) 19/1924 and 24/1935.

(e) 1 and 3/1923. (f) 1/1923, 3/1924 and 15 and 16/1931. (g) Total for year.

HUMIDITY, RAINFALL AND DEW.

Month.	Vapour Pressure (inches).	Rel. Hum. (%).			Rainfall (inches).					Dew.
	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean 9 a.m.	Highest Mean.	Lowest Mean.	Mean Monthly.	Mean No. of Days Rain.	Greatest Monthly.	Least Monthly.	Greatest In One Day.	Mean No. of Days Dew.
	17	17	17	17	21	21	21	21	21	3
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	17	17	17	17	21	21	21	21	21	3
January ..	0.373	55	69	39	1.68	6	5.08 1934	0.07 { 1919 1932	2.92 6/27	7
February ..	0.397	61	75	47	1.63	6	3.73 1924	0.00 1933	2.75 23/16	9
March ..	0.377	68	79	56	2.10	6	5.81 1914	0.21 1924	1.86 7/20	10
April ..	0.310	75	86	63	1.64	7	3.63 1935	0.20 1925	1.94 8/21	8
May ..	0.242	82	92	67	2.02	7	13.37 1925	0.06 1934	6.84 27/25	11
June ..	0.216	85	93	73	2.11	8	5.86 1931	0.44 1935	3.95 22/25	10
July ..	0.207	84	92	74	1.86	10	4.15 1933	0.25 1913	2.40 13/33	9
August ..	0.218	81	87	67	1.99	10	3.78 1934	0.01 1914	1.90 18/25	6
September ..	0.252	72	81	55	1.69	9	5.26 1915	0.36 1928	2.18 20/15	8
October ..	0.283	63	73	48	2.21	9	7.50 1934	0.64 1914	2.74 25/34	12
November ..	0.328	59	78	37	2.05	8	6.95 1924	0.09 1918	2.38 5/23	10
December ..	0.366	57	70	45	2.05	7	4.49 1919	0.11 1925	2.10 28/29	7
Year { Totals	—	—	—	—	23.03	93	—	—	—	107
Averages	0.297	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extremes	—	—	93	37	—	—	13.37 5/19/25	0.00 2/1933	6.84 27/5/25	—

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA—PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

LAT. 31° 57' S., LONG. 115° 50' E. HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L. 197 FT.

BAROMETER, WIND, EVAPORATION, LIGHTNING, CLOUDS AND CLEAR DAYS.

Month.	No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	Bar. corrected to 32° F. M. S. Sea level and Stan- dard Gravity from 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. readings.	Wind.				Mean Amount of Evaporation (inches).	No. of Days Lightning.	Mean Amount of Clouds, 9 a.m. 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.	No. of Clear Days.
			Greatest Number of Miles in One Day.	Mean Hourly Pres- sure. (lb.)	Total Miles.	Prevailing Direction.				
					9 a.m.	3 p.m.				
January ..	29.907	797 27/98	0.65	10,978	ESE	SSW	10.44	1.8	2.9	14.4
February ..	29.924	650 6/08	0.59	9,509	ESE	SSW	8.04	1.5	3.1	12.0
March ..	29.984	651 6/13	0.51	9,785	E	SSW	7.03	1.4	3.5	12.3
April ..	30.071	955 25/00	0.37	8,095	ENE	SSW	4.73	1.4	4.3	8.4
May ..	30.068	825 24/32	0.34	8,000	NE	SW	2.76	2.2	5.4	5.6
June ..	30.060	914 17/27	0.36	7,902	NNE	WNW	1.77	2.3	5.9	3.7
July ..	30.085	1,015 20/26	0.39	8,500	NNE	W	1.75	2.1	5.7	5.1
August ..	30.087	966 15/03	0.41	8,720	NNE	WSW	2.30	1.5	5.5	5.5
September ..	30.060	864 11/05	0.44	8,799	NE	WSW	3.37	1.2	5.0	6.2
October ..	29.993	777 18/97	0.57	9,944	E	SW	7.08	1.4	3.9	8.6
November ..	29.926	776 6/22	0.62	10,754	SE	SSW	9.84	1.7	3.1	12.6
December ..	29.926	776 6/22	0.62	10,754	SE	SSW	9.84	1.7	3.1	12.6
Year { Totals ..	3	1,015 20/7/26	0.48	9,785	E	SSW	66.8	1.8	1.1	1.1
Year { Averages ..	3	1,015 20/7/26	0.48	9,785	E	SSW	66.8	1.8	1.1	1.1
Year { Extremes ..	3	1,015 20/7/26	0.48	9,785	E	SSW	66.8	1.8	1.1	1.1

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE.

Month.	Mean Temperature (Fahr.).			Extreme Shade Temperature (Fahr.).		Extreme Range.	Extreme Temperature (Fahr.).		Mean Hours of Sunshine.
	Max.	Mean.	Min.	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.	
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	39	39	39	39	39	39	37	37	38
January ..	84.7	63.3	74.0	110.2 12/34	48.0 20/25	61.0	177.3 22/14	40.4 1/21	322.8
February ..	81.4	61.5	71.4	106.4 14/22	45.8 8/03	60.6	167.0 19/18	30.7 8/03	268.6
March ..	76.2	57.3	66.8	99.7 9/10	30.3 20/14	60.4	157.0 8/16	31.0 20/14	218.4
April ..	69.0	52.8	60.9	90.4 2/07	34.3 11/14	56.1	146.0 4/25	25.3 11/14	176.2
May ..	64.1	47.9	56.8	88.2 2/11	28.3 2/11	59.9	132.9 25/13	25.3 11/14	143.9
June ..	62.7	40.4	55.3	76.4 21/21	34.2 7/16	42.2	132.9 25/13	25.1 30/20	165.0
July ..	63.8	48.2	50.0	81.0 12/14	35.4 31/08	45.6	145.1 29/21	26.7 24/35	186.3
August ..	66.3	50.3	58.3	90.9 30/18	38.8 18/00	52.1	153.6 29/16	29.2 21/16	206.9
September ..	69.1	52.5	60.8	95.3 30/22	40.0 16/31	55.3	154.0 29/14	20.8 16/31	242.2
October ..	75.6	56.8	66.2	104.6 24/13	42.0 1/04	62.6	167.0 30/15	35.4 6/10	259.1
November ..	81.2	60.7	71.0	107.9 20/04	48.0 2/10	59.9	168.8 11/27	39.0 (a)	324.0
December ..	81.2	60.7	71.0	107.9 20/04	48.0 2/10	59.9	168.8 11/27	39.0 (a)	324.0
Year { Averages ..	73.3	55.4	64.4	112.2 8/2/33	34.2 7/7/16	78.0	177.3 22/1/14	25.1 30/7/20	2815.9
Year { Extremes ..	73.3	55.4	64.4	112.2 8/2/33	34.2 7/7/16	78.0	177.3 22/1/14	25.1 30/7/20	2815.9

(a) 2/1910 and 12/1920.

(b) Total for year.

HUMIDITY, RAINFALL AND DEW.

Month.	Vapour Pressure (Inches).	Rel. Hum. (%).				Rainfall (Inches).				Dew Mean No. of Days Dew.
		Mean 9 a.m.	Mean 3 p.m.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Monthly.	Max. Monthly.	Least Monthly.	Greatest Monthly.	
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
January ..	0.438	52	61	41	0.34	3	2.17 1870	0.00	(a) 1.74 27/79	2.8
February ..	0.442	51	65	46	0.41	3	2.08 1915	0.00	(a) 1.65 26/15	3.8
March ..	0.429	37	66	46	0.84	5	5.71 1934	0.00	(a) 3.03 9/34	6.5
April ..	0.396	62	73	51	1.69	7	5.85 1926	0.00	1920 2.62 30/04	10.5
May ..	0.370	73	81	61	5.10	14	12.13 1870	0.98 1903	2.80 20/79	12.9
June ..	0.340	76	83	63	7.04	17	12.80 1923	2.16 1877	3.90 6/20	13.0
July ..	0.328	70	84	60	6.79	18	12.29 1906	2.14 1896	4.41 1/11	13.4
August ..	0.341	73	79	62	5.70	18	12.31 1908	2.46 1906	2.79 7/13	13.1
September ..	0.341	68	75	58	3.44	15	7.84 1903	0.34 1910	1.82 4/31	10.5
October ..	0.346	61	75	54	2.22	12	7.87 1890	0.49 1892	1.73 3/33	6.5
November ..	0.377	54	63	46	0.76	6	2.78 1916	0.00 1861	1.11 30/03	3.9
December ..	0.405	50	63	44	0.55	4	3.05 1888	0.00 1886	1.72 1/88	2.9
Year { Totals ..	0.374	61	71	47	34.88	122	12.80 6/1923	Nil	(b) 3.90 10/6/20	98.6
Year { Averages ..	0.374	61	71	47	34.88	122	12.80 6/1923	Nil	(b) 3.90 10/6/20	98.6
Year { Extremes ..	0.374	61	71	47	34.88	122	12.80 6/1923	Nil	(b) 3.90 10/6/20	98.6

(a) Various years.

(b) Jan., Feb., March, various years.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LAT. 34° 56' S., LONG. 138° 35' E. HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L. 140 FT.

BAROMETER, WIND, EVAPORATION, LIGHTNING CLOUDS AND CLEAR DAYS.

Month.	Bar. corrected to 32° F. Mm. Sea Level and Standard Gravity from 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. readings.	Wind.					Mean Amount of Evaporation (inches).	No. of Days Lightning.	Mean Amount of Clouds, 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.	No. of Clear Days.	
		Greatest Number of Miles in One Day.	Mean Hourly Pres- sure. (lb.)	Total Miles.	Prevailing Direction.						
					9 a.m.	3 p.m.					
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	79	58	58	58	58	58	66	64	68	54	
January ..	29.916	758 19/99	0.33	7,848	S W	S W	9.06	2.3	3.5	8.7	
February ..	29.953	691 22/96	0.28	6,508	N E	S W	7.39	2.0	3.5	7.6	
March ..	30.038	628 9/12	0.23	6,587	S	S W	5.93	2.2	4.0	7.1	
April ..	30.118	773 10/96	0.21	6,078	N E	S W	3.50	1.6	5.0	4.4	
May ..	30.125	760 9/80	0.20	6,204	N E	N W	2.05	1.7	5.8	2.3	
June ..	30.101	750 12/78	0.24	6,460	N E	N	1.26	1.9	6.2	1.7	
July ..	30.122	674 25/82	0.24	6,675	N E	N W	1.29	1.6	5.9	1.9	
August ..	30.097	773 31/97	0.27	7,115	N E	S W	1.89	2.2	5.6	2.7	
September ..	30.040	720 2/87	0.30	7,205	N N E	S W	2.87	2.3	5.2	3.5	
October ..	29.996	768 28/98	0.32	7,783	N N E	S W	4.78	3.3	5.1	3.9	
November ..	29.978	677 2/04	0.32	7,480	S W	S W	6.63	3.3	4.6	5.4	
December ..	29.920	675 12/91	0.33	7,846	S W	S W	8.51	2.6	3.9	7.3	
Year {	Totals ..	—	—	—	—	—	55.16	27.0	—	56.5	
	Averages ..	30.034	—	0.27	6,991	N E	S W	—	—	4.8	—
	Extremes ..	—	773 (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) 10/4/96 and 31/8/97.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE.

Month.	Mean Temperature (Fahr.).			Extreme Shade Temperature (Fahr.).		Extreme Range.	Extreme Temperature (Fahr.).		Mean Hours of Sunshine.
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest in Sun.	Lowest on Grass.	
	79	79	79	79	79	79	55	75	54
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	79	79	79	79	79	79	55	75	54
January ..	86.0	61.5	73.7	116.3 26/58	45.1 21/84	71.2	180.0 18/82	36.5 14/79	399.4
February ..	86.1	61.9	74.0	113.6 12/99	45.5 23/18	68.1	170.5 10/00	35.8 23/26	263.7
March ..	80.8	58.9	69.9	110.5 9/34	43.9 21/33	66.6	174.0 17/83	32.1 21/33	238.5
April ..	73.3	54.5	63.9	98.0 10/66	39.6 15/59	58.4	155.0 1/83	30.2 16/17	180.5
May ..	65.8	50.3	58.0	89.5 4/21	36.9 (a)	52.6	148.2 12/79	25.6 19/28	149.3
June ..	60.4	46.7	53.6	76.0 2/65	32.5 27/76	43.5	138.8 18/79	22.9 12/13	123.4
July ..	59.0	44.7	51.9	74.0 11/06	32.0 24/08	42.0	134.5 26/90	22.1 30/29	137.1
August ..	62.0	45.9	53.9	85.0 31/11	32.3 17/59	52.7	140.0 31/02	22.8 11/29	164.0
September ..	66.4	48.0	57.2	90.7 23/82	32.7 4/58	58.0	160.5 23/82	25.0 25/27	185.5
October ..	72.4	51.4	61.9	102.9 21/22	36.0 -/57	66.9	162.0 30/21	27.8 (c)	226.6
November ..	78.6	55.4	67.0	113.5 21/65	40.8 2/09	72.7	166.9 20/78	31.5 2/09	263.4
December ..	83.2	58.9	71.1	114.6 29/31	43.0 (b)	71.6	175.7 7/99	32.4 4/84	302.0
Year { Averages ..	72.8	53.2	63.0	—	—	—	—	—	2543.4
Extremes ..	—	—	—	116.3 26/1/58	32.0 24/7/08	84.3	180.0 18/1/82	22.1 30/7/29	(d)

(a) 26/1895 and 24/1904.

(b) 16/1861 and 4/1906.

(c) 2/1918 and 4/1931.

(d) Total for year.

HUMIDITY, RAINFALL AND DEW.

Month.	Vapour Pressure (inches).	Rel. Hum. (%).				Rainfall (inches).				Dew.
		Mean 9 a.m.	Highest Mean.	Lowest Mean.	Mean Monthly.	Mean No. of Days Rain.	Greatest Monthly.	Least Monthly.	Greatest In One Day.	
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	68	68	68	68	97	97	97	97	97	64
January ..	0.339	38	59	29	0.72	4	4.00 1850	Nil (a)	2.30 2/89	3.6
February ..	0.355	41	56	30	0.72	4	6.09 1925	Nil (a)	5.57 7/25	5.5
March ..	0.343	46	58	36	1.03	6	4.60 1878	Nil (a)	3.50 5/78	10.4
April ..	0.335	56	72	37	1.72	9	6.78 1853	0.03 1923	3.15 5/60	13.8
May ..	0.316	67	76	49	2.73	14	7.75 1875	0.10 1934	2.75 1/53	15.9
June ..	0.297	76	84	67	3.09	16	8.58 1916	0.42 1886	2.11 1/20	16.0
July ..	0.277	76	87	66	2.64	16	5.38 1865	0.37 1899	1.75 10/65	17.4
August ..	0.283	69	77	54	2.54	16	6.24 1852	0.35 1914	2.23 19/51	16.7
September ..	0.296	60	72	44	2.09	14	5.83 1923	0.45 1896	1.59 20/23	15.7
October ..	0.298	51	67	29	1.73	11	3.83 1870	0.17 1914	2.24 16/08	12.9
November ..	0.307	42	57	31	1.15	8	4.10 1934	0.04 1885	2.08 7/34	6.7
December ..	0.321	39	50	31	1.01	6	3.98 1861	Nil 1904	2.42 23/13	4.3
Year { Totals ..	—	—	—	—	21.17	124	—	—	—	138.9
Averages ..	0.309	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extremes ..	—	—	87	29	—	—	8.58 6/16	Nil (b)	5.57 7/2/25	—

(a) Various years.

(b) January, February, March, December, various years.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA—BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

LAT. 27° 28' S., LONG. 153° 2' E. HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L. 137 FT.

BAROMETER. WIND. EVAPORATION, LIGHTNING, CLOUDS AND CLEAR DAYS.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE.

HUMIDITY, RAINFALL AND DEW.

Month.	Vapour Pressure (inches).	Rel. Hum. (%).					Rainfall (inches).				Dew
	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean 9 a.m.	Highest Mean.	Lowest Mean.	Mean Monthly.	Mean No. of Days Rain.	Greatest Monthly.	Least Monthly.	Greatest In One Day.	Mean No. of Days Dew.	
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	49	49	49	49	84	76	84	84	66	49	
January ..	0.639	66	79	53	6.44	13	27.72 1895	0.32 1919	18.31 21/87	9.1	
February ..	0.629	67	80	53	6.11	14	31.72 1895	0.32 1899	18.01 6/31	9.1	
March ..	0.613	71	85	56	5.59	15	34.04 1875	Nil 1849	11.18 14/08	12.5	
April ..	0.522	72	80	60	3.86	12	15.28 1867	0.05 1897	5.46 5/33	14.8	
May ..	0.423	73	85	61	2.76	10	13.85 1876	Nil 1846	5.62 9/99	16.1	
June ..	0.358	74	84	63	2.72	8	14.03 1873	Nil 1847	6.01 9/93	14.2	
July ..	0.238	62	81	61	2.52	9	15.15 1899	Nil 1841	3.54 6/	13.4	
August ..	0.348	69	80	56	1.98	7	14.67 1879	Nil (a)	4.89 12/87	14.5	
September ..	0.409	64	76	47	2.04	8	5.43 1886	0.10 1907	2.46 2/94	13.5	
October ..	0.477	55	72	48	2.52	9	9.99 1882	0.14 1900	3.75 3/27	12.6	
November ..	0.535	60	72	45	3.77	10	12.41 1917	Nil 1842	4.45 16/86	8.8	
December ..	0.595	61	69	51	4.93	12	13.99 1910	0.35 1865	6.60 28/71	8.4	
Year { Totals ..	—	—	—	—	45.31	126	—	—	—	148.9	
Extremes ..	0.401	68	85	45	—	—	40.30 2/03	Nil (b)	18.31 21/87	—	

(a) 1862, 1869, 1880.
and 16/89.

(b) March, May, June, July, August and November, various years.

(c) 15/2

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAT. 33° 52' S., LONG. 151° 12' E. HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L. 138 FT.

BAROMETER, WIND, EVAPORATION, LIGHTNING, CLOUDS AND CLEAR DAYS.

Month.	Bar. corrected to 32° F. at Sea Level and Standard Gravity from 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. readings.	Greatest Number of Miles in One Day.	Mean Hourly Pressure. (lb.)	Wind.*		Mean Amount of Evaporation (inches).	No. of Days Lightning.	Mean Amount of Clouds, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.	No. of Clear Days.
				Total Miles.	Prevailing Direction.				
					9 a.m.	3 p.m.			
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	77	69	69	69	69	69	56	76	74
January ..	29.894	627 3/93	0.27	6,999	N E	E N E	5.386	5.0	5.8
February ..	29.942	697 12/99	0.24	6,025	N E	E N E	4.248	4.4	5.9
March ..	30.013	754 20/70	0.18	5,839	W	E N E	3.655	4.1	5.5
April ..	30.069	642 6/82	0.16	5,330	W	E N E	2.618	3.7	5.0
May ..	30.085	682 6/98	0.17	5,409	W	N E	1.830	3.0	4.9
June ..	30.064	642 13/08	0.21	5,893	W	W	1.444	2.1	4.9
July ..	30.069	744 17/79	0.20	6,007	W	W	1.532	2.3	4.4
August ..	30.069	649 22/72	0.19	5,899	W	N E	1.948	3.2	4.0
September ..	30.069	771 6/74	0.22	6,148	W	N E	2.718	4.0	4.4
October ..	29.968	741 4/72	0.25	6,678	W	E N E	3.901	4.9	4.9
November ..	29.941	583 12/87	0.25	6,559	E N E	E N E	4.626	5.5	5.6
December ..	29.882	750 3/84	0.26	6,950	E N E	E N E	5.395	5.8	5.7
Year { Totals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Averages ..	30.000	—	0.22	6,155	W	E N E	39.301	48.0	—
Extremes ..	—	771 6/9/74	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.7

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE.

Month.	Mean Temperature (Fahr.).			Extreme Shade Temperature (Fahr.).		Extreme Range.	Extreme Temperature (Fahr.).		Mean Hours of Sunshine.
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest in Sun.	Lowest on Grass.	
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	77	77	77	77	77	77	74	77	15†
January ..	78.4	64.9	71.6	108.5	13/96	51.2	14/65	57.3	164.3
February ..	77.7	65.0	71.3	107.8	8/26	49.3	27/63	58.5	161.2
March ..	75.7	62.9	69.3	102.6	3/69	48.8	14/86	53.8	158.3
April ..	71.4	58.0	64.7	91.4	1/36	44.6	27/64	46.8	144.1
May ..	65.6	52.2	58.9	86.0	1/19	40.2	22/50	45.8	129.7
June ..	61.2	48.2	54.7	80.4	11/31	35.7	22/32	44.7	125.5
July ..	59.9	46.1	53.0	78.3	22/26	35.9	12/90	42.4	124.7
August ..	62.9	47.5	55.2	82.0	31/84	36.8	3/72	45.2	149.0
September ..	67.0	51.4	59.2	92.3	27/19	40.8	18/64	51.5	142.2
October ..	71.3	56.5	64.5	102.5	17/50	42.9	6/67	54.7	152.7
November ..	74.3	59.6	67.0	102.7	21/78	45.8	1/05	56.9	158.5
December ..	77.0	62.8	69.9	107.5	31/04	48.4	3/24	59.1	164.5
Year { Averages ..	70.2	56.2	63.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extremes ..	—	—	—	108.5	13/1/96	35.7	26/6/32	72.8	164.5
									27/12/89
									24.0
									4/7/93

(a) Total for year.

HUMIDITY, RAINFALL AND DEW.

Month.	Vapour Pressure (inches).		Rel. Hum. (%).				Rainfall (inches).				Dew.
	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean 9 a.m.	Highest Mean.	Lowest Mean.	Mean Monthly.	Mean No. of Days Rain.	Greatest Monthly.	Least Monthly.	Greatest In One Day.	Mean No. of Days Dew.	
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	76	
January ..	0.546	67	78	58	3.57	14	15.26	1911	0.25	1932	7.08
February ..	0.561	70	81	59	4.25	13	18.56	1873	0.23	1933	8.90
March ..	0.529	73	85	62	4.86	15	18.70	1870	0.42	1876	6.52
April ..	0.444	76	87	63	5.50	14	24.49	1861	0.06	1868	7.52
May ..	0.359	78	90	63	5.12	14	23.03	1919	0.18	1860	8.36
June ..	0.301	77	89	68	4.72	13	16.30	1885	0.19	1904	5.17
July ..	0.278	76	88	63	4.86	12	13.21	1900	0.12	1862	7.80
August ..	0.290	71	84	56	2.87	11	14.89	1899	0.04	1885	5.33
September ..	0.332	66	79	49	2.91	12	14.05	1879	0.08	1882	5.69
October ..	0.382	63	77	46	2.87	12	11.14	1916	0.21	1867	6.37
November ..	0.444	63	79	42	2.84	12	9.88	1865	0.07	1915	4.23
December ..	0.505	65	77	52	2.95	13	15.82	1920	0.23	1913	4.75
Year { Totals ..	—	—	—	—	47.32	155	—	—	—	—	—
Averages ..	0.403	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extremes ..	—	—	90	42	—	—	24.49	4/1861	8.90	25/2/73	8.90

* Early records revised during 1929. Values for period 1867—September 1885, reduced 20 per cent.; for period September 1885 to March 1913, reduced 10 per cent.

† From 1921 only; previous records discarded owing to faulty exposure of instruments.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA—MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

LAT. 37° 49' S., LONG. 144° 58' E. HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L., 115 Ft.

BAROMETER, WIND, EVAPORATION, LIGHTNING, CLOUDS AND CLEAR DAYS.

Month:	No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	Bar. corrected to 0° F. at Sea Level and Stationarity from hourly readings.	Wind.						Mean Amount of Precipitation (inches).	No. of days with rain.	Mean Amount of Cloud, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., read 9 p.m.	No. of Clear Days.
			Greatest Number of Miles in One Day.	Mean Monthly Pressure (lb.)	Prevailing Direction.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.					
	78	62	62	62	62	62	63	28	78	28		
January ..	29.909	583	10/97	0.26	0.930	S W	S E	6.435	1.9	5.1	7.1	
February ..	29.959	566	8/68	0.23	5.985	S W	S E	5.032	2.2	4.9	6.8	
March ..	30.033	677	9/81	0.19	5.934	S W	S E	4.004	1.7	5.5	5.3	
April ..	30.100	597	7/68	0.17	5.409	S W	N W	2.406	1.2	5.8	4.5	
May ..	30.108	693	12/65	0.17	5.520	N W	N E	1.484	0.6	6.4	3.0	
June ..	30.081	761	13/76	0.20	5.894	N W	N E	1.125	0.5	6.6	2.5	
July ..	30.086	755	8/74	0.19	5.988	N W	N E	1.090	0.3	6.3	3.0	
August ..	30.064	637	14/75	0.22	6.416	N W	N E	1.496	1.0	6.3	2.9	
September ..	29.998	617	11/72	0.25	6.558	N W	S W	2.323	1.3	6.1	3.4	
October ..	29.906	899	5/66	0.26	6.871	S W	N W	3.358	1.9	6.0	3.6	
November ..	29.952	734	13/66	0.25	6.625	S W	S E	4.544	2.5	5.9	3.8	
December ..	29.899	655	1/75	0.27	7.068	S W	S E	5.759	2.1	5.5	4.7	
Year { Totals ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Averages ..	30.013	—	—	0.22	6.271	S W	N W	39.056	17.2	—	50.6	
Extremes ..	—	899	5/10/66	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	—	

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE.

Month.	Mean Temperature (Fahr.).			Extreme Shade Temperature (Fahr.).		Extreme Range.	Extreme Temperature (Fahr.).		Mean Hour of Sunshine.				
	Mean.		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in Sun.		Lowest on Grass.						
	Max.	Min.											
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	80	80	80	80	80	80	75	76	54				
January ..	78.0	56.7	67.4	111.2	14/62	42.0	28/85	69.2	178.5	14/62	30.2	28/85	259.2
February ..	78.0	57.2	67.6	109.5	7/01	40.2	24/24	69.3	167.5	15/70	30.9	6/91	237.0
March ..	74.4	54.7	64.6	105.5	2/93	37.1	17/84	68.4	164.5	1/68	28.9	(b)	205.1
April ..	68.2	50.7	59.4	94.0	(a)	34.8	24/83	59.2	153.0	8/61	25.0	23/97	160.5
May ..	61.5	40.8	54.1	83.7	7/05	29.9	20/16	53.8	142.6	2/59	21.1	26/10	137.5
June ..	56.8	43.9	50.4	72.2	1/07	28.0	11/66	44.2	120.0	11/61	19.9	30/29	110.2
July ..	55.7	41.9	48.8	69.3	22/26	27.0	21/69	42.3	125.8	22/80	20.5	11/03	130.7
August ..	58.7	43.4	51.0	77.0	20/25	28.3	11/63	48.7	137.4	29/69	21.5	14/02	152.6
September ..	62.7	45.6	54.1	88.6	28/28	31.1	16/08	57.5	142.1	20/67	22.8	8/18	172.0
October ..	67.1	48.3	57.7	98.4	24/14	32.1	3/71	66.3	154.3	28/68	24.8	22/18	200.1
November ..	71.4	47.9	61.3	105.5	23/34	32.2	3/71	66.3	154.3	28/68	24.8	22/18	200.1
December ..	75.3	54.4	64.8	110.7	15/76	40.0	4/70	70.7	170.3	20/60	33.2	1/04	247.5
Year { Averages ..	67.3	49.6	58.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extremes ..	—	—	—	111.2	27.0	84.2	178.5	19.9	—	—	—	—	—
				14/1/62	21/7/69		14/1/62	30/6/29					

(a) 6/1865 and 17/1922.

(b) 17/1884 and 20/1897.

(c) Total for year.

HUMIDITY, RAINFALL AND DEW.

Month.	Vapour Pressure (Inches).	Rel. Hum. (%)				Rainfall (inches).				Dew.		
	Mean 9 a.m.	Mean 9 a.m.	Highest Mean.	Lowest Mean.	Mean Monthly.	Mean No. of Days of Rain.	Greatest Monthly.	Least Monthly.	Greatest in One Day.	Mean No. of Days Dew.		
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	28	28	28	28	80	80	80	80	77	28		
January ..	0.385	58	65	50	1.91	8	5.68	1004	0.03	18/19	2.6	
February ..	0.385	64	73	57	2.23	10	7.50	1011	0.14	1034	4.1	
March ..	0.383	64	73	57	2.23	10	7.50	1011	0.14	1034	4.1	
April ..	0.346	64	73	57	2.23	10	7.50	1011	0.14	1034	4.1	
May ..	0.311	64	73	57	2.23	10	7.50	1011	0.14	1034	4.1	
June ..	0.264	64	73	57	2.23	10	7.50	1011	0.14	1034	4.1	
July ..	0.264	82	86	76	1.86	14	4.31	1859	0.73	1877	10.3	
August ..	0.270	76	82	70	1.89	15	4.02	1891	0.57	1902	8.8	
September ..	0.270	76	82	70	1.89	15	4.04	1924	0.48	1903	8.8	
October ..	0.305	62	67	53	2.66	13	7.93	1010	0.52	1907	7.9	
November ..	0.335	60	69	52	2.27	11	7.61	1866	0.29	1914	6.9	
December ..	0.367	59	69	51	2.35	10	6.71	1016	0.25	1895	5.7	
							7.18	1863	0.11	1904	2.2	
Year { Totals ..	—	—	—	—	25.72	140	—	—	—	—	—	
Averages ..	0.324	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76.1	
Extremes ..	—	—	89	48	—	—	7.93	9/10/16	11/1	4/1923	3.55	5/3/19

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA—HOBART, TASMANIA.

LAT. 42° 53' S., LONG. 147° 20' E. HEIGHT ABOVE M.S.L., 177 Ft.

BAROMETER, WIND, EVAPORATION, LIGHTNING, CLOUDS AND CLEAR DAYS.

Month.	Bar. corrected to 32° F., M.S. Sea Level and Stan- dard Gravity from 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. readings.	Wind.					Mean Amount of Evapora- tion (inches).	No. of Days Lightning.	Mean Amount of Clouds, 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.	No. of Clear Days.
		Greatest Number of Miles in One Day.	Mean Hourly Pres- sure. (lb.)	Total Miles.	Prevailing Direction.					
					9 a.m.	3 p.m.				
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	51	25	25	25	30	30	25	28	73	29
January	29.824	500 30/16	0.19	5,986	N to N W	S E	4.815	0.9	6.0	2.3
February	29.916	605 4/27	0.15	4,703	N & N N W	S E	3.632	1.1	6.0	2.4
March	29.946	443 19/27	0.13	4,973	N & N N W	S E	3.003	1.4	5.9	2.5
April	29.970	533 27/26	0.13	4,827	N W to N	N W & S E	1.944	0.7	6.2	1.6
May	29.995	423 15/27	0.12	4,693	N W to N	N W to N	1.359	0.4	6.1	2.2
June	29.903	569 27/20	0.12	4,499	N W & N N W	N to N W	0.910	0.5	6.1	2.2
July	29.930	499 19/35	0.13	4,859	N N W & N W	N W to N	0.934	0.4	5.8	2.2
August	29.922	612 19/26	0.13	5,005	N to N W	N W to N	1.276	0.4	6.0	2.0
September	29.850	516 26/15	0.18	5,607	N to N W	N W & S E	1.956	0.7	6.1	1.6
October	29.827	461 8/12	0.20	6,087	N to N W	S E & N W	3.019	0.6	6.4	1.1
November	29.813	508 18/15	0.19	5,753	N to N W	S E	3.806	0.7	6.4	1.5
December	29.816	562 1/34	0.17	5,705	N to N W	S E	4.410	0.8	6.3	1.4
Year { Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.064	8.6	—	23.0
Year { Averages	29.898	—	0.16	5,230	N to N W	S E & N W	—	—	6.1	—
Year { Extremes	—	612 10/8/26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE.

Month.	Mean Temperature (Fahr.).			Extremes Shade Temperature (Fahr.).		Extreme Range.	Extreme Temperature (Fahr.).		Mean Hours of Sunshine.
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest in Sun.	Lowest on Grass.	
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	65	65	65	89	89	89	46	68	15*
January	71.0	52.8	61.9	105.0 (a)	40.0 3/72	65.0	160.0 (b)	30.6 19/97	238.5
February	71.1	53.3	62.2	104.4 12/99	39.0 20/67	65.3	168.0 24/98	38.3 7/87	106.0
March	67.9	50.9	59.4	99.0 -/61	35.2 31/26	63.8	150.0 3/05	27.5 30/02	199.9
April	62.5	47.7	55.1	90.0 1/56	30.0 25/56	60.0	142.0 18/93	25.0 -/86	140.8
May	57.4	43.9	50.6	77.8 5/21	29.2 20/02	48.6	128.0 (c)	20.0 19/02	139.0
June	52.7	41.0	46.8	75.0 7/74	28.0 22/79	47.0	122.0 12/94	21.0 6/87	118.1
July	52.1	39.4	45.8	72.0 22/77	27.0 18/66	45.0	121.0 12/93	18.7 16/86	130.0
August	55.1	41.1	48.1	77.0 2/76	30.0 10/73	47.0	129.0 -/87	20.1 7/09	160.1
September	58.7	43.2	51.0	81.7 23/26	30.0 11/11	51.7	135.0 23/03	18.3 16/26	172.4
October	62.6	45.6	54.1	92.0 24/11	22.0 12/89	60.0	156.0 9/93	23.5 (d)	189.2
November	65.9	48.2	57.0	98.0 23/88	35.2 5/13	62.8	154.0 19/92	26.0 1/08	220.8
December	69.1	51.2	60.2	105.2 30/97	38.0 13/06	67.2	157.0 30/18	27.2 -/86	222.2
Year { Averages	62.2	46.5	54.3	—	—	—	—	—	2,127.0
Year { Extremes	—	—	—	105.2 30/12/97	27.0 18/7/66	78.2	165.0 24/2/98	18.3 16/9/26	(e)

(a) 27/49 and 1/00.

(b) 5/86 and 13/05.

(c) -/89 and -/93.

(d) 1/86 and -/99.

(e) Total for year.

* Early records discarded owing to faulty instrument.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA—HOBART, TASMANIA—*continued.*

HUMIDITY, RAINFALL AND DEW.

Month.	Vapour Pres- sure (inches).	Rel. Hum. (%).			Rainfall (inches)				Dew.	
		Mean 9 a.m.	Highest Mean.	Lowest Mean.	Mean Monthly.	Mean No. of Days Rain.	Greatest Monthly.	Least Monthly.	Greatest In One Day.	Mean No. of Days Dew.
No. of yrs. over which observation extends.	49	49	49	49	93	92	93	93	69	26
January ..	0.330	58	72	46	1.83	10	5.91 1893	0.03 1841	2.96 30/16	0.
February ..	0.355	63	77	52	1.51	9	9.15 1854	0.07 1847	4.50 27/54a	1.
March ..	0.332	67	77	58	1.74	10	7.60 1854	0.02 1843	3.27 11/32	5.
April ..	0.299	72	84	58	2.00	12	8.50 1935	0.07 1904	5.02 20/09	9.
May ..	0.265	78	89	65	1.85	13	6.37 1905	0.10 1843	3.22 14/58	13.
June ..	0.241	80	91	68	2.21	14	8.15 1880	0.22 1852	4.11 13/89	28.
July ..	0.230	80	94	72	2.15	14	6.02 1922	0.30 1850	2.51 18/22	2.
August ..	0.238	75	92	64	1.83	14	10.16 1858	0.23 1854	4.35 12/58	8.
September ..	0.255	67	85	58	2.08	15	7.14 1844	0.39 1847	2.75 18/44	5.
October ..	0.270	63	73	51	2.34	15	6.67 1906	0.26 1850	2.58 4/06	2.
November ..	0.292	59	72	50	2.46	14	8.94 1849	0.16 1868	3.97 7/49	1
December ..	0.313	57	67	45	2.06	12	9.00 1875	0.11 1842	2.82 21/29	0
Year { Totals ..	—	—	—	—	24.06	152	—	—	—	66
Year { Averages ..	0.281	67	—	—	—	—	10.16 8/1858	0.02	3/1843	5.02
Year { Extremes ..	—	—	94	45	—	—	—	—	20/4/09	—

(a) 4.18 on 28/54 also.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. *General.*—A brief account of the general legislative powers of the Commonwealth and States is given in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 13, pp. 927 to 951, and No. 22, page 64).

2. *Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors.*—A detailed statement of the powers and functions of the Governor-General and of the State Governors will be found in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, pp. 78 to 80).

3. *Governor-General and State Governors.*—The present Governor-General is Brigadier-General the Right Honorable ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. He assumed office on the 23rd January, 1936.

The following is a list of the Governors of the various States of the Commonwealth :—

New South Wales ..	Admiral SIR MURRAY ANDERSON, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Victoria	Captain the Rt. Hon. WILLIAM CHARLES ARCEDECKNE, BARON HUNTINGFIELD, K.C.M.G.
Queensland ..	Colonel the Rt. Hon. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
South Australia ..	Major-General SIR WINSTON JOSEPH DUGAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Western Australia ..	Lieut.-Governor—The Hon. SIR JAMES MITCHELL, K.C.M.G.
Tasmania ..	SIR ERNEST CLARK, K.C.B., C.B.E.

4. *The Cabinet and Executive Government.*—(i) *General.* In both the Commonwealth and the State Legislatures the forms of government have been founded on their prototypes in the Imperial Government, and the relations established between the Ministry and the representatives of the people are in accordance with those prevailing in Great Britain. The executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council, and in the State Governments in the Governor in Council. The Executive Council in the Commonwealth and in the States is practically co-extensive with a group of departmental chiefs, who are usually spoken of as the Cabinet, and who change with the rise and fall of party majorities. In the Commonwealth Government, however, as well as in the States of Victoria and Tasmania, the Cabinet on leaving office remain members of the Executive Council, though they no longer attend its meetings, and it is in fact an essential feature of the Cabinet system of Government that they should not do so, except to assist the Governor in transacting purely formal business, or to advise on non-political questions.

(ii) *The Executive Council.* This body is composed of the Governor and the Ministers of State holding office for the time being. The latter are sworn both as Executive Councillors and as Ministers controlling the different administrative departments. The meetings are official in character; they are presided over by the Governor-General (or Governor) and are attended by the clerk, who keeps a formal record of the proceedings. At these meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form and made effective, appointments are confirmed, resignations accepted, proceedings ordered, and notices and regulations published.

(iii) *The Appointment of Ministers and of Executive Councillors.* Although it is technically possible for the Governor to make and unmake cabinets at his pleasure, under all ordinary circumstances his apparent liberty in choosing his Executive Council is virtually restricted by the operation of constitutional machinery. When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, the procedure both in the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments generally, though not invariably, follows that prevailing in the Imperial Parliament. The customary procedure in connexion with the resignation or acceptance of office by a Ministry is described fully in previous issues of the Year Book. (See No. 6, page 942.) It is necessary to add that subsequent amending legislation has in most of the States, obviated the necessity of responsible Ministers vacating their seats on appointment to office.

(iv) *Ministers in Upper and Lower Houses.* The subjoined table shows the number of Ministers with seats in the Upper or Lower Houses of each Parliament in August, 1936.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS—MINISTERS IN UPPER OR LOWER HOUSES, 1936.

Ministers with Seats in—	C'wealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
The Upper House ..	3	3	4	(a)	2	2	2	16
The Lower House ..	11	12	8	10	4	7	6	58
Total ..	14	15	12	10	6	9	8	74

(a) Abolished in 1922.

(v) *The Cabinet.* (a) *General.* The meetings of this body are private and deliberative. The actual Ministers of the day are alone present, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is taken of the proceedings. The members of the Cabinet, being the leaders of the party in power in Parliament, control the trend of legislation, and must retain the confidence of the people and also of the Governor-General (or Governor), to whom they act as an advising body. They also in effect wield, by virtue of their seats on the Executive Council, the whole executive force of the community. In summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General (or Governor) is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, though legally in no way bound to accept such advice.

(b) *Commonwealth Ministers of State.* A statement showing the names of Ministers of State who have held office from the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government to 1925 will be found in Official Year Book No. 18, pages 82 and 83.

(c) *State Ministers.* A list of the members of the Ministry in each State in October, 1936, will be found in § 3 of this Chapter.

5. Number and Salary of Members of the Legislatures.—The following table shows the number and annual salary of members in each of the legislative chambers in August, 1936:—

MEMBERS OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS, AND ANNUAL SALARIES, 1936.

Members in—	Commonwealth.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
MEMBERS.								
Upper House ..	36	60	34	(a)	20	30	18	198
Lower House ..	75	90	65	62	46	50	30	418
Total ..	111	150	99	62	66	80	48	616
ANNUAL SALARY.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Upper House ..	850	..	200	(a)	360	600	(b)278-375	..
Lower House ..	850	670	(c) 436-465	500	360	600	(b)300-375	..

(a) Abolished in 1922. (b) According to area of electorate and distance from the Capital.
(c) £436 for metropolitan members and £465 for country members.

The use of the expressions "Upper House" and "Lower House" in the above statement, though not justified constitutionally, is convenient, inasmuch as the legislative chambers are known by different names in the Commonwealth and in some of the States.

6. Enactments of the Parliament.—In the Commonwealth, all laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The subjects with respect to which the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws are enumerated in the Constitution Act. In the States, laws are enacted in the name of the Sovereign by and with the consent of the Legislative Council (except in Queensland) and Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The Governor-General or the State Governor acts as Viceroy as regards giving the Royal assent to or vetoing Bills passed by the Legislatures, or reserving them for the special consideration of the Sovereign. In the States, the Councils and Assemblies are empowered generally, subject to the Commonwealth Constitution, to make laws in and for their respective States, in all cases whatsoever. Subject to certain limitations, they may alter, repeal, or vary their Constitution. Where a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails, and the former is, to the extent of the inconsistency, invalid.

§ 2. Parliaments and Elections.

1. Qualifications for Membership and for Franchise.—The conspectus in § 4 of "General Government" in Year Book No. 13 contains particulars, as in 1920, relating to the legislative chambers in the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, and shows concisely the qualifications necessary for membership and for the franchise in each House. (These are, in the main, applicable in 1936, but it must be remembered that Queensland abolished the Upper House in 1922.) It has further to be remembered that in 1925 the Commonwealth Parliament passed an Act removing the disqualification on racial grounds from (a) natives of British India and (b) persons who have become naturalized. Disqualification of persons otherwise eligible, either as members or voters, is generally on the usual grounds of being of unsound mind or attainted of treason, being convicted of certain offences, and, as regards membership, on the grounds of holding a place of profit under the Crown, being peculiarly interested in a Government contract except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons, or being an undischarged bankrupt.

2. **The Federal Government.**—The Senate consists of 30 members, six being returned by each of the original federating States. Members of this Chamber are elected for a term of six years, but by a provision in the Constitution, half the members retire at the end of every third year, although they are eligible for re-election. In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as near as possible double that of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the States are represented on a population basis, and the numbers in August, 1916, were as follows: New South Wales, 28; Victoria, 27; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 9; Western Australia, 9; Tasmania, 3; Northern Territory, 1; New Zealand, 1. The member representing the Northern Territory may join in the debate, but is not entitled to vote. The Constitution provides for a maximum of five members for each original State. Members of the House of Representatives are elected for one month of the Parliament, which is limited to three years. In addition to the Senate, the whole State constitutes the electorate. For the purpose of electing to the House of Representatives, the State is divided into single electorates corresponding as nearly as possible with the number of members to which the State is entitled. Members of both Houses are paid at the rate of £800 per annum. Further information regarding the Senate and the House of Representatives is given in earlier issues.

3. **Federal Elections.** There have been thirteen sessions of Parliament since the inauguration of Federation. The 14th Parliament, which was opened on the 9th July, 1917, was dissolved on the 26th June, 1918, because of unusual circumstances. Under Section 57 of the Constitution, it is provided that, should the Senate fail to pass, or pass with amendments, any proposal or proposals passed by the House of Representatives, and should the latter House, after an interval of three months, again pass the proposal or proposals, with or without the amendments of the Senate, and the Senate at a second time reject or pass it with amendments to which the lower House will not agree, then the Governor-General may dissolve the two Houses simultaneously. For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth this occurred, between the Senate and the House of Representatives, on the 14th March, 1917, when the 14th Parliament, and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution referred to above, both Houses were dissolved by the Governor-General. Until 1907, the Parliament met at Melbourne; it now meets at Canberra, the first session of Parliament (House of Representatives) being opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York, on the 6th May, 1907. The 13th session of the fourteenth Parliament opened on the 15th October, 1914. Particulars regarding Commonwealth elections since 1922 will be found in the following table.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

Date.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
THE SENATE.									
16th December, 1902	1,411,112	1,487,016	2,898,128	566,441	573,664	1,140,105	64.67	51.39	57.95
14th November, 1906	1,478,881	1,554,881	3,033,762	604,441	611,111	1,215,552	61.87	51.31	57.34
17th November, 1909	1,511,111	1,587,016	3,098,127	611,111	618,881	1,230,000	61.87	51.31	57.34
14th October, 1913	1,511,111	1,587,016	3,098,127	611,111	618,881	1,230,000	61.87	51.31	57.34
10th December, 1914	1,511,111	1,587,016	3,098,127	611,111	618,881	1,230,000	61.87	51.31	57.34
15th September, 1917	1,511,111	1,587,016	3,098,127	611,111	618,881	1,230,000	61.87	51.31	57.34

* No election.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(CONTENDED ELECTORATES.)

16th December, 1902	1,396,920	1,478,054	2,874,974	986,170	726,686	1,646,863	65.01	52.72	59.36
14th November, 1906	1,411,111	1,487,016	2,898,127	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	61.63	51.14	51.40
17th November, 1909	1,411,111	1,487,016	2,898,127	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	61.63	51.14	51.40
14th October, 1913	1,411,111	1,487,016	2,898,127	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	61.63	51.14	51.40
10th December, 1914	1,411,111	1,487,016	2,898,127	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	61.63	51.14	51.40
15th September, 1917	1,411,111	1,487,016	2,898,127	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	61.63	51.14	51.40

The percentage of electors who exercised the franchise at each election rose from 53.04 for the Senate and 55.69 for the House of Representatives in 1901 to 77.69 and 78.30 respectively in 1917. The next election in 1919 showed a considerable falling off, and in 1922 the decrease was still more marked, the respective percentages for that year being 57.95 and 59.36, or very little more than those for 1901. Compulsory voting was introduced prior to the election in 1925, and an exceedingly heavy vote (over 91 per cent.) was cast in that year. At each succeeding election increases in percentage have been recorded.

4. **Federal Referenda.**—According to Section 128 of the Constitution, any proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution must, in addition to being passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, be submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State, and must further be approved by a majority of the States and of the electors who voted before it can be presented for Royal Assent. Several referenda have been held from time to time, but in three cases only has any proposed law been assented to by the required majority of the electors. A statement dealing with the various referenda up to and inclusive of the year 1919, and the voting thereon was given in previous issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, pp. 87 to 89), but space will not permit of the incorporation of this information in the present volume. In the year 1926 a referendum was held in relation to proposed laws entitled respectively "Industry and Commerce" and "Essential Services." The result of the voting was: Industry and Commerce, votes in favour, 1,247,088; votes not in favour, 1,619,655. Essential Services, votes in favour, 1,195,502; votes not in favour, 1,597,793.

A referendum was taken in 1928 in respect of a proposed law entitled "State Debts 1928" and a majority of votes was cast in each State in favour of the proposal, the voting for the Commonwealth being as follows: in favour, 2,237,391; not in favour, 773,852.

5. **The Parliament of New South Wales.**—(i) *Constitution.* The Parliament of New South Wales consists of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Assembly consists of ninety members, elected in single seat electoral districts, who hold their seats during the existence of the Parliament to which they are elected. The duration of Parliament is limited to three years. Until recently the Council was a nominee chamber which might theoretically contain an unlimited number of members. An Act for the reformation of the Council by reducing and limiting the number of members was passed on the 16th December, 1932. This Act also provided for a referendum on the question which was taken on the 13th May, 1933, and resulted in favour of the proposed reforms. The reconstituted Council consists of 60 members ordinarily elected for a term of 12 years, with one-quarter of the members retiring every third year. The electorate comprises members of both chambers, who vote as a single electoral body at simultaneous sittings of both chambers. Ballots for the election of members of the first House were taken on the 2nd November, 1933, 16th November, 1933, 30th November, 1933, and the 14th December, 1933. On each occasion fifteen members were elected to serve respectively twelve years, nine years, six years, and three years. Any person resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth and entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly is eligible for election as a member of the Council, if nominated by two electors, an elector being a member of either of the two houses for the time being.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in New South Wales there have been thirty complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 22nd May, 1850, and was dissolved on the 19th December, 1857, while the thirtieth was dissolved on the 12th April, 1935. The thirty-first Parliament opened on the 12th June, 1935. The elections of 1920, 1922 and 1925 were contested on the principle of proportional representation, but a reversion to the system of single seats and preferential voting was made at the later appeals to the people. Particulars of voting at elections from 1922 to 1935 are given on the next page.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Electors Qualified to Vote.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1922	636,662	614,361	1,251,023	466,949	408,515	875,464	73.34	66.49	69.98
1925	678,749	660,331	1,339,080	489,126	435,853	924,979	72.06	66.00	69.07
1927	714,886	694,607	1,409,493	591,820	558,957	1,150,777	83.79	81.25	82.54
1930	724,471	716,314	1,440,785	682,747	673,676	1,356,423	95.09	94.79	94.94
1932	739,009	725,999	1,465,008	690,094	676,993	1,367,087	96.42	96.37	96.39
1935	709,220	759,193	1,528,713	651,383	640,369	1,294,752	96.09	95.60	95.85

The principle of one elector one vote was adopted in 1894, and that of compulsory enrolment in 1922. Compulsory voting was introduced at the 1930 election, and, as the above table shows, the percentage of electors who voted in contested electorates rose to over 96 in 1932.

The franchise was extended to women (Women's Franchise Act) in 1902, and was exercised for the first time at a State election in 1904.

6. The Parliament of Victoria.—(i) *Constitution.* Both of the Victorian legislative chambers are elective bodies, but there is a considerable difference in the number of members of each House, as well as in the qualifications necessary for members and electors. The number of members in the Upper House is 34, and in the Lower House, 65. In the Legislative Council the tenure of the seat is for six years, but one member for each of the seventeen provinces retires every third year, except in the case of a dissolution, when one-half of the newly-elected members hold their seats for three years only. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the duration of Parliament, which is limited to three years. An elector for the Legislative Assembly may vote once only, plurality of voting having been abolished in 1899; an elector, however, qualified in more than one district, may select the one for which he desires to record his vote. A preferential system of voting (*see* Year Book No. 6, page 1182) was adopted for the first time in Victoria at the election held in November, 1911.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the introduction of responsible government in Victoria there have been thirty-one complete Parliaments, the first of which opened on the 21st November, 1856, and closed on the 9th August, 1859, while the thirty-first was dissolved on the 1st February, 1935. The thirty-second Parliament was opened on the 20th March, 1935. The election for the Legislative Assembly in 1927 was the first held since the institution of compulsory voting. At the Legislative Council elections held on the 9th June, 1934, only six of the seventeen seats were contested. Particulars of voting at elections during the years 1919 to 1935 are given in the subjoined table.

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Year.	Electors Enrolled		Electors Enrolled in Contested Electorates.	Electors who Voted.	Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.
1919	317,503	133,058	40.35
1922	353,440	161,731	47.00
1925	399,510	172,875	56.03
1928	444,278	268,164	85.37
1931	470,349	239,975	93.24
1934	469,395	160,980	47.37

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS—*continued.*

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1921	414,818	456,638	871,456	167,812	158,415	326,227	61.29	53.53	57.26
1924	433,357	467,070	900,427	190,153	180,810	370,963	63.02	55.72	59.24
1927	480,485	512,726	993,211	377,941	402,458	780,399	92.02	91.51	91.76
1929	496,996	532,174	1,029,170	308,532	330,836	639,368	94.11	93.36	93.72
1932	510,809	544,492	1,055,301	335,512	351,530	687,042	94.60	93.82	94.20
1935	532,619	566,632	1,099,251	415,081	438,389	853,470	95.00	93.82	94.39

The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act 1908, and voting at elections for the Legislative Assembly was made compulsory in 1926.

7. The Parliament of Queensland.—(i) *Constitution.* As pointed out previously the Legislative Council in Queensland was abolished in 1922, the date of Royal Assent to the Act being the 23rd March, 1922. The Legislative Assembly is composed of sixty-two members, and the State is divided into that number of electoral districts. The Electoral Districts Act of 1931, assented to on the 1st October, 1931, provided, that from and after the end of the twenty-fifth Parliament (dissolved on the 19th April, 1932) the number of members and electoral districts should be reduced from seventy-two to sixty-two. A system of optional preferential voting is in operation. (*See Year-Book No. 6, page 1183.*)

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Queensland there have been twenty-six complete Parliaments, the last of which was dissolved on the 9th April, 1935. Opinions differ regarding the opening date of the first Queensland Parliament. According to the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly the House met for the first time on 22nd May, 1860, when the members were sworn and the Speaker elected. The Governor, however, was unable to be present on that date, but he duly attended on the 29th May, 1860, and delivered the Opening Address.

At the elections held in May, 1915, the principle of compulsory voting was introduced for the first time in Australia. Of the number of electors enrolled at the 1935 elections, 92.71 per cent. went to the polls. Statistics regarding elections during the years 1920 to 1935 are given below.

QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1920	238,750	206,931	445,681	187,575	168,651	356,226	78.57	81.50	79.93
1923	257,001	219,470	476,477	194,287	174,980	369,267	80.72	83.96	82.23
1926	253,571	224,526	478,097	209,139	191,916	401,055	89.77	90.13	89.94
1929	270,327	239,672	509,999	228,601	209,647	438,248	89.69	91.45	90.52
1932	274,986	250,958	525,944	236,266	220,628	456,894	92.59	93.14	92.86
1935	303,018	272,270	575,288	245,331	225,127	470,458	92.55	92.89	92.71

The election of 1907 was the first State election in Queensland at which women voted, the privilege being conferred under the Elections Acts Amendment Act 1905.

8. The Parliament of South Australia.—(i) *Constitution.* In this State there is a Legislative Council composed of twenty members and a House of Assembly with forty-six members, both chambers being elective. The State is divided into five districts, which return four members each to the Legislative Council. For the House of Assembly, eight districts return three members each, and eleven districts two members each.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the inauguration of responsible government in South Australia there have been twenty-seven complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 22nd April, 1857. The twenty-eighth Parliament opened on the 6th July, 1933. The duration of the present Parliament has been extended from three to five years by the Constitution (Quinquennial Parliament) Act 1933. Particulars of voting at the last six elections are given below :—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1918	66,118	23,401	89,519	42,987	11,500	54,487	64.11	49.53	61.88
1921	69,986	23,062	93,048	38,597	11,309	49,906	64.23	53.96	61.57
1924	67,429	22,018	89,447	36,626	10,492	47,118	65.79	54.94	63.02
1927	100,376	37,395	137,771	46,686	17,742	64,428	67.55	59.91	65.26
1930	(a)	(a)	133,274	(a)	(a)	100,040	(a)	(a)	75.06
1933	(a)	(a)	133,152	(a)	(a)	25,309	(a)	(a)	64.21

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1918	129,999	152,943	282,942	107,931	127,412	235,343	82.47	47.54	61.58
1921	134,091	137,931	272,022	91,451	77,000	168,451	70.10	57.64	63.77
1924	141,944	147,899	289,843	87,712	73,453	161,165	69.65	56.05	62.71
1927	152,997	156,591	309,588	110,127	104,611	214,738	80.64	74.31	77.43
1930	(a)	(a)	325,244	(a)	(a)	222,819	(a)	(a)	71.36
1933	(a)	(a)	338,576	(a)	(a)	182,693	(a)	(a)	59.45

(a) Not available.

South Australia was the first of the States to grant women's suffrage (under the Constitution Amendment Act 1894), the franchise being exercised for the first time at the Legislative Assembly election on the 25th April, 1896.

9. The Parliament of Western Australia.—(i) *Constitution.* In this State both Chambers are elective. For the Legislative Council there are thirty members, each of the ten Provinces returning three members, one of whom retires biennially. At each biennial election the member elected holds office for a term of six years, and automatically retires at the end of that period. The Legislative Assembly is composed of fifty members, one member being returned by each of the fifty electoral districts. Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for three years.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* Since the establishment of responsible government in Western Australia there have been fifteen complete Parliaments, the first of which was opened on the 30th December, 1890, while the sixteenth Parliament was elected on the 15th February, 1930. The preferential system of voting in use in Western Australia is described in Year Book No. 6, page 1184. Particulars relating to more recent Assembly and Council elections are given in the tables following.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1924	43,897	14,904	58,801	16,552	4,569	21,121	47.06	39.25	45.12
1926	30,566	15,120	45,686	23,056	8,130	31,186	60.55	53.80	58.68
1928	54,822	19,076	73,898	24,877	8,151	33,028	51.99	46.75	50.59
1930	54,651	18,447	73,098	24,198	7,252	31,450	51.58	48.50	50.81
1932	57,454	19,889	77,343	17,145	5,508	22,653	56.29	48.29	54.16
1934	62,168	22,323	84,491	31,590	10,189	41,779	53.39	47.23	51.75

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1924	43,897	14,904	58,801	16,552	4,569	21,121	47.06	39.25	45.12
1926	30,566	15,120	45,686	23,056	8,130	31,186	60.55	53.80	58.68
1928	54,822	19,076	73,898	24,877	8,151	33,028	51.99	46.75	50.59
1930	54,651	18,447	73,098	24,198	7,252	31,450	51.58	48.50	50.81
1932	57,454	19,889	77,343	17,145	5,508	22,653	56.29	48.29	54.16
1934	62,168	22,323	84,491	31,590	10,189	41,779	53.39	47.23	51.75

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1921	89,523	75,165	164,688	54,747	44,211	98,958	69.16	65.22	67.34
1924	101,717	88,152	189,869	55,591	43,800	99,391	59.00	59.00	62.32
1927	113,072	97,877	210,949	76,307	66,199	142,506	74.32	72.42	73.42
1930	122,576	107,500	230,076	75,206	63,807	139,013	75.44	73.30	74.44
1933	124,776	112,419	237,195	96,210	89,802	186,012	90.23	91.00	90.60
1936	130,065	117,400	247,465	71,734	64,575	136,309	71.95	68.22	70.13

Women's suffrage was granted by the Electoral Act of 1899. The first woman member to be elected to an Australian Parliament was returned at the 1921 election in this State.

(iii) *Secession Referendum.* Under the provisions of the Secession Referendum Act, 1932, a referendum was taken on the 8th April, 1933, when the following questions were submitted to the electors:—

- (1) "Are you in favour of the State of Western Australia withdrawing from the Federal Commonwealth established under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (Imperial)?"
- (2) "Are you in favour of a Convention of Representatives of equal number from each of the Australian States being summoned for the purpose of proposing such alterations in the Constitution of the Commonwealth as may appear to such Convention to be necessary?"

The result of the voting was: Secession, votes in favour, 138,653; votes not in favour, 70,706. Convention, votes in favour, 88,275; votes not in favour, 119,031.

10. *The Parliament of Tasmania.*—(i) *Constitution.* In Tasmania there are two legislative chambers—the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, both bodies being elective. The Council consists of eighteen members, elected for six years and returned from fifteen districts, Hobart returning three, Launceston two, and the remaining thirteen districts sending one member each. Three members retire annually, and the Council cannot be dissolved as a whole. There are five House of Assembly districts, corresponding to the Commonwealth electoral divisions, each returning six members, who are elected for three years under a system of proportional representation which first came into force at the 1909 elections (*See Year Book No. 6, page 1185*). The annual salaries of members of the House of Assembly range from £400 to £375, and of the Legislative Council from £278 to £375 according to the area of the electorate and the distance from the capital.

In 1924 and again in 1925 the House of Assembly contested, with at least temporary success, the power of the Legislative Council to amend money bills. The matter was settled by The Constitution Act 1926, which provides that all money bills shall originate in the Assembly, that all money votes shall be recommended by the Governor, and that

the Council may amend bills other than those for appropriating public moneys or fixing a rate for income or land tax. The Council has no power to insert a provision for the appropriation of money or to impose or increase any burden on the people.

(ii) *Particulars of Elections.* The first Tasmanian Parliament opened on 2nd December, 1856, and closed on 8th May, 1861. There have been twenty-four complete Parliaments since the inauguration of responsible government. Particulars of the voting at the last six elections for the House of Assembly are given hereunder :—

TASMANIAN ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Year.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors who Voted.			Percentage of Electors who Voted in Contested Electorates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1919	53,205	54,336	107,541	37,937	34,027	71,964	69.61	62.62	66.08
1922	54,958	55,591	110,549	38,457	31,295	69,752	69.96	56.30	63.09
1925	56,667	58,234	114,901	41,322	35,959	77,281	72.92	61.81	67.25
1928	55,058	56,868	111,956	46,769	44,910	91,679	84.94	78.94	81.90
1931	56,444	59,700	116,144	50,004	50,100	100,104	88.61	83.97	86.29
1934	63,841	65,219	129,060	60,223	59,199	119,422	94.32	93.95	94.17

The present members of the Legislative Council have been elected at various dates and the following particulars are given of the last contested election in each case :— Number of electors on the roll, 46,747 ; number of votes recorded, male 23,646, female 7,510, total 31,156 ; percentage of persons who voted to the number on the roll, 66.64.

The suffrage was granted to women under the Constitution Amendment Act 1903 and compulsory voting came into force on the passing of the Electoral Act in 1928.

§ 3. Administration and Legislation.

1. *The Commonwealth Parliaments.*—The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was convened by proclamation dated 29th April, 1901, by His Excellency the late Marquis of Linlithgow, then Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General. It was opened on the 9th May following by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, who had been sent to Australia for that purpose by His Majesty the King, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G., K.C., being Prime Minister.

The following table gives the number and duration of Parliaments since Federation :—

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.
First	9th May, 1901	23rd November, 1903
Second	2nd March, 1904	5th November, 1906
Third	20th February, 1907	19th February, 1910
Fourth	1st July, 1910	23rd April, 1913
Fifth	9th July, 1913	30th July, 1914 (a)
Sixth	8th October, 1914	23rd March, 1917
Seventh	14th June, 1917	31st October, 1919
Eighth	26th February, 1920	6th November, 1922
Ninth	28th February, 1923	3rd October, 1925
Tenth	13th January, 1926	9th October, 1928
Eleventh	9th February, 1929	16th September, 1929
Twelfth	20th November, 1929	27th November, 1931
Thirteenth	17th February, 1932	7th August, 1934
Fourteenth	23rd October, 1934 .. .. .	.. .. .

(a) On this occasion, the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Ministry, and under section 57 of the Constitution, granted a dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, this being the first occasion since Federation on which a dissolution of both Houses had occurred.

2. **Governors-General and Ministries.**—The following statements show the names of the several Governors-General, and the Ministries which have directed the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth since its creation:—

(a) **GOVERNORS-GENERAL.**

- Rt. Hon. EARL OF HOPETOUN (afterwards MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW), K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. From 1st January, 1901, to 9th January, 1903.
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 17th July, 1902, to 9th January, 1903 (Acting).
 Rt. Hon. HALLAM, BARON TENNYSON, G.C.M.G. From 9th January, 1903, to 21st January, 1904.
 Rt. Hon. HENRY STAFFORD, BARON NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. From 21st January, 1904, to 9th September, 1908.
 Rt. Hon. WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., &c. From 9th September, 1908, to 31st July, 1911.
 Rt. Hon. THOMAS, BARON DENMAN, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. From 31st July, 1911, to 18th May, 1914.
 Rt. Hon. SIR RONALD CRATER, MONRO FERGUSON (afterwards VISCOUNT NOVAR OF RAITH), G.C.M.G. From 18th May, 1914, to 6th October, 1920.
 Rt. Hon. HENRY WILLIAM, BARON FORSTER OF LEPPE, G.C.M.G. From 6th October, 1920, to 8th October, 1925.
 Rt. Hon. JOHN LAWRENCE, BARON STONEHAVEN, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. From 8th October, 1925, to 22nd January, 1931.
 Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HERBERT TENNYSON, BARON SOMERS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. From 3rd October, 1930, to 22nd January, 1931 (Acting).
 Rt. Hon. SIR ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G.C.M.G. From 22nd January, 1931 to 22nd January, 1936.
 Brig.-General the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. From 23rd January, 1936.

(b) **MINISTRIES.**

- (i) BARTON MINISTRY, 1st January, 1901, to 24th September, 1903.
 (ii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 24th September, 1903, to 27th April, 1904.
 (iii) WATSON MINISTRY, 27th April to 17th August, 1904.
 (iv) REID-MCLEAN MINISTRY, 17th August, 1904, to 5th July, 1905.
 (v) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 5th July, 1905, to 13th November, 1908.
 (vi) FISHER MINISTRY, 13th November, 1908, to 2nd June, 1909.
 (vii) DEAKIN MINISTRY, 2nd June, 1909, to 29th April, 1910.
 (viii) FISHER MINISTRY, 29th April, 1910, to 24th June, 1913.
 (ix) COOK MINISTRY, 24th June, 1913, to 17th September, 1914.
 (x) FISHER MINISTRY, 17th September, 1914, to 27th October, 1915.
 (xi) HUGHES MINISTRY, 27th October, 1915, to 14th November, 1916.
 (xii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 14th November, 1916, to 17th February, 1917.
 (xiii) HUGHES MINISTRY, 17th February, 1917, to 10th January, 1918.
 (xiv) HUGHES MINISTRY, 10th January, 1918, to 9th February, 1923.
 (xv) BRUCE MINISTRY, 9th February, 1923, to 22nd October, 1929.
 (xvi) SCULLIN MINISTRY, 22nd October, 1929, to 6th January, 1932.

(c) **LYONS GOVERNMENT, from 6th January, 1932.**

DEPARTMENTS.	MINISTERS (1936).
Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Executive Council	The Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS, C.E.
Minister for Commerce	The Rt. Hon. EARLE CHRISTMAS GRAFTON PAGE.
Minister for External Affairs and Minister-in-Charge of Territories	Senator the Rt. Hon. SIR GEORGE FOSTER PEAKE, K.C.V.O.
Attorney-General and Minister for Industry	The Hon. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, K.C.
Minister for Defence	The Hon. SIR ARCHDALE PARKHILL, K.C.M.G.
Minister for Repatriation and Minister for Health	The Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS HUGHES, K.C.
Minister for the Interior	The Hon. THOMAS PATERSON.
Postmaster-General and Minister-in-Charge of Development, and Scientific and Industrial Research	Senator the Hon. ALEXANDER JOHN McLAUCHLAN.
Minister for Trade and Customs	The Hon. THOMAS WALTER WHITE, D.F.C., V.D.
Treasurer	The Hon. RICHARD GARDINER CASEY, D.S.O., M.C.
	The Hon. SIR HENRY SOMER GULLETT, K.C.M.G.
Ministers without Portfolios	Senator the Hon. THOMAS CORNELIUS BRENNAN, K.C.
	The Hon. HAROLD VICTOR CAMPBELL THORBY.
	The Hon. JAMES AITCHISON JOHNSTON HUNTER.

3. State Ministries. The names of the members of the Ministries in each State in August, 1936, are shown in the following statement. The date on which each Ministry was sworn in is stated in parentheses :—

STATE MINISTRIES, 1936.

NEW SOUTH WALES (16th May, 1932).

<i>Premier and Colonial Treasurer—</i> HON. B. S. B. STEVENS.	<i>Minister for Labour and Industry—</i> HON. J. M. DUNNINGHAM.
<i>Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport—</i> LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. M. F. BRUXNER, D.S.O.	<i>Minister for Agriculture—</i> HON. H. MAIN.
<i>Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council—</i> HON. H. E. MANNING, K.C., M.L.C.	<i>Assistant Minister in the Legislative Council—</i> HON. J. RYAN, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Local Government and Secretary for Public Works—</i> HON. E. S. SPOONER.	<i>Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests—</i> HON. R. S. VINCENT.
<i>Secretary for Lands—</i> HON. E. A. BUTTENSHAW.	<i>Minister of Justice—</i> HON. L. O. MARTIN.
<i>Colonial Secretary—</i> CAPT. THE HON. F. A. CHAFFEY.	<i>Minister for Health—</i> HON. H. P. FITZSIMONS.
<i>Minister for Education—</i> HON. D. H. DRUMMOND.	<i>Minister for Social Services—</i> HON. H. M. HAWKINS, M.L.C.
	<i>Minister without Portfolio—</i> MAJOR THE HON. J. B. SHAND, V.D.

VICTORIA (2nd April, 1935).

<i>Premier and Treasurer—</i> HON. A. A. DUNSTAN.	<i>Chief Secretary—</i> HON. H. S. BAILEY.
<i>Minister of Water Supply, and Minister-in-Charge of Electrical Undertakings—</i> HON. F. E. OLD.	<i>Minister of Labour—</i> HON. E. J. MACKRELL.
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> HON. E. J. HOGAN.	<i>Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health—</i> HON. J. R. HARRIS, M.L.C.
<i>President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests—</i> HON. A. E. LIND.	<i>Commissioner of Public Works, Minister-in-Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> HON. G. L. GOUDIE, M.L.C.
<i>Minister of Transport, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works—</i> HON. A. L. BUSSAU.	<i>Ministers without Portfolios—</i> HON. G. J. TUCKETT, M.L.C. HON. H. PYE, M.L.C. HON. H. J. T. HYLAND.

QUEENSLAND (17th June, 1932). (Labour.)

<i>Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer—</i> HON. W. FORGAN SMITH.	<i>Secretary for Public Works—</i> HON. H. A. BRUCE.
<i>Secretary for Public Lands—</i> HON. P. PEASE.	<i>Secretary for Public Instruction—</i> HON. F. A. COOPER.
<i>Secretary for Labour and Industry—</i> HON. M. P. HYNES.	<i>Secretary for Agriculture and Stock—</i> HON. F. W. BULCOCK.
<i>Secretary for Mines—</i> HON. J. STOPPORD.	<i>Secretary for Health and Home Affairs—</i> HON. E. M. HANLON.
<i>Attorney-General—</i> HON. J. MULLAN.	<i>Minister for Transport—</i> HON. J. DASH.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (18th April, 1933).

<i>Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Immigration—</i>	<i>Commissioner of Crown Lands, Minister of Repatriation, Minister of Irrigation, and Minister of Afforestation—</i>
HON. R. L. BUTLER.	
<i>Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines, and Minister of Health—</i>	HON. M. MCINTOSH.
HON. SIR GEORGE RITCHIE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	<i>Commissioner of Public Works, Minister of Railways, and Minister of Marine—</i>
<i>Attorney-General, Minister of Education, and Minister of Industry and Employment—</i>	HON. H. S. HUDD, M.C.
HON. S. W. JEFFRIES.	<i>Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Local Government—</i>
	HON. A. P. BLESING, M.L.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (26th April, 1933). (Labour.)

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests—</i>	<i>Minister for Agriculture, Education, Police and North-West—</i>
HON. J. C. WILLCOCK.	HON. F. J. S. WISE.
<i>Minister for Lands and Immigration—</i>	<i>Minister for Employment, Labour, Child Welfare and Industrial Development—</i>
HON. M. F. TROY.	HON. A. R. G. HAWKE.
<i>Minister for Mines and Health—</i>	<i>Chief Secretary—</i>
HON. S. W. MUNSIE.	HON. W. H. KITSON, M.L.C.
<i>Minister for Works, Water Supplies and Local Government—</i>	<i>Minister for Justice and Railways—</i>
HON. H. MILLINGTON.	HON. F. C. L. SMITH.
	<i>Honorary Minister—</i>
	HON. E. H. GRAY, M.L.C.

TASMANIA (22nd June, 1934). (Labour.)

<i>Premier (Without Portfolio)—</i>	<i>Minister for Lands, Works and Mines—</i>
HON. A. G. OGILVIE, K.C.	HON. T. H. DAVIES, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.
<i>Treasurer—</i>	<i>Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Agricultural Bank—</i>
HON. E. DWYER-GRAY.	HON. R. COSGROVE.
<i>Attorney-General and Minister for Education—</i>	<i>Honorary Ministers—</i>
HON. E. J. OGILVIE.	HON. J. F. GAHA, M.L.C.
<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Transport and Health—</i>	HON. J. McDONALD, M.L.C.
HON. T. D'ALTON.	

4. The Course of Legislation.—The actual legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament up to the end of the 1935 session is indicated in alphabetical order in "Vol. XXXIII. of the Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, passed during the year 1935, with Tables, Appendix and Indexes." A "Chronological Table of Acts passed from 1901 to 1935, showing how they are affected by subsequent legislation or lapse of time" is also given, and further "A Table of Commonwealth Legislation," for the same period, "in relation to the several provisions of the Constitution," is furnished. Reference should be made to these for complete information. In previous issues of the

Official Year Book an analytic table was included showing the nature of Commonwealth legislation in force at the end of the latest year available. A classification of legislation, according to its relation to the several provisions of the Constitution, up to the end of the year 1928 will be found in No. 22, pp. 76 to 84.

§ 4. Cost of Parliamentary Government.

The following statement shows the cost of parliamentary government in the Commonwealth and in each State, as well as the cost per head of population, for the year ended 30th June, 1935. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions as to the cost of the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, it may be pointed out that a very large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Governor's salary") under the head of Governor-General or Governor represents official services entirely outside the Governor's personal interests, and carried out at the request of the Government.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, 1934-35.

Particulars.	with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
1. Governor-General or Governor—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Governor's salary ..	9,775 ^b	5,000	5,000	2,605	5,000 ^c	2,000	2,531	32,001
Other salaries ..	300	872	653	1,557	710	731	523	5,346
Other expenses, including maintenance of house and grounds ..	17,951	6,166	5,174	6,369	3,098	2,312	2,015	43,085
Total ..	28,026	12,038	10,827	10,621	8,808	5,043	5,069	80,432
2. Executive Council—								
Salaries of Officers ..	(d)	583	451	26	..	297	(e)	1,360
Other expenses ..	(d)	48	56	58	..	..	(e)	162
Total ..	(d)	631	510	84	..	297	(e)	1,522
3. Ministry—								
Salaries of Ministers ..	12,240	16,524	8,050	10,300	6,200	6,992	4,791	65,102
Traveling expenses ..	2,000	..	12	..	..	4,850	1,000	8,500
Other ..	598	47	(f)	..	..	..	..	645
Total	15,025	16,571	8,050	10,300	6,200	11,429	6,670	74,247
4. Parliament—								
A. Upper House :								
President and Chairman of Committees ..	1,568	1,592	945	..	680	1,498	225	6,508
Allowance to members ..	58,312	5,344	5,344	..	6,012	14,172	5,800	60,310
Railway passes ..	5,760	11,282 ^h	9,000	..	1,212	4,573	1,149	32,976
Postage for members ..	1,700	40	93	..	33	110	(f)	1,976
B. Lower House :								
Speaker and Chairman of Committees ..	1,362	1,018	1,634	1,471	1,205	1,498	258	9,346
Allowance to members ..	5,000	8,144	21,544	26,000	11,144	23,200	8,800	210,544
Railway passes ..	12,000	18,110	(i)	12,230	2,788	3,162	1,915	55,200
Postage for members ..	3,070	2,703	667	1,224	304	300	(f)	8,808
Carried forward, Parliament	114,423	87,989	42,443	41,877	26,586	54,190	18,282	385,790

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT—continued.

Particulars.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
4. <i>Parliament</i> —continued.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ..	114,423	87,980	42,443	41,877	26,586	54,190	18,282	385,790
C. <i>Both Houses</i> :								
Standing Committee on Public Works—								
Remuneration of members ..	..	..	..	..	1,590	..	404	1,994
Salaries of Staff and contingencies ..	..	1,306	35	..	1,432	..	45	2,818
Printing—								
<i>Hansard</i> ..	7,450	6,308	4,160	2,609	3,227	1,901	..	25,664
Other ..	14,068	10,895	3,842	1,211	7,703	921	3,491	42,131
Parliamentary reporting staff—								
Salaries ..	9,068	7,633	5,105	2,306	4,656	3,978	..	32,746
Contingencies ..	247	201	25	..	292	72	..	637
Library—								
Salaries ..	5,318	2,503	1,052	984	700	40	..	11,497
Contingencies ..	2,295	910	425	723	296	215	59	4,023
Salaries of other officers and staff ..	21,936	21,543	14,240	6,128	5,745	5,758	2,500	80,850
Travelling expenses and conveyance of officers and staff ..	246	216	..	..	..	..	..	462
Other ..	10,268	..	..	..	246	230	..	10,744
D. <i>Miscellaneous</i> —								
Fuel, light, heat, power, water ..	2,161	1,076	1,322	834	1,114	203	..	7,809
Posts, telegraphs, telephones ..	977	3,027	..	666	674	288	..	5,552
Furniture, stores, and stationery ..	5,563	913	515	633	497	167	1,296	109,654
Other ..	767,937	2,212	75	12,663	3,100	1,338	..	774,345
Total ..	264,966	146,732	74,542	70,634	57,858	69,301	26,077	710,110
5. <i>Electoral</i> —								
Salaries ..	74,117	2,561	1,007	2,604	2,523	2,498	(*)	85,810
Cost of elections, contingencies, etc. ..	127,363	36,861	31,726	32,413	3,921	1,094	2,429	235,807
Total ..	201,878	39,425	32,799	35,102	6,444	3,589	2,429	321,666
6. <i>Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.</i> , including fees and other expenses of Commissioners, fees of counsel, costs incurred by Ministers, cost of overtime worked by Departments preparing information, bonuses, etc. ..	25,267	8,893	14	..	2,161	3,225	30	39,590
Total ..	25,267	8,893	14	..	2,161	3,225	30	39,590
GRAND TOTAL ..	535,162	223,513	126,742	126,741	81,471	92,884	40,277	1,226,790
		(j)						
Cost per head of population ..	1s. 7d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 5d.	2s. 8d.	2s. 9d.	4s. 2d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 8d.

(a) Including rent of buildings at Melbourne, £5,277, and interest and sinking fund on loans, £4,201.
 (b) £777 was repaid to revenue by the Governor. (c) Salary of Lieut.-Governor. (d) Included under Governor-General. (e) Duties performed by Chief Secretary's Department. (f) Not available separately. (g) Includes interest and sinking fund, Parliament House, Canberra, £37,937, and erection of National Library, £12,031. (h) Both Houses. (i) Included with Upper House (j) Net total.

Figures showing total cost and cost per head during each of the last five years are given in the next table.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

Year.	C'with.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
TOTAL.								
1930-31	£ 451,226	£ 248,894	£ 116,352	£ 107,108	£ 83,404	£ 107,931	£ 43,684	£ 1,158,689
1931-32	480,857	219,327	117,050	134,511	78,520	91,331	33,239	1,154,805
1932-33	360,802	232,143	90,017	95,102	81,359	94,273	32,542	992,543
1933-34	389,937	188,728	98,721	92,703	74,420	94,249	37,909	976,727
1934-35	535,102	223,513	120,742	126,741	81,471	92,884	40,277	1,226,790

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1930-31	1 5	1 11	1 3	2 4	2 11	5 0	3 11	3 7
1931-32	1 6	1 8	1 3	2 11	2 9	4 3	2 11	3 6
1932-33	1 1	1 10	1 0	2 0	2 10	4 4	2 10	3 0
1933-34	1 2	1 6	1 1	1 11	2 7	4 3	3 4	2 11
1934-35	1 7	1 8	1 5	2 8	2 9	4 2	3 6	3 8

§ 5. Strength of the Civil Service.

The strength of the permanent Civil Service at a definite point of time is not available as the dates to which annual records are made up vary in different State Departments. The following table excludes temporary (except railways and Government tramways) and part-time officers (registrars of births and deaths, postal contractors, etc.); naval, air and military employees; and certain others, such as those employed in State trading undertakings:—

CIVIL SERVICE—NUMBER OF PERMANENT OFFICERS, 1934-35.

State, etc.	Railways and Tramways (a).		Police.		Teachers.		Other Departments.		Total Persons
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commonwealth	1,685		14				23,647	3,615	28,961
New South Wales	49,720		3,502	8	5,689	6,030	6,434	1,845	73,918
Victoria	26,772		1,102	8	3,756	4,031	3,094	850	41,573
Queensland	17,081		1,318	2	2,163	2,160	3,985	1,298	26,547
South Australia	7,175		753	13	1,420	1,761	1,558	133	12,813
Western Australia	9,184		578	5	841	1,540	1,326	270	13,744
Tasmania	1,467		280	1	399	827	570	166	3,770
Northern Territory	(b)		40		4	9	(b)	(b)	53
Australia	(c)	(c)	8,737	37	14,272	17,858	40,614	8,177	203,370
	113,684		8,774		32,130		48,791		

(a) Salaried and wages staff; includes temporary employees—Municipal Tramways excluded
 (b) Included with Commonwealth.
 (c) Not available.

§ 6. Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia.

The following tabular statement shows the number of consular representatives of foreign countries in each State for the year 1936:—

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA, 1936.

Country.	Number of Consular Representatives in—						Total. Aust.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	
Argentine Republic	1	2	1	1	..	1	6
Austria	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Belgium	3	1	1	1	1	1	8
Bolivia .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Brazil	2	2	..	..	..	1	5
Chile	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
China	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Colombia	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Costa Rica	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Czechoslovakia	2	1	1	1	1	..	6
Denmark	2	2	3	2	2	1	12
Dominican Republic .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Ecuador	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Estonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
France	3	..	1	1	1	1	7
Germany	2	1	1	..	1	..	5
Greece	3	2	1	2	2	..	10
Honduras	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hungary .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Italy	2	1	3	1	1	2	10
Japan	3	2	1	1	1	..	8
Latvia	1	1	1	1	..	..	4
Liberia .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Mexico	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Netherlands	4	1	4	1	1	1	12
Nicaragua	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Norway	3	2	3	3	4	2	17
Panama	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Paraguay	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Peru	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Poland	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
Rumania	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salvador .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Siam	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	..	5
Sweden	3	2	3	3	1	1	13
Switzerland	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
United States of America	4	2	2	2	..	..	10
Uruguay	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Venezuela	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Yugoslavia	1	1	..	..	1	..	3
Total	64	37	32	27	21	11	192a

(a) In addition, Northern Territory has a Consul for the Netherlands.

Countries having Consuls-General in Sydney are Belgium, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Siam, Spain, Sweden and United States. Those having Consuls-General in Melbourne are Argentine Republic and Peru.

Particulars of the names and addresses of the various Consular representatives, as well as their rank and year of appointment, are contained in a small publication issued by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra, in April, 1936, entitled "List of Consular Representatives of Foreign Countries in Australia and Territories under its Administration."

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Introduction.

1. *General.*—The following statistics relating to Local Government are somewhat incomplete and otherwise unsatisfactory, but, although, it has not been possible to obtain more complete information. A defect in the figures is due to inconsistency in some cases in the treatment of proceeds of loans and the expenditure thereof. These are sometimes included with the general revenue and expenditure and in other instances they are shown separately.

2. *Roads, Bridges, etc.*—The construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries are generally part of the functions of local authorities, but in New South Wales and South Australia, more especially in the large non-operated areas, these duties are undertaken directly by the Government. In some States, moreover, a certain proportion of the roads and bridges is constructed and maintained by the Government, which, in addition, advances money for much more to be expended by municipalities under the supervision of special Boards. Although roads, bridges and ferries constructed and maintained directly by Government do not properly come under the heading of "Local Government," they have been included in this chapter for the sake of convenience. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining complete particulars of receipts and expenditure by the various local governing bodies on roads under their control, the details of receipts and expenditure given in the following section are those of the Government only, relating either to the supervisory board or commission in the State or to direct activities of a department.

3. *Municipalities, Shires, etc.*—A description of the various systems of municipal government in the different States, and their development from the earliest date, was published in 1919 by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in a separate work entitled "Local Government in Australia."

4. *Water Supply and Sewerage.*—In the cities of Sydney and Melbourne the control of water supply and sewerage is in the hands of special Boards, while in Adelaide and Perth these services are under the direct supervision of Government Departments. In most of the other cities and towns, the municipal councils, or, in some cases, water trusts, are the controlling bodies which either construct the works out of their own resources or take them over after they have been constructed by the Government.

5. *Harbours.*—The majority of the harbours in Australia are managed by Boards, the members of which are either elected by persons interested or appointed by the Government. In a few instances, however, they are directly controlled by the Government. Only those which are controlled by Boards are dealt with in the following pages.

6. *Fire Brigades.*—In all the States, the management of fire brigades is undertaken by Boards. The members of these Boards are usually elected by the councils of municipalities and insurance companies within the districts placed under their jurisdiction, together with one or more appointed by the Government, while occasionally volunteer or country fire brigades are represented.

§ 2. Roads, Bridges, Etc.

1. New South Wales.—(i) *General.* The control of all roads, bridges and ferries with the exception of those proclaimed as "National" and of those in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, which still remain under its jurisdiction, was transferred by the Local Government Act of 1906 from the Roads Department to local authorities. Under the Act an annual endowment was made to municipalities and shires but owing to the inability of the councils to maintain the important roadways in a serviceable condition, this was discontinued and a separate vote made to councils for the upkeep of the main roads. This system was discontinued when legislation passed in 1924 created the Main Roads Board which functioned for seven years. In 1933 the main roads administration was organized as a separate department in the Ministry of Transport under the control of a commissioner who, with an assistant commissioner, was appointed for a term of seven years.

The Main Roads Department co-operates with the municipal and shire councils in the work of constructing and maintaining a well-organized system of main highways. In the metropolitan district, where a levy on councils is compulsory, the whole cost of construction and maintenance of main roads is paid from the funds of the Main Roads Department, but the actual work may be done by the councils. In the country districts assistance in respect of road works may be granted by the Department to the council of any area through which a main road passes, and the council may be required to contribute part of the cost of the work or, in special circumstances, the whole cost of any particular work may be paid from the roads funds or the cost may be advanced to be repaid by the councils. Funds for works on developmental roads were provided wholly by Parliamentary appropriation until 1933-34, when provision was made for the transfer annually of £135,000 from the Country Main Roads Fund. Local councils are required to maintain such roads in a satisfactory condition. Certain payments are made annually from this fund also to councils of western municipalities and to the Department of Public Works for the construction and maintenance of roads in the Western Division.

(ii) *Length of Roads and Bridges, and Ferries.* At the 30th June, 1934, the "National" works consisted of 91 bridges with a total length of 33,523 feet, and 5 ferries, while mainly in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, under the control of the Public Works Department, there were 6,154 miles of roads (of which 401 miles were metalled or ballasted, 884 formed only, and 2,190 cleared only), 148 bridges of a total length of 16,691 feet, 1,099 culverts, 1,553 causeways and 5 hand punts. The latest statistics regarding the remaining roads of the State refer to the 30th June, 1933, at which date there were 111,350 miles of roads, streets and lanes in shires and 10,909 miles in municipalities. Of these, 11,696 miles were of concrete, tar, bitumen, waterbound macadam, or ballasted or metalled; 18,231 were gravelled; 21,963 formed only; 28,149 cleared only; and 42,220 natural surface.

(iii) *Expenditure on Roads, Bridges and Ferries.* The total expenditure by the Government during 1934-35 was £6,248,287, comprising expenditure from votes of the Public Works Department £221,249, from funds of the Main Roads Department £2,679,714 and endowments and grants to Councils from votes of the Local Government Department £3,347,324. The expenditure shown from the Main and Developmental Roads Funds excludes £130,204 interest and loan repayment, £76,776 administrative expenses and £2,163 miscellaneous.

The Government expenditure in connexion with the Sydney Harbour Bridge, £495,574 in 1934-35 and £10,122,716 to the 30th June, 1935, is not included in the above figures. Of the total sum expended on the bridge to date, £8,440,603 was provided by General Loan Account, £1,665,444 from proceeds of municipal and shire rates and £10,669 from the Unemployment Relief Fund. Interest and exchange accounted for £1,535,071, and resumptions for £1,352,129. A reduction in the total cost of the bridge will be effected by the sale of surplus resumed lands estimated at about £500,000.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *General.* With the object of improving the main roads of the State the Country Roads Board was established by legislation passed in 1912. The principal duties of the board are to determine the main roads, to inquire into the State's resources in road materials and the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance, and to recommend deviations to existing roads or the construction of new roads in order to facilitate communication or to improve the conditions of traffic.

(ii) *Length of Roads and Streets.* At the end of 1934 there were 106,335 miles of roads and streets in Victoria, comprising 166 miles wood or stone; 110 Portland cement concrete; 155 asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt; 5,785 tar or bitumen surface; 22,048 waterbound macadam, gravel, sand and hard loam pavements; 24,592 formed only; and 53,479 surveyed only but used for general traffic. Of the total length, only 2,297 miles or 2 per cent. were State highways.

(iii) *Receipts and Expenditure.* Funds created under the Act are the Country Roads Board Fund, the Loan Account and the Developmental Roads Loan Account. Particulars of the operations of these Funds are given hereunder.

(a) *Country Roads Board Fund.* All fees (other than fees for licences to drive motor cars) and fines under the Motor Car Act, and all registration fees and fines for traction engines, less cost of collection of such fees and fines, are credited to this fund. The total receipts for the year 1934-35 were £1,771,757 made up as follows:—Motor registration fees, £1,252,272; contributions by municipalities for permanent and relief works, £145,122, and for maintenance works, £128,030; sale of stores and material and hire of plant, £176,556; and other sources, £60,777 (including £57,340 directly expended by the Government through the Public Works Department). The expenditure for the year was £1,762,369, comprising maintenance and reconditioning of main roads and State highways, £879,040; plant, stores, administration, etc., £333,929; interest, sinking funds, etc., £530,748; and other expenses, £60,552. The expenditure shown for interest, sinking funds, etc., comprises the following items:—Interest and sinking fund payments on account of loan moneys, £322,518; repayments by municipalities for interest and sinking fund, £117,240; and relief to municipalities from liability in respect of interest and sinking fund, £90,000.

(b) *Country Roads Board Loan Account.* Loans to the amount of £4,922,000 have been authorized from time to time for permanent works on main roads and State highways under the Country Roads Acts. One half of the amount expended on permanent works and one third of the amount expended on maintenance of main roads must be refunded by the municipalities affected, 6 per cent. of the amount due in respect of permanent works being payable annually, and the cost of maintenance allocated to each municipality must be paid before the 1st of July in each year. A special rate, not exceeding 6d. in the pound, may be levied in any ward or riding of a municipality for the purpose of such repayment. During the year ended 30th June, 1935, the amounts paid into this Account were £28,312 from the State Loans Repayment Fund and £74,872 from proceeds of loans, while expenditure for the year on permanent works was £72,882, and the total to the end of the year, £4,793,392.

(c) *Developmental Roads Loan Account.* For the purpose of constructing and maintaining subsidiary or developmental roads, the Government has been authorized to borrow sums aggregating £6,475,000. The municipalities are required to bear a proportion of the interest on the outlay during the period of the loan and to maintain the roads when constructed. The amount expended during the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £56,157, and the total expenditure to that date was £6,371,862. Receipts for the year comprised £17,763 from the State Loans Repayment Fund and £50,000 proceeds of loans.

(d) *Total Expenditure.* In addition to expenditure from the abovementioned Funds, the following amounts were expended under special appropriations on road construction and maintenance:—Unemployment relief, £95,329; contributions by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Federal Aid Roads Act, £398,972, and special Commonwealth grant towards flood repairs, £47,419.

The total expenditure by the Board on road construction and maintenance during the year ended 30th June, 1935, amounting to £1,549,799, may be summarized as follows:—State Highways, £348,383; main roads, £838,328; developmental roads, £267,759; and unemployment relief (on main and developmental roads, etc.), £95,329.

3. **Queensland.**—Under the Main Roads Act 1920 a Main Roads Board was constituted, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. In 1925 the Board was abolished and its powers conferred upon a single Commissioner.

The duties of the Commissioner are to carry out surveys and investigations necessary to determine State highways, main, developmental, secondary, mining access, tourist roads or tourist tracks, and, under certain circumstances, to undertake their construction and maintenance.

With the exception of State highways, mining access roads or tourist tracks, no road can be proclaimed until the Commission has considered any objections thereto lodged by interested local authorities.

Local authorities are not liable for the return of any expenditure for construction on State highways, mining access roads or tourist tracks, or on arterial roads declared under the Federal Aid Roads Act. They are, however, responsible for up to 50 per cent. of maintenance of the former and 33½ per cent. of the latter roads. The liability in respect of main roads is 20 per cent. of construction costs; developmental roads 20 per cent. of interest on construction costs; secondary roads 50 per cent.; and tourist roads as agreed prior to commencement of work. The liability in respect of maintenance of State highways, main, developmental and secondary roads is 50 per cent. In the case of mining access roads and tourist tracks no repayment is required. The Commissioner has power to reduce the amount of contribution payable by any local authority in respect of public works and maintenance where the rate required to produce the annual repayment exceeds 1d. in the pound on the property valuation of the whole area. He has also power to grant relief in exceptional circumstances.

At the 31st December, 1934, there were under various local authorities 116,395 miles of roads in Queensland, of which 3,911 were natural or artificial sand-clay loam, 3,796 waterbound pavement, 407 waterbound pavement with bitumen surface, 607 bituminous penetration macadam, 38 concrete, 23,575 formed only and 84,061 unconstructed but used for general traffic. These totals are exclusive of roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission, which at the 30th June, 1935, totalled 11,493 miles comprising 8,498 miles of main roads, 2,495 of State highways and 500 of developmental, tourist, etc., roads.

During the year ended 30th June, 1935, the receipts of the Commission amounted to £2,672,541, including £770,000 from the Treasury Loan Fund, £559,799 from motor fees, £443,509 from the Commonwealth for works under the Federal Aid Roads Scheme and £551,715 from the State Unemployment Relief Scheme. Disbursements amounted to £2,533,386, including £1,251,169 on permanent works, £180,998 on the maintenance of roads and £551,702 on works under the State Unemployment Relief Scheme.

4. **South Australia.**—The Highways Act 1926 created a Commissioner of Highways and provided for a Main Roads Fund. The Commissioner is virtually empowered to determine upon which main roads he will spend the moneys available, in doing which he has to take into account (a) the moneys voted, or likely to be voted, by Parliament for main roads; (b) whether the road is or will be the main trunk route (i) connecting any large producing area, or any area capable of becoming in the near future a large producing area, with its market or nearest port or railway station; (ii) connecting two or more large producing areas, or areas capable of becoming in the near future large producing areas, or between two or more large centres of population; (iii) between the capital and any large producing area or any large centre of population; (iv) between the capitals of this State and any other State; and (c) whether the area through which the road passes is, or in the near future will be, sufficiently served by a railway or railways.

The Main Roads Fund is to be credited with (a) licence fees and registration fees under the Road Traffic Act 1934; (b) fines, penalties and forfeitures in respect of convictions for offences against the same Act (exclusive of any sum received for costs); (c) fees for hawkers' licences; (d) contributions from Councils; (e) all sums appropriated by Parliament for main roads; (f) all loans raised and appropriated for main roads. In

accordance with legislation passed in the years 1921 to 1935 a considerable portion of these receipts is temporarily payable into general revenue. All moneys received by the State from the Commonwealth under the Federal Aid Roads Scheme are also expended by the Commissioner of Highways under the general provisions of the Highways Act.

The total length of roads in use for general traffic within local governing areas at the 31st December, 1934, was 51,127 miles, of which 14 miles were paved with wood or stone; 193 were bituminous concrete; 806 bitumen penetration; 13,645 tarped, metalled or gravelled; 5,723 formed only; and 30,746 unformed.

The expenditure from the Main Roads Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £307,032, including £129,216 for interest on loans; the amount received from the Commonwealth Government for expenditure on Federal Aid Roads was £273,849; the amount allocated for roads in newly settled areas, etc., was £29,363; and grants in aid of rates collected paid to Councils amounted to £27,000. In sparsely-settled districts outside the incorporated areas, the roads and bridges are constructed and maintained by the Engineering and Water Supply Department under arrangement with the Commissioner of Highways. The amount so expended during the same period was £9,518. At the close of the period under review the Commissioner was maintaining departmentally about 870 miles of improved main roads.

5. **Western Australia.**—In Western Australia the construction, maintenance and management of main and developmental roads throughout the State are under the control of the Commissioner of Main Roads, appointed under the Main Roads Act 1930. Minor roads are controlled by Municipalities and District Road Boards.

6. **Tasmania.**—(i) *Length and Description of Roads.* At the 30th June, 1935, there were 12,683 miles of roads in Tasmania, comprising 414 of concrete, bitumen or oil-sprayed; 5,082 metalled; 3,063 gravelled; and 4,124 formed only. Of the total length, 1,170 miles were State highways.

(ii) *Construction.* In Tasmania the cost of construction of roads and bridges is borne almost entirely by the State Government. Up to the 30th June, 1935, the loan expenditure on these works was £5,195,980 (roads, £4,257,369; tracks, £233,309; bridges, £705,302). In addition, half the proceeds of the sale of land has been applied to form a Crown Lands Fund for the construction of roads to new holdings. Under this provision £690,782 has been expended. This fund has in recent years more than met the demands on it, and expenditure therefrom since 1918 has been limited to £10,000 annually, the balance being used for redemption of debt.

Loan money expended by the Public Works Department during the year 1934-35 on the construction of roads and bridges amounted to £65,960, and expenditure from the Crown Lands Fund to £932. In addition, the sum of £135,316 provided by the Commonwealth Government was expended on roads. New-road mileage completed during the year was 41 miles metalled and gravelled under State votes, and 16 miles of new construction and 61½ miles of reconstruction under Federal Aid Roads Scheme.

(iii) *Maintenance.* The maintenance of roads, other than State highways, is undertaken by the municipalities out of their own revenues. All bridges costing over £50 are maintained by the State Government. The maintenance of State highways is provided for by the State Highways Act 1929, which created the State Highways Trust Fund to which is paid from Consolidated Revenue a sum equal to the amount of all motor taxes collected in the immediately preceding financial year and paid into the Treasury, less 2 per cent. The expenditure on State highways for 1934-35 was £60,786.

7. **Summary of Net Loan Expenditure on Roads and Bridges.**—Figures showing the total expenditure on roads and bridges in the States are not available. The following table shows the annual net loan expenditure on roads and bridges by the central Governments in each State during the years 1930-31 to 1934-35, together with the aggregate amounts of expenditure up to the 30th June, 1935. The net loan expenditure by the Government is not available for Tasmania and the figures given in the following table represent the actual amounts expended by the Department of Public Works, including sums for unemployment relief.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.(a)	Q'land.	S. Aust.(b)	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	1,593,202	216,784	181,758	659	..	67,706	2,060,109
1932 ..	1,277,197	99,073	188,799	25,955	..	27,040	1,618,064
1933 ..	233,504	123,951	270,321	..	83,004	51,336	762,116
1934 ..	Cr. 37,927	144,113	430,454	..	123,814	63,240	723,694
1935 ..	262,436	129,133	771,487	..	185,973	65,960	1,414,989
Total to							
30/6/35	16,003,740	12,125,073	3,303,332	3,210,745	3,145,720	5,195,980	43,713,596

(a) Represents expenditure from loan and on account of loan.
credits due to purchase of securities.

(b) Adjusted figures, excluding

The loan expenditure given above does not represent the total expenditure on roads and bridges. It relates for the most part to capital expenditure on new works, but it must be supplemented by similar expenditure from loan funds of local bodies, Federal grants and unemployment relief moneys, and further account must be taken of expenditure on maintenance which is mainly defrayed from the current revenues.

§ 3. Municipalities, Shires, Etc.

1. New South Wales.—(i) *General.* Practically the whole of the State, with the exception of the greater portion of the Western Division, has been divided into municipalities and shires, the total area incorporated at the end of 1934 being 184,012 square miles, of which 2,255 square miles are included in the former and 181,757 in the latter. The areas incorporated comprise the whole of the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State (with the exception of Lord Howe Island, the islands in Port Jackson and the quarantine station at Port Jackson) and a small portion of the Western Division consisting of the whole of six and part of two municipalities.

The operations of the City of Sydney are governed by the Sydney Corporation Act, 1932–1934, and those of other local government areas known as municipalities and shires by the Local Government Act, 1919.

In the tables which follow the revenue and expenditure transactions of the City of Sydney are shown separately from those of municipalities and shires because of differences in the form of accounts. An exception is made, however, in the summary appearing on page 97, total figures for New South Wales including both the City of Sydney and municipalities and shires.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, NEW SOUTH WALES.—SUMMARY, 1934.

Local Area.	Number.	Area.	Population, 31st December, 1934.	Unimproved Capital Value. (a)	Improved Capital Value. (a)	Length of Roads.(c)
		Acres.		£	£	Miles.
Metropolitan—						
City of Sydney ..	1	2,244	58,179	45,679,009	137,272,220	137
Municipalities ..	48	151,444	1,152,020	91,680,870	275,460,697	3,283
Total ..	49	154,688	1,240,490	137,659,879	412,732,917	3,420
Country—						
Municipalities ..	128	1,288,121	571,600	30,698,938	104,910,792	7,489
Shires ..	139	116,324,660	800,190	141,789,159	(b)	111,250
Total ..	267	117,612,781	1,371,790	172,488,097	(b)	118,739
Grand Total ..	316	117,767,469	2,612,280	310,147,976	(b)	122,159

(a) Excludes Federal Government and other non-rateable properties.

(b) Not available.

(c) Figures for year 1933, later particulars not available.

(ii) *Revenue and Expenditure.*—(a) *City of Sydney.* Revenue from rates and from fines, fees, rents, etc., in connexion with ordinary local services rendered by the City Council are credited to the City Fund, of which the Public Markets Account and Resumptions Account are subsidiary accounts. Expenditures on road maintenance, parks and recreation, health, street lighting and other services are made from the City Fund. In addition, the Council finances comprise an Electricity Trading Fund, an Insurance Fund, and, though not usually treated as forming part of the City's accounts, rates levied to meet contributions payable to authorities controlling the main roads and Sydney Harbour Bridge.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the City of Sydney for the year ended 31st December, 1934, is shown below:—

CITY OF SYDNEY.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Particulars.	City Fund.			Total.
	Public Markets.	Resump-tions.	Other.	
Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Rates (contributions in lieu and rent of mains) .. .. .	..	..	876,702	876,702
Rents and hire	65,329	158,545	11,100	235,043
Licences, fines, fees, etc.	60,641	..	40,015	100,656
Sundries	135	..	33,348	33,483
Total City Funds	126,105	158,545	970,234	1,254,884
Electricity Works Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	2,523,282
Insurance Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	31,240
Main roads and harbour bridge rates .. .. .	..	..	..	105,027
Total Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	3,914,433
Expenditure—				
Administration .. .. .	..	..	65,882	65,882
Works, Services, etc.	72,625	60,625	370,052	503,902
Interest	93,138	387,973	116,790	597,907
Loan Redemption, Sinking Funds, etc.	22,463	75,369	44,313	142,145
Other .. .. .	..	..	19,288	19,288
Total City Funds	158,226	523,967	622,931	1,305,124
Electricity Works Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	2,324,912
Insurance Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	13,729
Main roads and harbour bridge (rate) contributions .. .. .	..	..	..	105,027
Total Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	3,748,792

Loan expenditure by the City of Sydney during 1934 amounted to £210,372, an amount of £90,000 being expended on other public works, buildings, etc., £8,120 on resumptions, and £52,689 on assets of the electricity fund.

(b) *Municipalities and Shires.* In the accounts of municipalities and shires operating under the Local Government Act, 1919, expenditure chargeable to revenue includes, in addition to normal recurring items of expenditure, cost incurred in respect of construction works, such as roads and bridges, and other objects having long life not being realizable assets or for use in performing works or rendering services over a period of time even though financed from loan funds. It excludes payments made in the redemption of indebtedness.

A summary of the revenue accounts of municipalities and shires for 1934, compiled on the foregoing basis, is shown in the following table :—

MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES (EXCLUDING CITY OF SYDNEY), NEW SOUTH WALES.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Country.		
REVENUE.				
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Services—				
Rates and extra charges	2,023,736	769,404	1,269,870	4,060,010
Government endowment .. ..	..	..	150,249	150,249
Works	955,289	799,430	1,871,586	3,626,305
Health	273,729	287,244	141,107	702,080
Services	36,194	51,526	18,753	106,473
Property	27,100	56,997	32,379	116,476
Other	34,635	27,263	19,159	81,057
Total Ordinary Services	3,350,683	1,988,864	3,503,103	8,842,650
Trading Undertakings	92,124	1,129,654	263,610	1,485,388
Water and Sewerage Funds .. ..	..	496,455	41,093	537,548
Total Revenue	3,442,807	3,614,973	3,807,806	10,865,586
EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO REVENUE.				
Ordinary Services—				
Administration	179,474	132,573	227,102	539,149
Works	1,450,211	1,440,000	2,841,104	5,731,315
Health	546,220	350,178	151,336	1,047,734
Services	251,651	179,079	105,950	536,680
Property	44,237	29,709	15,588	89,534
Interest	254,936	69,651	70,148	394,735
Other	21,384	20,489	35,259	77,132
Main Roads Board and Harbour				
Bridge Contribution	207,089	1,003	25,927	227,019
Total Ordinary Services	2,979,052	1,836,712	3,476,034	8,291,798
Trading Undertakings	72,683	974,476	223,600	1,270,759
Water and Sewerage Funds .. ..	..	336,308	27,710	364,018
Total Expenditure	3,051,735	3,147,496	3,727,344	9,926,575

The total amount of Government assistance to municipalities in 1934 amounted to £1,010,981 and to shires £1,080,907, including £150,249 by way of endowment in aid of general revenues. The bulk of such assistance appears under works revenue, though small amounts were credited under other heads, including trading and water and sewerage accounts. A complete statement of revenue from rating, which in the foregoing table is allotted to the various accounts, is presented in a later table.

(iii) *Capital Transactions.* The following table shows the capital expenditure, debt redemptions and loan expenditure of Councils during 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES (EXCLUDING CITY OF SYDNEY), NEW SOUTH WALES.—CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Country.		
	£	£	£	£
Assets purchased	130,108	728,314	175,844	1,034,266
Loan repayments	390,459	212,474	118,083	727,016
Payments off deferred payment debts ..	45,193	87,174	61,308	193,675
Expenditure from Loan Funds ..	86,198	29,070	18,503	133,771
Balances owing on deferred payment debts incurred during year ..	109,325	453,673	162,844	725,842

(iv) *Rates Levied—City of Sydney, Municipalities and Shires.* Rates levied by local authorities may be of four kinds, viz., general, special, local and loan. In the following table are shown particulars of all rates levied during 1934 :—

CITY OF SYDNEY, MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, NEW SOUTH WALES.—RATES LEVIED, 1934.

Area.	Rates levied on behalf of—						Extra Charges on Overdue Rates.
	Ordinary Services.(a)	Electricity Works.	Gas Works.	Water Supply.	Sewerage.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan—							
Sydney	981,728	..	..	..	..	981,728	4,164
Municipalities	1,967,640	2,366	..	..	..	1,970,006	56,092
Total	2,949,368	2,366	..	..	..	2,951,734	60,280
Country—							
Municipalities	732,513	26,103	2,016	233,024	95,139	1,088,795	33,891
Shires	1,231,577	25,950	..	23,901	..	1,281,434	38,293
Total	1,964,090	52,059	2,016	256,925	95,139	2,370,229	72,184
Grand Total	4,913,458	54,425	2,016	256,925	95,139	5,321,963	132,464

(a) Including Main Roads and Harbour Bridge Rates.

(v) *Assets and Liabilities*—*City of Sydney, Municipalities and Shires.* A statement of the assets and liabilities as at 31st December, 1934, of local authorities in New South Wales is shown below :—

CITY OF SYDNEY, MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, NEW SOUTH WALES.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1934.

Particulars.	City of Sydney.	Municipalities.		Shires.	Total.
		Metropolitan.	Country.		
ASSETS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Bank balances and cash	1,256,520	279,903	763,192	395,995	2,695,610
Outstanding rates and extra charges	635,429	1,052,823	730,959	834,804	4,304,248
Sundry debtors ..		302,015	497,194	251,024	
Stores and materials ..		44,001	129,965	70,061	
Land, buildings, plant and furniture ..	22,934,873	2,229,223	9,167,048	2,141,601	36,716,772
Other	5,978,249	3,302	75,673	76,037	6,133,261
Total Assets ..	30,805,071	3,911,267	11,364,031	3,769,522	49,849,891
LIABILITIES.					
Loans, interest accrued and sundry creditors ..	26,939,801	5,287,892	2,498,558	1,408,063	36,134,314
Debts due to Government and interest accrued ..	..	366,117	4,683,187	685,102	5,734,406
Bank overdraft ..	1,044,434	631,960	382,004	402,883	2,461,281
Other .. ..	..	81,126	148,906	185,673	415,705
Total Liabilities ..	27,984,235	6,367,095	7,712,655	2,681,721	44,745,706

In the City of Sydney it is not possible to dissect capital expenditure on resumptions to show the cost of resumptions used in roadworks and those portions retained as assets in the form of land and buildings ; in all other instances capital expenditure on road and bridge construction has not been included as an asset.

(vi) *Loan Expenditure*—*Municipalities, Shires and County Councils.* The total loan expenditure by local government bodies during the year 1934 was £439,355, comprising municipalities £325,640 (City of Sydney, £210,372 ; metropolitan, £86,198 ; and country, £29,070) ; shires, £18,503 ; and county councils, £95,212.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *General.* Local Government is established throughout the State, the various divisions being termed cities, towns, boroughs, or shires. Melbourne and Geelong were incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of a general system of local government, but are now subject to several provisions of the Local Government Act.

The financial years of the cities of Melbourne and Geelong end on the 31st December and the 1st August respectively, and those of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

(a) *Municipalities in Summary.* The following table shows the number of cities, towns, boroughs and shires, with estimated population, number of ratepayers and dwellings, and value of rateable property for the year 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th September—	Number of Municipal- ities.	Population.	Number of District Ratepayers.	Occupied Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.	
					Capital Improved Value.	Net Annual Value.
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHES.						
1934	No. 56	No. 1,174,170	No. 356,532	No. 288,739	£ 338,152,113	£ 18,469,524
SHIRES.						
1934	139	661,610	251,795	164,754	254,231,354	12,772,467

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The table hereunder shows the revenue from various sources, and the expenditure under various heads, of municipalities during the year 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Items.	Revenue.	Items.	Expenditure from Revenue.
	£		£
Taxation—		Salaries, etc.	
Rates—		Sanitary work, street cleaning, etc.	373,335
General	3,272,656	Health	357,307
Other	77,599	Lighting	144,577
Licences	117,098	Contributions to Fire Brigades ..	173,814
Sanitary Charges	137,310	Public Works—	61,909
Dog fees	31,040	Roads, Streets and Bridges—	
Government grants	63,538	Construction	
Licensing fund payments	60,000	Maintenance	1,160,180
Contributions from shires, etc.	3,000	Other	495,678
Market and weighbridge dues	125,000	Payments to Country Roads Board	300,000
Rents	138,880	Formation of private streets, etc.	13,000
Electric light and gas works	1,000,000	Electric light and gas works ..	1,015,600
Interest	115,045	Redemption of loans	458,817
Other sources	479,491	Payments to sinking funds ..	77,093
Total Revenue	6,348,232	Interest on loans	617,397
		Interest on bank overdrafts ..	49,453
		Charities	37,313
		Other expenditure	583,259
		Total from Revenue	6,197,612

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—LOANS- RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Items.	Receipts.	Items.	Expenditure.
	£		£
Proceeds of loans—		Roads and bridges ..	170,895
From Government ..	109,268	Water and irrigation ..	11,473
From other sources ..	345,910	Sewerage and drainage ..	9,738
Other receipts ..	185,507	Electric light and gas ..	174,804
		Public buildings ..	67,142
		Other purposes ..	38,206
Total Receipts ..	640,685	Total Expenditure ..	472,258

(c) *Assets and Liabilities.* The assets of municipalities may be classified under three heads—(a) the municipal fund, (b) the loan fund and (c) property; the liabilities under two heads—(a) the municipal fund, and (b) the loan fund. The following table shows the amount of municipal assets and liabilities at the end of the year 1934:—

MUNICIPALITIES, VICTORIA.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1934.

Items.	Assets.	Items.	Liabilities.
	£		£
MUNICIPAL FUND—		MUNICIPAL FUND—	
Uncollected rates ..	1,092,837	Due on current contracts	88,908
Streets formed, etc., pay-		Overdue interest ..	14,144
ments outstanding ..	1,238,696	Bank overdrafts ..	827,750
Rents and interest out-		Payments due to Country	
standing ..	111,694	Roads Board ..	409,699
Cash in hand or in bank ..	718,823	Other liabilities ..	673,279
Other assets ..	476,963	LOAN FUND—	
LOAN FUND—		Loans outstanding—	
Sinking funds—		Due to Government—	
Amount at credit ..	655,840	Country Roads Board	
Due by other bodies ..	11,203	Loans ..	1,858,282
Unexpended balances ..	650,245	Other ..	937,929
PROPERTY—		Due to Public ..	11,975,632
Buildings, markets, tram-		Due on loan contracts ..	52,744
ways, etc. ..	5,543,940		
Waterworks ..	350,500		
Gasworks ..	256,830		
Electric light works ..	2,684,850		
Plant and machinery ..	610,850		
Other assets ..	202,870		
Total ..	14,606,141	Total ..	16,838,367

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *General.* The whole of the State (except islands along the coast and 606 square miles in area) is incorporated into cities, towns and shires under the Local Authorities Act of 1902 and its amendments.

(ii) *Municipalities.*—(a) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars of the area, population, number of inhabited dwellings, and assets and liabilities of cities and towns and of shires for the year 1934, except for the City of Brisbane for which financial particulars relate throughout to the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, QUEENSLAND.—SUMMARY.

Year.	No.	Area.	Popula- tion.	Occupied Dwellings.	Rateable Value.	Assets.	Liabilities.	
							Govern- ment Loans.	Total.
CITIES AND TOWNS.								
1934(a) ..	23	sq. miles. 780	No. (b)	No. 119,547	£ 29,163,895	£ 23,354,685	£ 6,914,198	£ 25,958,418
SHIRES.								
1934(a) ..	121	669,061	(b)	104,235	44,128,262	2,225,137	2,204,083	3,035,807

(a) Figures relating to assets and liabilities include waterworks, sewerage works, electric light works, and railways and tramways controlled by local authorities. (b) The estimated population. Queensland at the 31st December, 1934, was 959,497 persons.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The revenue and expenditure (including loan moneys) of cities and towns, and of shires for the year 1934 are given hereunder :—

MUNICIPALITIES, QUEENSLAND. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Govern- ment Loans and Subsidies. (a)	Total.	Public Works and Services. (b)	Govern- ment Loan Redemp- tion.	Office Expenses and Salaries.	Total.
CITIES AND TOWNS.							
1934 ..	£ 1,407,053	£ 1,172,838	£ 6,052,446	£ 3,534,899	£ 161,380	£ 238,522	£ 5,808,957
SHIRES.							
1934 ..	978,246	1,225,231	2,565,285	2,028,448	118,743	128,347	2,554,782

(a) Includes Main Road Receipts.

(b) Includes Expenditure on Main Roads.

The figures in the foregoing tables cover all the activities of the local authorities throughout Queensland such as :— Road repairs, street lighting, etc. ; waterworks, electric light, and railways and tramways controlled by local bodies.

4. *South Australia.*—(i) *General.* The settled portion of South Australia is incorporated, being mostly under municipal corporations in the larger cities and towns, and district councils in the agricultural areas. With the exception of the Corporation of Adelaide, grants are allocated to these bodies by the Commissioner of Highways for the maintenance and construction of main and other roads.

(ii) *Local Authorities.*—(a) *Summary.* The number of corporations and district councils was reduced by amalgamation by the Local Government Commission in 1934, from 107 to 100, of which 13 corporations and 8 district councils are in the metropolitan area, and 20 corporations and 125 district councils in outside areas. The

following table gives the area, population, number of occupied dwellings, capital and assessment values and outstanding loans for corporations and district councils separately for the year 1934 :—

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Occupied Dwellings.	Capital Value.	Assessment Value.	Outstanding Loans.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.						
1934	Acres. 77,093	No. 281,778	No. 69,764	£ 78,090,070	£ 3,999,020	£ 730,992
DISTRICT COUNCILS.						
1934	33,937,077	289,039	68,620	90,880,696	4,532,441	(a) 363,809

(a) Includes advances through District Councils to settlers for vermin-proof fencing, etc., amounting to £277,447.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The next table gives the revenue and expenditure of corporations and district councils for the year 1934, showing in separate columns the receipts and expenditure on main roads. The figures differ slightly from those shown in the Summary Table in § 4 hereinafter, which exclude transfers between the Government Grants and General Accounts. The financial year of municipal corporations ends on the 30th November and that of district councils on the 30th June.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Local Government (exclusive of Government Grants Account).						Government Grants Account (Main Roads).	
	Revenue (Including Loans).			Expenditure.			Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rates.	Subsidies.	Total.	Roads.	Other Public Works and Services.	Total.		

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

1934	£ 473,605	£ 12,299	£ 675,548	£ 227,866	£ 244,147	£ 670,975	£ 10,135	£ 10,391
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DISTRICT COUNCILS.

1934	313,593	26,436	464,133	227,059	93,695	451,428	215,433	217,112
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5. *Western Australia.*—(i) *General.* In this State Local Government is carried on by means of (a) municipalities and (b) district road boards. Certain functions are delegated to health boards, the personnel of which, in most cases, coincides with those of the municipalities and district road boards.

The financial year of municipalities and municipal boards of health terminates on the 31st October, and that of road boards and other local boards of health on the 30th June.

(ii) *Municipalities.* (a) *Summary.* The following table gives various particulars regarding municipalities for the year ended 31st October, 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 31st October—	Municipalities.	Area.	Population.	Occupied Dwellings.	Valuation of Rateable Property.		Length of Roads and Streets
					Capital Value.	Annual Value.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	£	£	Miles.
1934 ..	21	59,503	191,738	44,309	42,718,008	2,316,393	(a) 810

(a) Exclusive of cleared roads.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* Revenue and expenditure of municipalities during the year 1934 are given hereunder :—

MUNICIPALITIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 31st October—	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Govt. Grants.	Other Sources.	Total.	Works and Improvements.	Interest and other Charges on loans.	Other Expenses.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934 ..	290,185	2,236	881,122	1,173,543	189,599	281,012	704,544	1,175,155

(c) *Assets and Liabilities.* The table below shows the assets and liabilities of municipalities at the 31st October, 1934 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

31st October—	Assets.				Liabilities.	
	Balance In Hand.	Value of Property.	Accrued Sinking Funds.	Total.	Outstanding Debentures and Bonds.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934	6,411	2,002,880	546,178	2,615,469	2,042,880	2,042,880

(iv) *District Road Boards.* (a) *Summary.* The method of valuation is not identical in the case of all District Road Boards, in some the assessment being based on the unimproved capital values and in others on the annual values. The unimproved capital value given in the following table is, therefore, only approximate. At the 30th June, 1934, the population was estimated at 250,250, and the number of occupied dwellings, 62,171.

DISTRICT ROAD BOARDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Road Districts.	Area.	Unimproved Capital Value (Approximate).	Length of Roads in Existence.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Out- standing Loans.
	No.	sq. miles.	£	miles.	£	£	£
1934 ..	127	975,828	22,310,336 ^a	24,024 ^b	1,069,911	886,027	749,730

(a) Rated partly on unimproved capital value and partly on annual value. (b) Exclusive of unformed roads used for general traffic.

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The revenue and expenditure of district road boards are shown in the following table for the year ended 30th June, 1934 :—

DISTRICT ROAD BOARDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June—	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Government Grants.	Other.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934 ..	234,965	53,979	332,544	621,488	62,667	355,056	207,331	625,054

(iv) *Local Boards of Health.* (a) *General.* During 1934 there were 128 local boards of health, of which six were inactive during the year.

(b) *Finances.* The appended table shows the number of boards, their revenue and expenditure, and the assets and liabilities of such as were active during 1934. The financial year of municipal boards ends on the 31st October, and that of other boards on the 30th June.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—FINANCES.

Year	Number.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		Assets.	Liabilities.
		Rates.	Sanitary Charges and Rubbish Fees.	Total.	Sanitary and Rubbish Service.	Total.		
		£	£	£	£	£		
1934 ..	128	52,528	69,118	152,913	85,731	152,988	144,554	29,411 ^a

(a) Including outstanding loans, £19,084.

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *General.* The whole State is divided into municipal districts Hobart and Launceston being incorporated under separate Acts.

(ii) *Municipalities.* (a) *Summary.* The following table gives the number of municipalities, valuations, outstanding loans and length of roads for the year 1934-35. The number of occupied dwellings in Tasmania at the census of 30th June, 1933, was 52,484.

MUNICIPALITIES, TASMANIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Municipali- ties.	Valuations.			Outstanding Loans.	Length of Roads.
		Annual Value.	Unimproved Value.	Total Capital Value.		
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON.						
	No.	£	£	£	£	Miles.
1935 ..	2	1,197,537	6,958,095	19,183,345	2,539,059	234
COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES.						
1935 ..	47	1,472,192	15,048,476	31,791,930	567,385	12,440

(b) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The next table gives the revenue and expenditure of all municipalities for the year 1934-35 :—

MUNICIPALITIES, TASMANIA.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June —	Revenue.			Expenditure.			
	Rates.	Government Grants.	Total.	Adminis- tration.	Works and Services.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Total.
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ..	266,368	500	580,723a	28,049	338,807a	190,285	582,887a
COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES.							
1935 ..	177,935	49,957	316,268a	35,905	230,659a	39,965	319,534a

(a) Excluding loan receipts £76,815 and loan expenditure £59,092.

7. *Basis for Municipal Rating and Limits for Rates.*—These matters were dealt with at some length in Official Year Book, No. 17, pp. 124-25.

§ 4. Summary of Local Government Finance.

1. *General.*—In the preceding parts of this chapter certain particulars have been given regarding local authorities in each individual State. In this paragraph, comparative figures are given for each State regarding the financial operations of the local governing bodies referred to in § 3. The particulars in the next two tables refer to financial years as follows :—New South Wales : 31st December, 1934. Victoria : 30th September, 1934, except Melbourne, 31st December, and Geelong, 31st August, 1934. Queensland : 31st December, 1934, except Brisbane, 30th June, 1935. South Australia : corporations, 30th November, and district councils, 30th June, 1934. Western Australia : municipalities, 31st October, 1934, district road boards, 30th June, 1934. Tasmania : 30th June, 1935.

2. Number, Revenue, Expenditure and Valuation of Local Authorities.—The sub-joined table shows the number, revenue and expenditure, including loan money, and valuation of local authorities in each State and in Australia during the years indicated above. It should be noted that, excepting in Queensland and Tasmania, the metropolitan water supply and sewerage systems are not under municipal control; the particulars given of revenue and expenditure for the four States other than Queensland and Tasmania do not, therefore, include revenue and expenditure on account of these systems.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (a) IN EACH STATE.—FINANCIAL SUMMARY, 1934.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.(b)	Tasmania.	Total.
No. of local authorities(a)	316	195	144	166	276	49	1,146
RECEIPTS.							
Rates—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General ..	4,135,736	3,272,656	1,742,322	787,199	367,849	148,328	12,866,033
Other ..	1,156,228	775,522	948,327		219,361	292,675	
Government grants, etc...	3,890,778	63,538	2,043,494	245,271	56,215	50,457	6,349,753
Loans and other sources ..	(c) 6,637,262	3,575,124	4,188,938	314,482	1,313,816	479,946	16,509,568
Total ..	15,850,004	6,988,917	8,617,731	1,346,952	1,947,944	973,806	35,725,354

EXPENDITURE.

Works, services, etc. ..	10,625,570	4,380,556	5,563,347	1,017,638	630,386	628,558	22,846,055
Interest on loans and overdrafts	2,008,703	666,850	1,246,606	52,837	164,042	230,250	7,001,406
Redemptions, sinking funds, etc. ..	1,200,851	535,910	646,248	60,213	188,896		
Administration	605,031	503,295	366,869	114,040	175,659	63,954	1,828,848
Other ..	1,400,541	583,259	540,669	104,392	794,214	38,751	3,461,826
Total ..	15,840,696	6,669,870	8,363,739	1,349,120	1,953,197	961,513	35,138,135

VALUATIONS.

Capital value of improved property ..	d 517,643,709	392,383,467	773,292,157	168,970,766	g 42,718,008	50,975,275	(h)
Annual value of property ..	(e) 34,037,711	31,241,991	(h)	8,531,461	(g) 2,316,393	2,669,729	(h)

(a) Including particulars for all areas controlled by local governing bodies responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and streets, such areas being variously known in the several States as cities, towns, boroughs, shires, municipalities and road board districts, etc. Particulars of county councils are excluded from the figures for New South Wales.

(b) Inclusive of Local Boards of Health.

(c) The amount included as loan receipts, £341,143, represents the amount of loan expenditure during the year. In general practice the two amounts would correspond closely as large loans, when floated, are frequently drawn upon in instalments which are regulated by the rate of spending.

(d) Excluding Shires.

(e) Assessed annual value, excluding Shires.

(f) Unimproved capital value.

(g) Municipalities only. District Road Boards are rated partly on unimproved capital value and partly on annual value, the total unimproved capital value being £22,310,336; and the annual value £351,801.

(h) Not available.

3. **Local Government Loans, 1934.**—The following table shows the amount of loans raised by local authorities during the year 1934, of loans current at the end of that year, the liability on account of interest and sinking fund, and the loans redeemed during 1934 :—

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—LOANS, 1934.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Loans from General Government—							
Raised during year ..	681,258	109,268	351,575	9,040	..	11,315	1,168,516
Current at end of year ..	5,731,196	d 937,029	9,118,281	355,770	..	433,214	16,579,600
Loans from other Sources—							
Raised during year ..	413,861	345,910	849,607	11,500	106,070	62,719	1,709,030
Current at end of year ..	33,706,530	11,075,032	15,044,052	730,031	3,144,022	2,673,230	67,281,003
Total							
Raised during year ..	1,095,119	455,178	1,201,182	20,540	106,070	74,034	2,958,547
Current at end of year ..	39,440,912	12,013,561	24,163,233	1,091,801	3,144,022	3,106,444	83,763,603
Current Loans, exclusive of those obtained from General Government, raised within Australia ..	24,265,548	11,807,032	5,770,000	730,031	2,583,022	1,468,230	46,713,772
Annual Liability on account of Interest ..	b1,515,253	b 563,634	1,175,011	51,633	173,263	138,076	3,648,670
Total Sinking Fund at end of year ..	b4,299,340	b 655,840	2,093,053	31,564	674,468	588,381	8,342,646
Amount of Loans redeemed during year ..	c1,007,176	(a)	483,804	57,637	158,262	173,768	(a)

(a) Not available. (b) Relating to loans other than Government. (c) Including contributions to Sinking Funds but excluding redemptions from Accumulated Sinking Funds.
(d) Excluding £1,858,282 due to Country Roads Board.

§ 5. Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.

1. **New South Wales.**—(i) *General.* In Sydney and its suburbs the water supply and sewerage systems are controlled by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, and in Newcastle and its suburbs by the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board. In country districts, both waterworks and sewerage works are constructed by the Public Works Department, and, when completed, handed over to the local government authority affected, by which the cost must be repaid.

(ii) *Waterworks.* (a) *Metropolitan.—General.* The catchment area of the metropolitan water system, covering an area of 347 square miles, is drained by the Nepean, Cataract and Cordeaux Rivers. At 30th June, 1935, there were in the system 86 reservoirs with a total capacity of 117,366,279,844 gallons. Storage facilities are provided chiefly by four reservoirs, viz., Avon, 47,153,000,000 gallons; Cataract, 20,743,000,000 gallons; Cordeaux, 20,597,000,000 gallons; and Nepean, 21,800,000,000 gallons. The total length of mains is 4,450 miles and the maximum day's consumption during 1934-35 was 142,047,000 gallons.

(b) *Newcastle.—General.* The supply is drawn from the Chichester Reservoir, and is piped about 50 miles to Newcastle. The storage reservoir capacity is 5,000 million gallons. In addition to supplying Newcastle, water is reticulated in Maitland, 20 miles distant from Newcastle, and in the Cessnock coalmining field, as well as in areas adjoining these centres. The supply also extends to the farming areas of Miller's Forest and the lakeside resorts of Belmont and Toronto. Water can also be supplied from the Hunter River at Maitland if required. Reservoirs distributed throughout the Water Supply District number 36, with a total storage capacity of 60,480,510 gallons. The net addition during 1934-35 to lengths of water-mains laid was 5 miles, bringing the total length of mains to 872 miles.

(c) *Water Supplied, etc.* The following table gives the number of houses, the estimated population supplied, and other details for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

WATERWORKS, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE.—WATER SUPPLIED, 1934-35.

System.	Number of Houses Supplied.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Supply.	Total Supply for the Year.	Average Daily Supply.		
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	Mains Laid.
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.
Sydney ..	322,480	1,375,699	92.283	33,683,000	287	67.08	111
Newcastle	43,811	219,055	8.979	3,277,373	205	40.99	5

(iii) *Sewerage and Drainage.* (a) *Metropolitan.—General.* The Sydney sewerage system consists of three main out-falls, discharging into the Pacific Ocean. During 1934-35, new sewers laid measured 66 miles and 6.865 million gallons of sewerage were pumped. Two miles of stormwater drains were constructed by the Board in 1934-35.

(b) *Newcastle Sewerage Works. General.* The sewerage works for Newcastle and suburbs as originally designed were completed by the Department of Public Works and vested in the Board.

The amplification, extension and improvement of such sewerage works were authorized by the Newcastle and Suburbs Sewerage Amplification Act, 1928, passed on the 21st May, 1928. The estimated cost of the work, which is still under construction, is £761,625. The Cessnock sewerage work authorized by the Cessnock Sewerage Act, 1931, was partly completed at a cost of £251,730 to 30th June, 1935. The major portion of the undertaking has been transferred to the Board, but a sewerage rate has not yet been struck.

The Stockton sewerage work was authorized by the Stockton Sewerage Act, 1932, which was assented to on 21st December, 1932. The estimated cost of the scheme, which is now under construction, is £115,000. The capital expenditure to the 30th June, 1935, amounted to £91,356. Schemes for the sewerage of West Maitland, Kurri Kurri and Weston are being investigated.

The stormwater drainage of Newcastle and adjoining areas is divided into two catchment areas, viz., the works in the Cottage Creek Stormwater Area and the works in the Throsby Creek Stormwater Area. The capital expenditure on the Cottage Creek stormwater drainage works and the Throsby Creek stormwater drainage works to 30th June, 1935, amounted to £275,363 and £764,948 respectively. The major portion of the former works has been transferred to the Board, but a drainage rate has not yet been struck. The latter works are still under construction.

(c) *Particulars of Services.* The following table supplies details of sewerage services and stormwater drains as at 30th June, 1935.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE, 1934-35.

System.			Houses Drained.	Population Served.	Length of Sewers.	Length of Stormwater Drains.
			No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.
Sydney ..	..	..	221,701	954,644	2,106.30	79.2
Newcastle	..	..	22,548	(a)	247.81	(a)

(a) Not available.

(d) *Finances.* The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure on account of the services of waterworks, sewerage and drainage during the year 1934-35 :—
WATERWORKS, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE, 1934-35.

Item.	Revenue.	Working Expenses, Sinking Fund Contribution, Renewals, and Exchange. (a)	Interest.	Surplus + or Deficit.	Percentage of Working Expenses and Sinking Fund Contribution, etc. on Revenue.	Capital Debt.	Percentage of Revenue on Capital Debt.
	£	£	£	£	%	£	%
Sydney—							
Water ..	1,490,879	588,431	877,084	+ 34,364	30.23	25,369,007	5.91
Sewerage ..	875,988	348,424	539,462	— 11,898	39.77	15,713,661	5.57
Drainage ..	38,992	14,713	26,967	— 2,688	37.73	817,152	4.77
Total ..	2,414,859	951,568	1,443,513	+ 19,778	39.40	41,900,750	5.76
Newcastle—							
Water ..	215,666	91,065	99,829	+ 24,802	42.22	2,808,585	7.44
Sewerage ..	74,578	39,963	26,133	+ 8,482	53.59	2,889,765	2.58
Total ..	290,274	131,028	125,962	+ 33,284	45.14	5,788,350	5.01

(a) Sinking fund contributions amounted to £131,308 in the case of the Sydney system, comprising £79,473 for water, £52,467 for sewerage and £2,368 for drainage, the distribution of exchange aggregating £147,874, being £85,977, £59,235 and £2,662 respectively. In the Newcastle system sinking fund contributions totalled £16,532 and exchange £10,216, the charges to water account being £10,194 and £14,477, and to sewerage £6,338 and £4,769 respectively.

(iv) *Water Supply and Sewerage in Country Towns.** (a) *General.* Under the Local Government Act 1919, the Public Works Department may, upon application by any municipal or shire council, construct out of moneys voted therefor by Parliament, waterworks or sewerage works, and when completed transfer the control thereof to the council. In each case the cost with interest is repayable by instalments spread over a period corresponding to the probable life of the work.

(b) *Waterworks, Sewerage and Stormwater Drainage Works.* The capital indebtedness of country towns' water and sewerage schemes was reviewed by a special committee appointed in 1933 and substantial remissions were made in some instances. At the 30th June, 1935, public water supplies having a capital debt of £3,549,697 were in operation in 95 towns outside the Metropolitan and Hunter River districts. Nineteen towns were seweraged and 16 towns had stormwater channels constructed by the Public Works Department. The capital debt of the sewerage schemes and stormwater channels was £1,330,587.

Two water supply systems, viz., Broken Hill and Junee, are administered by the Public Works Department under special Acts. These services entailed capital expenditure amounting respectively at 31st December, 1934, to £177,808 and £229,549.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *A. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* (a) *General.* All land within 13 miles of the Post Office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne, together with the remaining areas of the Cities of Mordialloc and Moorabbin and a further portion of the Shire of Dandenong, but excluding 11 square miles in the Shires of Keilor and Braybrook under the control of the Keilor and St. Albans Waterworks Trust, is included within the metropolitan area for water supply, sewerage, main drainage and river improvement purposes. This territory covers 434 square miles of land area, and in 1935 embraced 26 cities, and parts of 12 shires, or a total of 38 municipalities or portions thereof. In addition, the Board supplies water to certain municipalities outside the metropolitan area.

The Board's liability on the 30th June, 1935, for loans raised was £25,053,084. The Board was then still empowered to borrow £2,080,849 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

* Excluding the area of operations of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Newcastle).

(b) *Receipts and Expenditure.* The ordinary receipts and expenditure for the year 1934-35 were £1,836,075 and £1,613,724 respectively, and the loan receipts and expenditure, £681,034 and £1,065,841 (including loan redemption £550,040) respectively.

In the following tables showing the finances of the various services, charges against General Revenue Account amounting to £233,714 have not been included.

B. *Melbourne Water Supply.* (a) *Number of Houses, Population, and Quantity of Water Supplied.* The following table gives particulars of services for the year 1934-35. The rate levied was sixpence in the pound on the net annual value of the property served.

WATER SUPPLY, MELBOURNE.—PARTICULARS OF SERVICES.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Houses Supplied.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Average Daily Consump- tion.	Total Water Consumption for the Year.	Average Daily Consumption		Length of Mains, Reticu- lation, etc.
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.
1935 ..	261,743	1,039,120	63,095	23,029,614	241.1	60.72	2,942

(b) *Capital Cost, Revenue, Working Expenses, Interest and Surplus.* The total cost of construction, revenue, working expenses, percentage of working expenses on revenue, interest and surplus for the year ended 30th June, 1935, are given below. The total capital cost to that date was £11,456,240.

WATER SUPPLY, MELBOURNE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Revenue.	Interest. (a)	Surplus.
	£	£	£	%	£	£
1935 ..	216,184	737,463	130,266	17.67	528,967	78,230

(a) Includes interest on renewals and payments to sinking funds.

C. *Melbourne Sewerage.* (a) *Number of Houses Connected, etc.* Particulars of services for the year 1934-35 are given below. The rate levied was one shilling and one penny in the pound on the net annual value of the property served.

SEWERAGE, MELBOURNE.—PARTICULARS OF SERVICES.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Houses for which Sewers are Provided.	Estimated Population for which Sewers are Provided.	Average Daily Pumping.	Total Sewage Pumped for the Year.	Average Daily Pumping.		Length of Sewers, etc.
					Per House.	Per Head of Estimated Population.	
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Miles.
1935 ..	246,592	978,970	49,668	18,129,180	201.4	50.7	2,499

(b) *Capital Cost, Revenue, Working Expenses, Interest and Surplus.* The total cost of construction, revenue, working expenses, percentage of working expenses on revenue, interest and surplus for the year ended 30th June, 1935, are given below. The total capital cost to that date was £13,272,957.

SEWERAGE, MELBOURNE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Revenue.	Interest. (a)	Surplus.
	£	£	£	%	£	£
1935 ..	159,665	869,374	141,355	16.26	667,543	60,471

(a) Includes interest on renewals and payments to sinking funds.

(c) *Metropolitan Sewage Farm.* The total area of the farm at the 30th June, 1935, was 22,634 acres. The following table gives details in connexion therewith for the year 1934-35. The total capital cost to the 30th June, 1935, was £1,169,640.

METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Cost of Sewage Disposal.	Interest.	Trading Profit.	Net Cost of Sewage Purification
	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ..	6,634	24,433	54,757	(a) 23,339	102,529

(a) Trading deficiency.

(d) *Disposal of Night-soil from Unsewered Premises.* The total number of pans cleaned by the Board at its depots at Brooklyn, Campbellfield and Moorabbin, where the night-soil was disposed of by burial, was 674,781 for the year 1934-35.

D. *Melbourne Drainage and Rivers—Capital Cost, Revenue, Working Expenses, Interest and Surplus.* The following table gives details in connexion therewith for the year ended 30th June, 1935. The total capital cost to that date was £1,085,948.

DRAINAGE AND RIVERS, MELBOURNE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Revenue.	Interest. (a)	Surplus.
	£	£	£	%	£	£
1935 ..	8,886	77,993	13,685	17.55	57,999	6,309

(a) Includes interest on renewals and payments to sinking funds.

(ii) *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust.* (a) *General.* The Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, constituted in 1908, consists of five commissioners. The amount of loan money which may be raised is limited to £900,000 for water supply undertaking, £760,000 for sewerage undertaking, and £270,000 for sewerage installation to properties under the deferred payment system. The population supplied is about 46,168.

(b) *Water Supply.* The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. The storage capacity of all the reservoirs is 2,738,119,800 gallons. In addition, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission has made available a supplementary supply of a minimum quantity of 550 million gallons of water per annum from the upper reaches of the river Barwon. There are 280½ miles of mains within the water supply area. The total expenditure on waterworks to the 30th June, 1935, was £702,741, and the revenue for the year 1934-35 was £51,860; the sinking fund for redemption of loans amounted to £60,945.

(c) *Sewerage Works.* The sewerage scheme consists of a main outfall sewer to the ocean at Black Rock, about 9 miles from Geelong, and 141 miles of reticulation mains have already been laid. The drainage area is 9,538 acres, and the number of buildings within the drainage area is 11,475, and within the sewered areas 11,195, while 11,174 buildings have been connected with the sewers. The total expenditure to 30th June, 1935, on sewerage works was £644,301, and on the cost of sewerage installations under deferred payment conditions £256,849, of which £15,238 is outstanding. The revenue in 1934-35 amounted to £37,704 and the sinking fund for redemption of loans to £58,840.

(iii) *The Ballarat Water Commission and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority.* (a) *General.* The Ballarat Water Commission was constituted on 1st July, 1880, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority on the 30th November, 1920. The members of the Water Commission are the Sewerage Authority. The Commissioners number seven, three (one of whom is chairman) being appointed by the Government, and four being elected by the Council of the City of Ballarat.

(b) *Water Supply.* The Water Supply District embraces an area of about 27 square miles, containing a population of about 43,000. The total storage capacity of the six reservoirs is 2,215,558,000 gallons.

The capital cost of construction of the waterworks is £670,156. The liabilities are loans due to the Government amounting to £292,850 as at 31st December, 1935. The revenue for the year 1935 was £31,957.

(c) *Sewerage.* The scheme as designed provides for a population of 90,000 persons. The capital cost of construction to 31st December, 1935, was £388,398. The method of sewage disposal is by sedimentation, oxidation and sludge digestion. Seventy-seven sewered areas have been declared as at 1st January, 1936, comprising 8,394 tenements.

The scheme is being financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions, £441,820 having been provided up to 31st December, 1935, of which £52,056 has been redeemed, leaving a loan liability of £389,764 for constructional works. An expenditure of £167,245 has been incurred for house connexions, of which £129,129 has been redeemed, the balance outstanding being £38,116.

(iv) *Bendigo Sewerage Authority.* The members of the Bendigo City Council constitute this Authority. The sewerage district comprises the populated area of the city of Bendigo. The works are completed and the expenditure to 31st December, 1935, was £328,105 for sewerage scheme and £182,333 for house connexions, excluding those tenements connected privately. The number of tenements connected to sewers is 6,027.

(v) *Sewerage in other Country Districts.* Sewerage authorities have been constituted in the following districts:—Colac, Echuca, Horsham, Mildura, Swan Hill, Wangaratta and Warrnambool.

(vi) *Water Supply in Country Towns and Districts.* Most of the country waterworks are controlled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, but in some instances the control is by waterworks trusts or by municipal corporations.

The following table gives particulars regarding waterworks under the control of trusts and municipal corporations for the year 1935 :—

COUNTRY WATERWORKS, VICTORIA.—FINANCES.

Year.	Under Waterworks Trusts.				Under Municipal Corporations.			
	Number of Trusts.	Capital Cost.	Capital Indebtedness.	Current Interest Outstanding.	Number of Corporations.	Capital Cost.	Capital Indebtedness.	Current Interest Outstanding.
	No.	£	£	£	No.	£	£	£
1935 ..	107	1,798,942	1,354,501	1,967	28	886,439	568,526	348

3. Queensland. (i) *Water Supply and Sewerage Department, Brisbane City Council.*

(a) *General.* The whole of the water supply in the metropolitan area and the bulk supply to the City of Ipswich is filtered.

The available storage in the Brisbane River is 543 million gallons, the catchment area being approximately 4,000 square miles. In Lake Manchester the storage capacity is 7,000 million gallons, and the catchment area 28.5 square miles. The capacity of Enoggera and Gold Creek reservoirs is 1,000 million gallons and 407 million gallons respectively, and the catchment area 12.8 and 3.8 square miles respectively.

The total capacity of the service reservoirs on Tarragindi Hill, Eildon Hill, Bartley's Hill, Highgate Hill, Roles Hill, Wickham Terrace and Paddington (elevated tank) is approximately 27,356,000 gallons.

(b) *Waterworks. Summary.* The following table gives a summary of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

WATERWORKS, BRISBANE.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Length of Mains.	Number of Connections Connected.	Estimated Population Supplied.	Quantity Supplied.	Average Daily Supply.	Average Daily Supply per Head of Estimated Population.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1935.. ..	868½	67,010	284,792	4,009,300	11,230,959	39.81

(a) Exclusive of Ipswich, which is a bulk supply.

The total length of the trunk mains is 206½ miles.

(c) *Sewerage.* At the 30th June, 1935, 18,069 premises were connected to the Council's sewerage system, the estimated population served being 81,310 persons. The total length of sewers in operation is 516½ miles, consisting of 274½ miles of sewers within premises, and 242 miles of main and reticulation sewers.

(d) *Waterworks and Sewerage Works Finances.* The subjoined table gives particulars regarding finance during the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

WATER AND SEWERAGE WORKS, BRISBANE.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Net Revenue from Rates.	Management and Working Expenses.	New Works Construction.	Interest and Redemption of Loans, including Sinking Fund and Overdraft.
	£	£	£	£	£
1935	8,827,583	678,419	141,000	489,478	(a) 584,279

(a) Exclusive of the sum of £53,362 paid as exchange.

(ii) *Country Towns.*—(a) *Water Supply.* In addition to the city of Brisbane, there were at the end of the year 1934, sixty country towns in Queensland provided with water supply systems (including seven in the course of construction) constructed by municipalities chiefly from Government loans. The subjoined statement gives particulars of all water supply systems, exclusive of Brisbane, for the year 1934 :—

COUNTRY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.—QUEENSLAND.

Cost of Construction to 31st December, 1934—£2,855,879.

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	<i>Expenditure.</i>		£
Rates and sales of water	..	255,160	Office and salaries	..	18,452
Government and other loans	..	144,278	Construction	..	277,445
Government subsidy of loans		121,209	Maintenance	..	87,695
Other	..	32,911	Interest and redemption	..	121,500
			Other expenses	..	25,674
Total	..	553,558	Total	..	530,766

Assets	..	2,297,306	Liabilities	..	1,811,616
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(b) *Sewerage Systems.* At the 31st December, 1934, there were two Cities outside the Metropolitan area, Mackay and Toowoomba, with sewerage works. The Toowoomba works have been in operation since 1926, whilst those for Mackay were in course of construction at the end of the year.

4. *South Australia.*—(i) *General.* The water supply and sewerage systems in this State are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department.

(ii) *Adelaide Waterworks.* (a) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars for the year 1934-35, the figures for consumption being recorded by gaugings taken at the reservoirs and including evaporation and absorption. There are 56,504 meters in the Adelaide District.

ADELAIDE WATERWORKS.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—		Number of Assessments.	Annual Value.	Area Supplied.	Capacity of Reservoirs.	Length of Mains.	Annual Consumption.
		No.	£	Acres.	Million Gallons.	Miles.	Million Gallons.
1935	..	129,696	4,715,785	115,966	7,774	1,305	6,078

(b) *Finances.* Particulars for the year 1934-35 are given below :—

ADELAIDE WATERWORKS.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.		Expenses.			Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
		Rates.	Total.	Engine- ing Branch.	Revenue Branch.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	%
1935 ..	4,133,196	336,993	419,074	85,948	12,878	98,826	7.75

(iii) *Adelaide Sewerage.* Particulars for the year 1934-35 are given hereunder:—

ADELAIDE SEWERAGE.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Length of Sewers.	Number of Con- nections.	Capital Cost of Revenue- Producing Works	Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
				Rates, etc.	Total.	Mainten- ance, etc.	Total.	
1935 ..	Miles. 521	No. 52,593	£ 1,547,362	£ 168,163	£ 175,164	£ 27,774	£ 34,657	% 9.08

(iv) *Country Water Supply.* (a) *Summary.* The chief items of information regarding these undertakings are set forth in the table below for the year 1934-35. There are 32,677 meters in country districts.

COUNTRY WATERWORKS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—			Number of Assessments.	Area Supplied.	Capacity of Reservoirs.	Length of Mains.	Annual Consump- tion
			No.	Acres.	Million Gallons.	Miles.	Million Gallons
1935 ..	..	..	48,619	11,842.413	9,325	4,882	4,500

(b) *Finances.* The next table gives financial information for the year 1934-35:—

COUNTRY WATERWORKS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Cost.	Revenue.		Working Expenses.			Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
		Rates.	Total.	Engineer- ing Branch.	Revenue Branch.	Total.	
1935 ..	£ 9,528,117	£ 180,194	£ 231,665	£ 100,929	£ 9,309	£ 110,238	% 1.27

(v) *Other Sewerage Systems.* Information in summarized form is given below regarding the two suburban sewerage systems, viz., the Glenclg system and the Port Adelaide and Semaphore system, for the year 1934-35:—

SUBURBAN SEWERAGE SYSTEMS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Length of Sewers.	Number of Con- nections.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Cost.
				Rates.	Total.	Mainten- ance.	Total.	
1935 ..	Miles. 358	No. 18,915	£ 1,588,967	£ 63,095	£ 64,648	£ 35,066	£ 37,516	% 1.71

5. **Western Australia.**—(i) *General.* The water supply and sewerage systems of Western Australia are principally under the management of Government Departments, and are divided into the following categories:—(a) Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage, covering Perth, Fremantle, Claremont, Guildford, Midland Junction and Armadale District; (b) Goldfields Water Supply; (c) Water Supply of other towns; (d) Agricultural Water Supply; and (e) Artesian and sub-artesian waters.

(ii) *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage.* (a) *General.* The sources of the metropolitan water supply are the Victoria Reservoir, Mundaring Reservoir, Churchman Brook Reservoir, fifteen bores, and the Armadale, Canning River and Wungong pipe head dams. During the year 1933-34 the construction of the Canning Dam was commenced. The sewerage system consists of septic tanks and percolating filters for Perth, and septic tanks and ocean outfalls for Fremantle and Subiaco. At the 30th June, 1935, the number of premises connected with sewers was 26,182.

(b) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars regarding water supply for the year 1934-35:—

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Estimated Population Supplied.	Number of Services.	Water Supplied.	Average Daily Supply.		Number of Meters.	Length of Mains.
				Per Head.	Per Service.		
	No.	No.	1,000 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	No.	Miles.
1935 ..	220,565	54,859	4,447.838	55.25	222.13	35,760	876

(c) *Finances.* The table hereunder gives separate information for the water supply and sewerage and drainage branches for the year 1934-35:—

**METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, AND SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—FINANCES.**

Year ended 30th June—	Water Supply.			Sewerage and Drainage.		
	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ..	3,831,013	253,419	243,991	2,194,380	102,875	114,152

(iii) *Goldfields Water Supply.* The source of supply for the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, as well as for towns and districts on or near the pipe-line, is the Mundaring Reservoir, which has a capacity of 4.650 million gallons. There are three classes of consumers—the railways, the mines, domestic and other—and in 1934-35 the railways consumed 5 per cent., the mines 26 per cent., and domestic, etc., 69 per cent. of the supply. The following table gives details for the year 1934-35:—

GOLDFIELDS WATER SUPPLY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Total Con- sumption.(a)	Number of Services.	Length of Water Mains.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
	1,000 gallons.	No.	Miles.	£	£	£
1935 ..	1,389,000	11,730	1,553	4,387,947	198,696	206,931

(a) Includes 240,020,000 gallons supplied to the Metropolitan Water Supply Department.

(iv) *Water Supply of Other Towns.* During the year 1934-35 water supplied to other towns and districts amounted to 307,079,154 gallons distributed as follows:—Railways, 31,894,314 gallons; mines, 48,156,700 gallons; and 227,028,140 gallons to domestic and other consumers.

(v) *Agricultural Water Supply.* During the year 1934-35, one well was sunk and ten tanks were excavated. During the twenty-five years from the 1st July, 1910, to the 30th June, 1935, 505 tanks were built, 369 wells sunk, and 3,463 bores put down to a total depth of 154,970 feet. Of the bores mentioned, 524 yielded fresh and 287 stock water.

(vi) *Artesian and Sub-artesian Waters.* Up to the 30th June, 1935, the total number of bores put down in search of artesian or sub-artesian water was 265, including 51 sunk in the metropolitan area, ranging in depth from 30 to 4,006 feet.

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Hobart Water Supply.* The cost of this undertaking to the 30th June, 1935, was £407,509, but a considerable amount of reticulation work has been done out of revenue and not charged to capital account. The outstanding loans at 30th June, 1935, amounted to £348,567. At the same date the number of tenements supplied in the city and suburbs was 11,047 and the length of reticulation mains was 134½ miles. The revenue for the year 1934-35 was £39,823.

(ii) *Hobart Sewerage System.* The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1935, was £35,580. Up to that date 81.6 miles of sewers had been laid in connexion with the original city system at a cost of £216,508 and 8,529 tenements connected. Since the original city was sewered, the municipalities of Queenborough and New Town have been included in the city, and are now being sewered. In Queenborough 27.9 miles of sewers, connecting with 1,605 tenements, have been constructed at a cost of £129,138. In New Town a total of 37.7 miles of sewers has been laid, and 1,547 properties connected. The cost to 30th June, 1935, including surveys and sewerage outfall, was £113,336.

§ 6. Harbour Boards and Trusts.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *Sydney Harbour Trust.* (a) *General.* The Sydney Harbour Trust, which was dissolved on the 31st January, 1936, consisted of three Commissioners appointed by the Government and controlled the whole of the wharves resumed by the Government in 1901. The Commissioners also provided and maintained the lighting and marking of the harbour, and carried out all necessary dredging. The whole of what might be termed city wharves was owned by the Commissioners and leased to various shipping companies, but the Trust directly operated and maintained a certain number of unleased wharves. Outside the city area the wharves were, to a large extent, privately controlled, but all structures beyond high-water mark were held under leases issued by the Trust. The State Navigation Department was dissolved on the same date as the Sydney Harbour Trust, and the powers, authorities, duties, functions and obligations of both bodies were transferred to the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. The Board consists of five Commissioners, three of whom are appointed by the Government as full-time Commissioners, each for a term of seven years or until attaining the age of 65 years, while the remaining two are nominated part-time Commissioners appointed for a term of three years to represent commercial and shipping interests concerned in the administration of the ports and general maritime affairs of the State. The extent of wharfage accommodation now available for use totals 76,003 lineal feet, inclusive of 9,498 lineal feet privately owned, 4,603 lineal feet of cross wharf and 3,427 lineal feet of ferry wharves.

The depth of water at the entrance to the port is not less than 80 feet, and in the channels there are 40 feet at low-water spring tides. The foreshores of Sydney Harbour are 188 miles in length. The area of the water in the port is 14,284 acres, of which 3,000 acres have a depth ranging from 35 to 160 feet.

During the year 1934-35, 6,855 vessels entered the port as compared with 6,498 the previous year. The gross tonnage amounted to 17,586,164 and 16,354,219 in the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 respectively.

Since its inception to the 30th June, 1935, the Trust incurred capital expenditure of £7,866,426 on the reconstruction and extension of the wharfage and improvements to the port and vested area. The properties maintained by the Trust at 30th June, 1935, were as follows:—188 commercial wharves representing 64,000 lineal feet, 25 ferry wharves of 3,427 feet, 2 million square feet of wharf area clear of shed, nearly 3 million square feet of shed area, and numerous buildings consisting of stores, bonds, shops, hotels and residential properties.

During the year 1934-35, 244,423 tons of material were dredged at a cost of £7,161.

(b) *Finances.* The subjoined table gives particulars concerning the finances of the Trust for the year 1934-35:—

SYDNEY HARBOUR TRUST.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June	Revenue.				Working Expenditure.	Interest.	Surplus.	Total Capital Debt.
	Wharfage and Harbour Rates.	Tonnage Rates and Berthing Charges.	Other Sources.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ..	636,061	35,381	296,706	968,148	5342,685	2511,281	114,182	11,518,020

(a) Includes £46,849 sinking fund contributions.

(b) Includes £67,352 exchange.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *Melbourne Harbour Trust.* (a) *General.* Information regarding the origin and constitution of this Trust will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, pp. 970 *et seq.* At the 31st December, 1935, the sheds available for wharfage accommodation had a length of 18,938 feet, covering an area of 1,247,713 square feet. The area of water in the bay and River Yarra under the control of the Trust is approximately 5,325 acres and the total length of wharves, piers and jetties in the port is 61,482 feet, giving an area of over 61 acres of wharfage, of which 52,243 feet is effective berthing space. During 1935 the quantity of material raised by dredging and excavation in the river and bay amounted to 2,480,011 barge yards at a cost of £77,141. The Trust has expended £354,179 in reclaiming land within its jurisdiction by depositing 16,641,381 barge yards of material thereon.

(b) *Finances.* During the year ended 31st December, 1935, the revenue (excluding refunds) of the Trust amounted to £711,424, and expenditure to £708,126 (including the amount of £136,948 paid to Consolidated Revenue and Geelong Harbour Trust). There was a net surplus on revenue account of £3,298. Appropriation for sinking fund and charges for depreciation, renewals and insurance against revenue account for the year amounted to £147,305. The capital expenditure for the year was £107,770. Up to the 31st December, 1935, the total capital expenditure amounted to £8,988,687. The loan indebtedness at that date was £4,427,111.

(ii) *Geelong Harbour Trust.* The Geelong Harbour Trust was reconstituted in 1934 under the provisions of the Melbourne and Geelong Harbour Trusts Act 1934. The Trust is under the control of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. Revenue for the year 1935 was £88,802. Revenue expenditure was £79,059 and capital expenditure £40,450, while loans outstanding at the end of that year amounted to £582,621.

(iii) *Harbour Boards.* The Harbour Boards Act 1927 provides for the constitution of Harbour Boards at Gippsland Lakes, Welshpool, Warrnambool, Port Fairy and Portland, all of which ports were, at the commencement of the operation of this Act, under the

control of the Department of Ports and Harbours of Victoria. Up to September, 1935, the only board to be constituted under this Act was the Warrnambool Harbour Board. The total income of this Board for the year ended 30th September, 1935, was £1,575, and the total expenditure, £1,152. The loans outstanding on 30th September, 1935, amounted to £4,668.

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *Bowen Harbour Board.* The Bowen Harbour Board consists of seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council and the remainder elected by the electors of the town of Bowen and adjacent shires. The district under its jurisdiction comprises the area within the boundaries of the town of Bowen, the shires of Proserpine and Wangaratta, and division I. of the Shire of Ayr. The capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £480, while for the same period the revenue was £14,114 and the expenditure £14,622.

(ii) *Bundaberg Harbour Board.* The Bundaberg Harbour Board consists of nine members, of whom one is appointed by the Governor in Council, four elected by the electors of the city of Bundaberg, and two each by the electors of the shires of Gooburrum and Woongarra.

Revenue for the year 1935 amounted to £9,150 as compared with £8,673 in 1934, while expenditure for corresponding periods totalled £4,826 and £6,124 respectively.

(iii) *Cairns Harbour Board.* The Cairns Harbour Board consists of thirteen members, representing the city of Cairns and six adjoining shires. The wharves, which are all under the control of this Board, consist of 1,900 lineal feet, all reinforced ferro-concrete structures, 1,500 feet of which form an unbroken quay line. Railway facilities are provided on the wharves together with mechanical sugar handling equipment. The total tonnage of outward cargo from the port for 1935 was 121,013 tons, of which sugar comprised approximately 60 per cent. The revenue of the Board, derived from harbour, berthage and miscellaneous dues, etc., for the year 1935, was £51,617, and expenditure £53,378. The capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £113, and the total to the end of 1935 was £440,733.

(iv) *Gladstone Harbour Board.* The Gladstone Harbour Board is composed of seven members, two of whom are appointed by the Governor in Council and five elected by the electors of the town of Gladstone and the shires of Calliope and Miriam Vale.

The capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £7,313 and the total to the end of 1935 amounted to £102,450. The revenue for 1935 was £17,911, and the expenditure £19,141.

(v) *Mackay Harbour Board.* The Mackay Harbour Board consists of nine members elected by the electors of the city of Mackay and the shires of Pioneer, Sarina, Mirani and Nebo. Capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £177,769 and the total expenditure £194,297; receipts were £171,052.

(vi) *Rockhampton Harbour Board.* The Rockhampton Harbour Board consists of eleven members, of whom seven are elected by the electors on the rolls for the city of Rockhampton, and the shires of Mount Morgan, Fitzroy and Livingstone. The remaining four are elected by the councillors of groups of inland shires.

The revenue for the year 1935 was £57,434, and the expenditure £53,765. The capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £8,514, and the total to the end of 1935 was £775,002.

(vii) *Townsville Harbour Board.* The Townsville Harbour Board is composed of nine members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council and the remaining seven are elected by the electors of Townsville and adjacent towns and shires. All harbour works and conveniences for the use of shipping are under the control of the Board. The capital expenditure for the year 1935 was £15,582; the receipts for the year 1935 were £63,176, and the expenditure £68,458.

HARBOUR BOARDS, QUEENSLAND.—FINANCES.

Year ended 31st December—	Revenue.		Expenditure.						Assets.	Liabilities.
	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total.	Interest on Loans.	Redemption of Loans.	Construction and Maintenance.	Other.	Total.			
1935 ..	£ 167,132	£ 385,054	£ 36,386	£ 31,479	£ 306,223	£ 34,399	£ 408,487	£ 1,458,806	£ 1,861,197	

4. *Western Australia.*—(i) *Fremantle Harbour Trust.* (a) *General.* Fremantle Harbour is controlled by a Board of five Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. A description of the works was given in a previous Year Book (*see* No. 12 p. 973). Since that account was written, the inner harbour and entrance channel have been dredged to a depth of 36 feet below the lowest known low water. The berthage accommodation at all the quays has also been deepened to 36 feet.

(b) *Finance.* The following table gives financial data for the year 1934-35 :—

FREMANTLE HARBOUR TRUST.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Expenditure.							
	Revenue. (a)	Working Expenses.	Interest.	Sinking Fund. (a)	Renewals Fund.	Capital Expenditure.	Surplus Revenue. (b)	Total.
1935 ..	£ 434,789	£ 186,294	£ 123,595	£ 14,657	£ 2,000	£ 3,911	£ 102,051	£ 432,508

(a) Including interest from sinking funds, £3,617.

(b) Paid to Consolidated Revenue.

(ii) *Bunbury Harbour Board.* (a) *General.* The Bunbury Harbour Board consists of five members appointed by the Government. The jetty is 4,900 feet long, with berthage accommodation of 2,700 feet on the west side and 3,000 feet on the east side, and is electrically lighted.

(b) *Finances.* Details for the year 1934-35 are given hereunder. Surplus revenue is paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet interest and sinking fund :—

BUNBURY HARBOUR BOARD.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—				Capital Account.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1935 ..	..	..	..	£ 527,822	£ 20,155	£ (a) 37,354

(a) Includes Interest on Capital Account £24,765, only £8,400 of which was contributed from the earnings of the Board.

5. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Marine Board of Hobart.* (a) *General.* The Marine Board of Hobart consists of nine wardens elected by the ship-owners of the Port of Hobart and the importers and exporters of goods into or from any port within the jurisdiction of the Board.

(b) *Finances.* The following table gives details for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—
MARINE BOARD OF HOBART.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—	Capital Debt.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Taxes, Dues, etc.	Total.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Works, Services, etc.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1935	52,141	43,589	46,403	3,723	24,174	27,897

(ii) *Marine Board of Launceston.* (a) *General.* The Marine Board of Launceston consists of five wardens, three elected by the ratepayers of the city of Launceston and two by ratepayers of the municipalities within the Tamar District.

(b) *Finances.* The following table gives details for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—
MARINE BOARD OF LAUNCESTON.—FINANCES.

Year ended 30th June—				Total Capital Debt.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
				£	£	£
1935 .. ..	..	..	..	300,307	54,382	53,327

(iii) *Marine Board of Burnie.* The length of the breakwater is 1,250 feet, with a depth up to 42 feet at low water, and a wharf alongside, 630 feet in length by 91 feet wide, with a depth at low water from 24 to 40 feet. There are two other timber wharves 600 feet and 400 feet long respectively. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1935, were £19,867, and the expenditure £20,065, including £14,029 interest on loans, etc.

§ 7. Fire Brigades.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *General.* Under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909-1927, a Board of Fire Commissioners consisting of eight members operates, and 120 fire districts have been constituted. The cost of maintenance of fire brigades is borne in proportions of quarter, quarter, and half by the Government, the municipalities, and the insurance companies concerned, but the expenditure must be so regulated that the proportion payable by the councils in a fire district shall not exceed the amount obtainable from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable land in the fire district: provided that the Board, with the consent of the Minister, and at the special request of the councils of the municipalities or shires constituting or forming part of a fire district or a majority in number of such councils may, as to that district, exceed the limit above provided.

(ii) *Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.* At the 31st December, 1935, the Board had under its control 18 fire stations in the Sydney fire district and 146 fire stations in the country fire districts. The Sydney fire district includes the City of Sydney and suburbs, comprising a total area of 255 square miles. The revenue for the year 1935 was £372,164, made up as follows:—From the Government, £63,020; municipalities and shires, £93,020; fire insurance companies and firms, £186,040; and from other sources, £7,384. The disbursements for the year were £390,843.

2. *Victoria.* (i) *General.* The Fire Brigades Act of 1928 provides for a Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and a Country Fire Brigades Board, each consisting of nine members, with local committees in country districts. The income of each board is derived in equal proportions from the Treasury, the municipalities and insurance companies.

(ii) *Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board.* On the 30th June, 1935, the Board had under its control 43 stations. The total receipts for the year 1934-35 were £105,482, comprising contributions £150,003, receipts for services £23,352, and interest and sundries £15,167. The expenditure was £191,050, made up as follows:—Salaries (permanent staff) £103,442, interest and repayments of principal £17,478, and other expenditure £70,730. There was no loan expenditure during the year—the loan indebtedness at the end of the year being £196,565.

(iii) *Country Fire Brigades Board.* At 30th June, 1935, there were 120 municipal councils and 106 insurance companies included in the operations of the Act. The brigades are composed chiefly of volunteers, but in the large centres a few permanent station-keepers and partially-paid firemen are employed. Complete fire alarm systems are installed in 30 of the larger provincial cities and townships. There were 146 registered brigades at the end of June, 1935. For the year 1934-35 the revenue was £28,918 and the expenditure £29,054. The loan expenditure for the year amounted to £3,197, and at the close of the year the loan indebtedness was £41,669.

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *General.* The Act of 1920 made provision for the retention of existing fire districts, and for the constitution of new districts. For each district there must be a Fire Brigades Board consisting of seven members, and the cost of maintenance of each brigade is proportioned as follows:—The Treasurer two-sevenths, insurance companies three-sevenths, and local authorities two-sevenths. All volunteer fire brigades in a district must be registered.

(ii) *Fire Brigades Boards.* At the 30th June, 1935, there were fire brigades in 31 towns. The total revenue for the year 1934-35 was £78,123, received mainly from the following sources:—Government £18,861, local authorities, £18,970, insurance companies £28,571, and loans (Government and other), £10,021. The total expenditure for the year was £81,586, the chief items being salaries and wages £49,329, buildings, repairs, etc., £6,653, plant, stores, etc., £9,708, and interest and redemption of loans, £7,454.

4. *South Australia.*—(i) *General.* The Fire Brigades Act of 1913 and amendments provide for a Board of five members, and the expenses and maintenance of brigades are defrayed as to two-ninths by the Treasury, five-ninths by insurance companies, and two-ninths by the municipalities concerned. The contribution of the Treasury, however, is limited to £10,000 and if two-ninths of the expenses and maintenance exceeds this amount, five-sevenths of the excess is contributed by the insurance companies and two-sevenths by the municipalities.

(ii) *Fire Brigades Board.* At the end of 1935 there were altogether 26 fire brigade stations. The total revenue for the year 1935 was £39,418.

5. *Western Australia.*—(i) *General.* Under the 1916 Act every municipal or road board district is constituted a fire district under the control of the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board. The income of the Board is derived as to two-eighths from Government, three-eighths from municipalities, and three-eighths from insurance companies.

(ii) *Western Australian Fire Brigades Board.* The whole of the brigades throughout the State are now controlled by the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board, and number 40. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th September, 1935, were £52,938 and £53,949 respectively. The estimated value of land and buildings was £73,952 and of plant £32,548.

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *General.* The municipal council of any municipality may, under the Act of 1920, petition the Governor to proclaim the municipality or any portion of it to be a fire district, each district to have a Board of five members. The expenses of each Board are borne in equal proportions by contributions from the Treasurer, the municipality concerned, and insurance companies insuring property within the district.

(ii) *Hobart Fire Brigade Board.* The revenue of the Board for the year 1935 amounted to £5,733.

CHAPTER V. LAND TENURE AND SETTLEMENT.

§ 1. Introduction.

1. **General.**—A comprehensive description of the land tenure systems of the several States was given in Official Year Book No. 4 (pp. 235 to 333), while later alterations were referred to in subsequent issues. In this chapter a summary is given of the principal features of existing land legislation. In previous issues an account of the various tenures under which Crown lands may be taken up was given. (*See* Year Book No. 22, pp. 133-195; also par. 2 hereunder for a conspectus of legislation at present in force.) Special sections are devoted to closer settlement, the settlement of returned soldiers on the land and advances to settlers. Particulars as to the areas of land alienated in each State and similar matter are also included.

2. **State Land Legislation.**—The legislation in force relating to Crown lands, Closer Settlement, Returned Soldiers' Settlement and other matters dealt with in this chapter is summarized in the following conspectus:—

STATE LAND LEGISLATION.

New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
CROWN LANDS ACTS.		
Crown Lands Act 1913-1935; Western Lands Act 1901-1934; Prickly Pear Act 1924-1934.	Land Acts 1928-1935.	Land Acts 1910-1934: Upper Burnett and Callide Land Settlement Act 1923-1932; Prickly Pear Land Acts 1923- 1934; Sugar Workers' Sele- ctions Acts 1923-1932

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACTS.

Closer Settlement Act 1904-1935; Closer Settlement and Re- turned Soldiers' Settlement (Amendment) Act 1927-1935.	Closer Settlement Acts 1928- 1934.	Closer Settlement Acts 1906- 1934.
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MINING ACTS.

Mining Act 1906-1935: Mining Leases (Validation) Act 1924.	Mines Act 1928: Mines (Petro- leum) Act 1935.	Mining Acts 1898-1930: Mining for Coal and Mineral Oil Act 1912: Petroleum Acts 1923- 1929: Miners' Homestead Leases Act 1913-1930: Coal Mining Act 1925-1930.
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SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACTS.

Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act 1916-1935.	Closer Settlement Acts 1928- 1934.	Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act 1917-1932.
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ADVANCES TO SETTLERS ACTS.

Government Savings Bank Act 1916-1935: Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act 1916-1935: Rural Bank Agency Act 1924	State Savings Bank Acts 1915- 1935: Farmers' Products Ad- vances Acts 1919-1922: Closer Settlement Act 1922-1935: Fruit and Vegetable Act 1928: Cultivation Advances Acts 1931-1934: Farmers Advances Act 1935.	State Advances Acts 1916-1934: Co-operative Agricultural Pro- duction and Advances to Farmers Acts 1917-1919: Agri- cultural Bank Acts 1923-1934: Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Act 1935: Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts 1930-1932.
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STATE LAND LEGISLATION—*continued.*

South Australia.

Western Australia.

Tasmania.

CROWN LANDS ACTS.

Crown Lands Act 1929-1935 :
Pastoral Act 1904-1935.

Land Act 1933-1934.

Crown Lands Act 1935.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACTS.

Crown Lands Act 1929-1935.

Closer Settlement Act 1927.

Closer Settlement Act 1929.

MINING ACTS.

Mining Act 1930-1931.

Mining Act 1904-1933 : Sluicing
and Dredging for Gold Act 1899.Mining Act 1917-1929 : Aid to
Mining Act 1924.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACTS.

Discharged Soldiers' Settlement
Act 1917-1935.Discharged Soldiers' Settlement
Act 1918.

Closer Settlement Act 1929.

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES SETTLEMENT ACTS.

Agricultural Graduates Act 1922.

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ADVANCES TO SETTLERS ACTS.

Irrigation Act 1930-1933 : Dis-
charged Soldiers' Settlement
Act 1917-1935 : State Bank
Act 1925-1935 : Advances to
Settlers Act 1930 : Agri-
cultural Graduates Act 1922 :
Loans for Fencing and Water
Piping Act 1930-1935.

Agricultural Bank Act 1934

State Advances Act 1930 : Un-
employed (Assistance to
Primary Producers) Relief
Act 1930-1934.

3. Northern Territory Land Legislation. In the Northern Territory of Australia the legislation relating to Crown lands is embodied in the Crown Lands Ordinance 1931-1935; that relating to mining in the Northern Territory Mining Act 1903, the Gold Dredging Act 1899, the Tin Dredging Ordinance 1901-1923, the Mineral Oil and Coal Ordinance 1922-1923, and the Encouragement of Mining Ordinance 1913-1926; and that relating to advances to settlers in the Encouragement of Primary Production Ordinance 1931-1934.

4. Federal Capital Territory Land Legislation.—In the Federal Capital Territory the Ordinances relating to Crown lands are the Leases Ordinance 1918-1933, the Public Parks Ordinance 1926, the City Area Leases Ordinance 1924-1935, the Church Lands Leases Ordinance 1924-1932, and the Leases (Special Purposes) Ordinance 1925-1932.

5. *Administration and Classification of Crown Lands.*—In each of the States there is a Lands Department under the direction of a responsible Cabinet Minister who is charged, in connection with the administration of the Acts relating to the allocation, occupation and management of Crown lands. The administrative functions of most of the Lands Departments are in some extent superseded by the creation of the States into what are usually termed Land Districts, in each of which there is a Lands Office, under the management of a Lands officer, who deals with applications for selections and other matters generally appertaining to the administration of the Acts within the particular district. In some of the States there is also a local Land Board or a Commissioner for each district or group of districts. In the Northern Territory the Land Board, under the control of the Minister for the Interior, is charged with the general administration of the Lands Ordinance and of Crown lands in the Northern Territory. In the Federal Capital Territory the administration of the Lands Ordinance is in the hands of the Department of the Interior.

Crown lands are generally classified according to their situation, the suitability of the soil for particular purposes, and the prevailing climatic and other conditions. The modes of tenure under the Acts, therefore, as well as the amount of purchase money or rent, and the conditions as to improvements and residence, vary considerably. The administration of special Acts relating to Crown lands is in some cases in the hands of a Board under the general supervision of the Minister.

In each of the States and in the Northern Territory there is also a Mines Department which is empowered under the several Acts relating to mining to grant leases and licences of Crown lands for mining and allied purposes.

6. *Classification of Tenures.*—The tabular statement which follows shows the several tenures under which Crown lands may be acquired or occupied in each State. In the Northern Territory, leases (excepting pastoral and "miscellaneous") are granted in perpetuity, pastoral and "miscellaneous" leases being restricted to periods of not more than 42 and 21 years respectively. The Lands Ordinance provides also for the grant in fee simple of town land, agricultural lands, garden lands and tropical lands, and for the issue of grazing, occupation and "miscellaneous" licences. The mining leases and holdings are, generally speaking, similar to those of the States. In the Federal Capital Territory leases only are issued.

STATE CROWN LANDS—TENURES.

New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.
FREE GRANTS AND RESERVATIONS.		
Free Grants: Reservations.	Free Grants: Reservations.	Free Grants: Reservations.

UNCONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF FREEHOLD.

Auction Sales: After-auction Purchases: Special Purchases: Improvement Purchases.	Auction Sales.
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CONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF FREEHOLD.

Residential Conditional Purchases: Non-residential Conditional Purchases: Additional Conditional Purchases: Conversions of various Leasehold Tenures into Conditional Purchases: Purchases of Town Houses, Suburban Holdings, Returned Soldiers' Special Holdings, Residential Leases, Week-end Leases.	Residential Selection Purchase Leases: Non-residential Selection Purchase Leases: Licences of Auriferous worked-out Lands: Conditional Purchase Leases of Swamp or Reclaimed Lands: Selection Purchase Leases of Marine Lands: Murray River Settlements: Special Settlement Areas: Conversions into Selection Purchase Leases.
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STATE CROWN LANDS—TENURES—*continued.*

New South Wales.

Victoria.

Queensland.

LEASES AND LICENCES UNDER LAND ACTS.

Conditional Leases : Conditional Purchase Leases : Special Conditional Purchase Leases : Homestead Selections : Homestead Farms : Settlement Leases : Special Leases : Annual Leases : Scrub Leases : Snow Leases : Inferior Lands Leases : Crown Leases : Improvement Leases and Leases under Improvement Conditions : Occupation Licences : Leases of Town Lands : Suburban Holdings : Weekend Leases : Residential Leases : Leases in Irrigation Areas : Western Lands Leases : Forest Leases : Forest Permits.	Perpetual Leases : Auriferous Lands Licences : Leases of Swamp or Reclaimed Lands : Perpetual Leases of Swamp or Reclaimed Lands : Grazing Licences : Perpetual Leases (Mallee) : Miscellaneous Leases and Licences : Bee Farm Licences : Bee Range Area Licences : Eucalyptus Oil Licences : Forest Leases : Forest Licences : Forest Townships : Land (Residence Areas).	Perpetual Lease Selections : Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Selections : Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Development Selections : Pastoral Leases : Preferential Pastoral Leases : Stud Holdings : Prickly Pear Leases : Occupation Licences : Special Leases : Grazing Selections : Development Grazing Selections : Prickly Pear Development Grazing Selections : Auction Perpetual Leases : Pastoral Development Leases : Forest Grazing Leases.
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CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Sales by Auction and Tender : After-auction Sales and Tenders : Settlement Purchases.	Sales of Land : Conditional Purchase Leases : Conditional Purchase Leases in Mountainous Areas.	Perpetual Lease Selections : Settlement Farm Leases : Perpetual Town, Suburban and Country Leases.
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LEASES AND LICENCES UNDER MINING ACTS.

Holdings under Miners' Rights : Gold Mining Leases : Mineral Leases : Coal and Oil Mining Leases : Business Licences : Residence Areas.	Holdings under Miners' Rights : Gold Mining Leases : Mineral Leases : Business Areas : Residence Areas.	Holdings under Miners' Rights : Permits to Prospect for Petroleum : Petroleum Leases : Licences to Prospect for Coal and Mineral Oil : Gold Mining Leases : Mineral Leases : Coal Mining Leases : Business Areas : Residence Areas : Miners' Homestead Leases and Miners' Homestead Perpetual Leases.
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SETTLEMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers' Group Purchases : Returned Soldiers' Special Holding Leases : Returned Soldiers' Special Holding Purchases : also Purchases and Leases under Crown Lands Act of lands set apart for application by discharged soldiers exclusively.	(Same Tenures as under the Land and Closer Settlement Acts.)	Perpetual Lease Selections : Perpetual Town and Suburban Leases.
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STATE CROWN LANDS—TENURES—*continued.*

South Australia.

Western Australia.

Tasmania.

FREE GRANTS AND RESERVATIONS.

Free Grants: Reservations.

Free Grants: Reservations.

Free Grants: Reservations.

UNCONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF FREEHOLD.

Auction Sales: By Private Auction Sales.
Contract (Land passed at Auction).

Auction Sales: After-auction
Sales: Sales of Land in Mining
Towns.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASES OF FREEHOLD.

Agreements to Purchase: Special
Agreements to Purchase
(40 years' term): Homestead
Blocks

Conditional Purchases with Resi-
dence: Conditional Purchases
without Residence: Conditional
Purchases by Direct Payment:
Conditional Purchases of Land
for Vineyards, etc.: Con-
ditional Purchases by Pastoral
Lessees: Conditional Pur-
chases of Grazing Lands:
Homestead Farms: Working-
men's Blocks: Special Settle-
ment Leases.

Selections for Purchase: Addi-
tional selections for Purchase:
Homestead Areas: Selections
of Homestead Areas: Special
Contract: After-auction Sales:
Special Settlement Areas.

LEASES AND LICENCES UNDER LAND ACTS.

Perpetual Leases: Special Per-
petual Leases (Free Period):
Perpetual Leases of Homestead
Blocks: Miscellaneous Leases:
Licences: Pastoral Leases:
Irrigation Blocks: Town
Allotments in Irrigation Areas:
Forest Leases

Pastoral Leases: Special Leases:
Leases of Town and Suburban
Lands: Cropping Leases.

Grazing Leases: Pastoral Leases:
Leases of Land covered with
Button Grass, etc.: Leases of
Mountainous Land: Miscel-
laneous Leases: Temporary
Licences: Occupation Licen-
ces: Residence Licences:
Business Licences: Forest
Leases, Licences and Permits

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Sales by Auction: Agreements
to Purchase: Perpetual
Leases: Miscellaneous Leases.

Conditional Purchases: Town
and Suburban Areas.

Leases: Right of Purchase
Special Sales.

LEASES AND LICENCES UNDER MINING ACTS.

Holdings under Miners' Rights:
Search Licences: Occupation
Licences: Gold Leases:
Mineral Leases: Business
Areas: Residence Areas:
Miscellaneous Leases (Salt
and Gypsum).

Holdings under Miners' Rights:
Gold Mining Leases: Mineral
Leases: Business Areas:
Residence Areas: Miners'
Homestead Leases.

Holdings under Miners' Rights:
Prospectors' Licences: Gold
Mining Leases: Mineral
Leases.

SETTLEMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Perpetual Leases: Pastoral
Leases: Agreements to Pur-
chase: Miscellaneous Leases.

Ordinary Tenure: Special Tenure.

Free Grants: Ordinary Tenure:
Special Tenure.

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES SETTLEMENT.

Agreements to Purchase.

§ 2. Free Grants and Reservations.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *Free Grants.* Crown lands may, by notification in the *Gazette*, be dedicated for public purposes and be granted therefor in fee-simple. Such lands may be placed under the care and management of trustees, not less than three in number, appointed by the Minister.

(ii) *Reservations.* Temporary reservations of Crown lands from sale or lease may be made by the Minister.

(iii) *Areas Granted and Reserved.* During the year 1934-35 the total area for which free grants were prepared was 2,002 acres, including grants of 1,352 acres of land resumed under the 10th clause of the Public Roads Act 1922. During the same period 14,321 acres were set apart for permanent reservation, the number of separate dedications being 78.

On the 30th June, 1935, the total area reserved, including temporary reserves, was 16,460,036 acres, of which 5,296,668 acres were for travelling stock, 3,295,191 acres pending classification and survey, 2,113,653 acres for forest reserves, 914,576 acres for water and camping, 1,254,739 acres for mining, and the remainder for temporary commons, railways, recreation reserves and parks, reserves for aborigines, and miscellaneous purposes. A large proportion of the total area reserved is occupied under annual, special, scrub or forestry leases or on occupation licences or permissive occupancy, and is included under the appropriate leasehold tenures described in the following sections.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *Free Grants.* The Governor may grant, convey or otherwise dispose of Crown lands for public purposes.

(ii) *Reservations.* The Governor may temporarily or permanently reserve from sale, lease or licence any Crown lands required for public purposes, and may except any area of Crown lands from occupation for mining purposes under any miner's right.

(iii) *Areas Granted and Reserved.* During the year 1934, 49 acres were granted without purchase, and reservations of both a permanent and temporary nature, comprising a net area of 35,279 acres, were made. At the end of 1934, the total area reserved was 8,040,879 acres, consisting of roads, 1,794,218 acres; water reserves, 310,096 acres; agricultural colleges, etc., 88,650 acres; permanent forests and timber reserves under Forests Acts, 3,977,439 acres and 735,889 acres respectively; forests and timber reserves under Land Acts, 329,971 acres; reserves in the Mallee, 410,000 acres; and other reserves, 394,616 acres.

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *Free Grants.* The Governor may grant in trust any Crown land which is or may be required for public purposes. Under the Irrigation Act, land to be used for the purpose of any undertaking under that Act may be vested in fee-simple in the Irrigation Commission.

(ii) *Reservations.* The Governor may reserve from sale or lease, either temporarily or permanently, any Crown land which is or may be required for public purposes. Reserved lands may be placed under the control of trustees who are empowered to lease the same for not more than 21 years with the approval of the Minister.

Under the State Forests and National Parks Act, the Governor may permanently reserve any Crown lands and declare them to be a State Forest or a National Park.

(iii) *Areas Granted and Reserved.* During the year 1934 the area granted in fee-simple without payment was 1,777 acres, the area set apart as reserves 793,191 acres, and reserves cancelled 789,462 acres. The total area reserved including roads at the end of 1934 was 21,083,941 acres, made up as follows:—timber reserves, 3,484,451 acres; State forests and national parks, 2,616,506 acres; for use of aborigines, 6,101,672 acres; streets, surveyed roads and surveyed stock routes, 2,990,847 acres; and general, 5,980,465 acres.

4. *South Australia.*—(i) *Free Grants.* The Governor may dedicate Crown lands for any public purpose and grant the fee-simple of such lands, with the exception of foreshores and land for quays, wharves or landing-places, which are inalienable in fee-simple from the Crown.

(ii) *Reservations.* The Governor may reserve Crown lands for the use and benefit of aborigines, military defence, forest reserves, railway stations, park lands or any other purpose that he may think fit.

(iii) *Areas Granted and Reserved.* During the year 1934-35 free grants were issued for a total area of 55 acres. During the same year reserves comprising 14,933 acres were proclaimed. At the 30th June, 1935, the total area of surveyed roads, railways and other reserves was 16,469,462 acres, including 14,016,000 acres in the north-west of the State set apart as an aboriginal reserve in 1921.

5. *Western Australia.*—(i) *Free Grants.* The Governor may dispose of, in such manner as for the public interest may seem best, any lands vested in the Crown for public purposes, and may grant the fee-simple of any reserve to secure the use thereof for the purpose for which such reserve was made.

(ii) *Reservations.* The Governor may reserve any lands vested in the Crown for public purposes. Areas not immediately required may be leased from year to year. Reserves may be placed under the control of a local authority or trustees, with power to lease them for a period not exceeding 21 years, or may be leased for 99 years. Temporary reserves may also be proclaimed.

(iii) *Areas Granted or Reserved.* During the year ended 30th June, 1935, a few small areas of land were granted in fee-simple, and approximately 108,600 acres were reserved for various purposes. At the 30th June, 1935, the total area reserved was 40,619,520 acres, comprising State forests, 3,007,012 acres, timber reserves, 1,452,482 acres, and other reserves, 36,160,026 acres.

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Free Grants.* No mention is made in the Crown Lands Act respecting free grants of land, and it is expressly stated that no lands may be disposed of as sites for religious purposes except by way of sale under the Act. Under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act of 1916, returned soldiers who applied prior to 31st March, 1922, were eligible to receive free grants of Crown land not exceeding £100 each in value, but these grants were conditional on the land being adequately improved.

(ii) *Reservations.* The Governor in Council may except from sale or lease, and reserve to His Majesty any Crown land for public purposes, and vest for such term as he thinks fit any land so reserved in any person or corporate body. Any breach or non-fulfilment of the conditions upon which such land is reserved renders it liable to forfeiture. A school allotment, not exceeding 5 acres in area, may also be reserved.

(iii) *Areas Granted or Reserved.* During the year ended 31st December, 1934, the area granted free was 1,567 acres, all of which was granted to soldiers under the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act, while during the same year, free leases were issued to 2 local bodies for municipal and marine board purposes, and 544 acres were reserved. The total area reserved at the end of 1934 was 1,821,235 acres, exclusive of 18,100 acres of land occupied by Commonwealth and State Departments.

7. *Northern Territory of Australia.*—(i) *Reservations.* The Governor-General may resume for public purposes any Crown lands not subject to any right of or contract for purchase, and may reserve, for the purpose for which they are resumed, the whole or any portion of the land so resumed.

(ii) *Areas Reserved.* The total area of reserves at the 30th June, 1935, was 70,109 square miles, comprising aboriginal native, 67,244 square miles; mission station, 1,225 square miles; and other reserves, 1,730 square miles.

§ 3. Unconditional Purchases of Freehold.

1. *New South Wales.*—(i) *Auction Purchases.* Crown lands, not exceeding in the aggregate 200,000 acres in any one year, may be sold by public auction in areas not exceeding half-an-acre for town lands, 20 acres for suburban lands, and 640 acres for country lands, at the minimum upset price of £8, £2 10s., and 15s. per acre respectively.

At least 10 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within three months, or the Minister may allow the payment of such balance to be deferred for a period not exceeding 10 years, 5 per cent. interest being charged. Town blocks in irrigation areas may also be sold by auction.

(ii) *After-auction Purchases.* In certain cases, land offered at auction and not sold may be purchased at the upset price. A deposit in accordance with the terms and conditions under which the land was previously offered must be lodged, and if the application be approved by the Minister, the balance of purchase money is payable as required by the specified terms and conditions.

(iii) *Special Purchases.* Under certain circumstances, land may be sold in fee-simple, the purchaser paying the cost of survey and of reports thereon, in addition to the purchase-money. The minimum upset price per acre is the same as in the case of land sold by auction. Areas not exceeding 5 acres in extent may be sold to recognized religious bodies and public authorities at prices determined by the local land board.

(iv) *Improvement Purchases.* The owner of improvements in land in authorized occupation by residence under any Mining or Western Lands Act of land within a gold-field or mineral field may purchase such land without competition at a price determined by the local Land Board, but at not less than £8 per acre for town lands or £2 10s. per acre for other lands. The area must not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ acre within a town or village, or 2 acres elsewhere, and no person may purchase more than one such area within 3 miles of a similar prior purchase by him.

(v) *Areas Sold.* During the year ended 30th June, 1935, the total area sold was 3,798 acres, of which 125 acres were sold by auction and 101 acres as after-auction purchases, while 11 acres were sold as improvement purchases and 3,561 acres as special purchases including unnecessary alienated roads, 3,171 acres. The amount realized for the sale of the whole area was £27,814.

2. *Victoria.*—(i) *General.* Lands specially classed for sale by auction may be sold by auction in fee-simple, not exceeding 100,000 acres in any one year, at an upset price not less than £1 per acre. The purchaser must pay the survey fee at the time of the sale, together with a deposit of 12½ per cent. of the whole price; the residue is payable in equal half-yearly instalments with interest. Any unsold land in a city, town or borough, areas specially classed for sale, isolated pieces of land not exceeding 50 acres in area, and sites for churches or charitable purposes, if not more than 3 acres in extent, may be sold by auction on the same terms. Swamp or reclaimed lands may also be sold by auction, subject to the condition that the owner keeps open all drains, etc., thereon.

(ii) *Areas sold at Auction and by Special Sales.* During the year 1934, a total of 1,021 acres was disposed of under this tenure, 1,432 acres being country lands, while 489 acres of town and suburban lands were sold by auction.

3. *Queensland.*—(i) *General.* From 1917 to 1929 the law precluded land being made available for any class of selection which gave the selector the right to acquire the freehold title. Amending legislation giving power to make land available under freehold tenures was passed in 1929 but this provision was repealed by the Act of 1932.

(ii) *Sales by Auction.* Consequent upon an amendment made by the Act of 1932, Crown land cannot now be offered for sale by auction on a freehold basis.

(iii) *Areas Sold, etc.* During the year 1934, 39 unconditional selections comprising 9,826 acres were made freehold.

4. *South Australia.*—(i) *Sales by Auction.* The following lands may be sold by auction for cash :—(a) special blocks; (b) Crown lands which have been offered for lease and not taken up within 2 years; (c) town lands; and (d) suburban lands, which the Governor excepts from the operations of the Land Board. A purchaser must pay 20 per cent. of the purchase money in cash, and the balance within one month or within such

extended time as the Commission or the Crown Lands may allow. Town lands may be sold subject to the condition that they cannot be transferred or mortgaged within 5 years without the consent of the Commissioner.

(ii) *Areas Sold, etc.* During the year ended 30th June, 1935, the area of town lands and special blocks sold by auction and by private contract, 10,230 acres were sold at 1000 prices, and the purchase of 11,244 acres on credit were completed, making a total of 41,729 acres.

5. *Western Australia.*—(i) *Sales by Auction.* Town, suburban and village lands must be sold by auction after being surveyed into lots and notified in the *Gazette*. Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid in cash, together with the value of any improvements, and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Suburban land must be fenced within 2 years, and no Crown grant may be issued until the land is fenced.

(ii) *Areas Sold.* During the year ended 30th June, 1935, the area of town and suburban allotments sold by auction was 994 acres in 259 allotments.

6. *Tasmania.*—(i) *Sales by Auction.* Town lands may be sold by auction for cash or on credit. No town land, the price of which is less than £15, may be sold on credit.

(ii) *After-auction Sales.* Town lands, not within 5 miles of any city, which, after having been offered at auction, have not been sold, may be sold at the upset prices by private contract.

(iii) *Sales of Land in Mining Towns.* Any person being the holder of a residence licence or business licence who shall be in lawful occupation of any residence area or business area, and who shall be the owner of buildings and permanent improvements upon such land of a value equal to or greater than the upset price of such area, shall be entitled to purchase such area at the upset price at any time prior to the day on which such area is to be offered for sale as advertised. The upset price for such area shall not be less than £10, exclusive of the value of improvements, cost of survey, and of grant deed. The area which may be so purchased may, with the consent of the Commissioner, exceed one-quarter of an acre, but shall not in any case exceed one-half of an acre.

(iv) *Areas Sold.* During the year 1934 allotments comprising 2 acres were sold in mining towns, the amount realized being £95.

§ 4. Conditional Purchases of Freehold.

1. *General.* The various methods of acquiring Crown lands by conditional purchase in the several States are given in some detail in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 141-9).

2. *New South Wales.*—At the 30th June, 1935, the total number of conditional purchases in existence was 3000, covering an area of 10, 00, 118 acres. The following table gives particulars of conditional purchases, exclusive of residential conditional purchases and special area conditional purchases, for the year ended 30th June, 1935, together with the total area for which deeds had been issued:—

CONDITIONAL PURCHASES, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year ended 30th June—	Applications Received. (a)		Applications Confirmed. (a)		Areas for which Deeds have been Issued.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	During the Year.	To end of Year.
1935	161	Acres, 29,334	114	Acres, 8,862	Acres, 546,666	Acres, 25,658,174

(a) Exclusive of 512 conversions from other tenures comprising 111,352 acres.

3. *Victoria.*—Exclusive of selection in the Mallee country, the total area purchased conditionally in 1934 was 38,706 acres, comprising 38,192 acres with residence and 514 acres without residence. The number of selectors was 209. The total area of Mallee country purchased conditionally in the same year was 30,020 acres, all with residence, the number of selectors being 33.

In addition the final payments were made during the year on conditional purchases comprising 98,388 acres in country other than Mallee and 19,753 acres of Mallee lands.

4. *Queensland.*—(i) *General.* From 1917 until the passing of The Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1929 the law prohibited land being made available for selection with the right to acquire the freehold title. The 1929 measure, however, amended the law in this respect but a further amendment which took effect on the 1st December, 1932, precludes land being made available under any freehold tenure.

(ii) *Lands Acquired.* During the year 1934 the only new selections acquired were agricultural farms to the number of 4 comprising an area of 1,507 acres. The following selections were made freehold during the year :—Agricultural farms 134,984 acres and prickly-pea selections 33,661 acres.

5. *South Australia.*—The land allotted under agreements to purchase during the year 1934-35 was 21,723 acres, comprising Eyre's Peninsula Railway Lands 7,803 acres, Murray Railway Lands 983 acres, surplus lands 8,594 acres, and other Crown lands 4,343 acres.

6. *Western Australia.*—During the year ended the 30th June, 1935, the number of holdings conditionally alienated was 422, the total area involved being 309,405 acres, comprising conditional purchases by deferred payments with residence and without residence of 227,334 and 73,661 acres respectively, conditional purchases by direct payments (without residence) 135 acres, and free homestead farms 8,275 acres. Under the heading "Federal purchases (with residence)" are included conditional purchases of grazing lands.

In addition, Crown grants were issued during the year for the following selections, the prescribed conditions having been complied with :—Free homestead farms 8,775 acres and conditional purchases 420,831 acres.

7. *Tasmania.*—During the year 1934, conditional purchases of 29,434 acres were completed. The total area sold conditionally was 15,858 acres, comprising selections for purchase 15,213 acres, auction sales on credit 3 acres, and town and suburban allotments 642 acres (including 2 acres sold under special tenure in mining towns). The numbers of applications received and confirmed during the year were 462 and 220 respectively.

§ 5. Leases and Licences under Land Acts.

1. *General.*—Information regarding the methods of obtaining leases and licences of Crown lands in the several States and Territories is given in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 22, pp. 149-163).

2. *New South Wales.*—On the 30th June, 1935, the area of leases and licences under the control of the Department of Lands, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and the Western Lands Commission, comprised 116,320,919 acres of Crown lands, compared with 109,062,447 acres at the close of the previous year.

The following table shows the areas which were granted under lease or licence during the year 1934-35, and those held under various descriptions of leases and licences at the end of that year :—

AREAS TAKEN UP AND OCCUPIED UNDER LEASE OR LICENCE.—NEW
SOUTH WALES, 1934-35.(a)

Particulars.	Area taken up during the year.	Area occupied at end of the year
<i>Areas taken up under Crown Lands Act.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Outgoing pastoral leases .. .. .	..	37,519
Occupation licences—ordinary .. .. .	..	1,046,849
preferential .. .. .	..	384,241
Conditional leases	22,563	11,887,515
Conditional purchase leases	345	169,131
Settlement leases	518	2,894,376
Improvement leases	3,445	267,275
Annual leases	30,679	650,568
Scrub leases .. .. .	..	128,372
Snow leases	34,140	398,936
Special leases	139,756	887,082
Inferior land leases .. .. .	..	40,300
Residential leases (on gold and mineral fields)	139	7,631
Church and school lands .. .. .	..	11
Permissive occupancies	148,405	1,161,045
Prickly-pear leases	8,672	116,151
Crown leases	194,015	6,097,560
Homestead farms	30,461	4,206,952
Homestead selections and grants	21,381	1,584,349
Suburban holdings	969	49,354
Week-end leases	21	208
Leases of town lands	1	71
Returned soldiers' special holdings .. .. .	..	15,743
Irrigation areas	20,862	358,702
<i>Areas taken up under Western Lands Act.</i>		
Leases	1,790,912	77,012,686
Permissive occupancies	4,000	317,992
Total	2,456,684	110,320,619

(a) Exclusive of mining leases and forest leases and occupation permits.

3. *Victoria.* During 1934 Crown lands taken up under lease and licence comprised 334 acres of auriferous lands (licences), together with numerous grazing licences of a temporary nature. The area of Crown lands occupied under leases and licences in 1934 was 5,803,011 acres (an increase of 207,257 acres compared with the previous year), comprising grazing licences (exclusive of Mallee) 3,194,134 acres, Mallee lands 2,171,001 acres, auriferous lands (licences) 29,507 acres, swamp lands (leases) 2,053 acres, perpetual leases (other than Mallee) 4,077 acres, and perpetual leases (Mallee under Land Act 1928, 82,539 acres).

4. *Queensland.*—The total area taken up under lease or licence during the year 1934 was 1,204,431 acres, made up as follows:—Pastoral leases 6,337,300 acres; occupation licences 2,700,000 acres; grazing farms (all classes), 1,219,532 acres; grazing homesteads (all classes), 1,300,000 acres; perpetual lease selections 41,030 acres; perpetual lease prickly-pear selections 25,530 acres; agricultural farms 1,507 acres; perpetual lease prickly-pear development selections 174,577 acres; auction perpetual leases—town 143 acres, suburban 101 acres, and country 1,025 acres; special leases 50,646 acres; and leases of reserves 266,254 acres.

The gross area held at the end of the year 1934 under pastoral tenure was 382,234 square miles.

The total areas occupied under lease or licence will be found in a table at the end of this chapter.

5. **South Australia.**—The total area leased during 1934-35 under the different forms of lease tenure was 3,698,761 acres, made up as follows:—Perpetual leases—irrigation and reclaimed lands 336 acres, village settlement lands 23 acres, and other Crown lands 76,945 acres; pastoral leases 3,192,320 acres; and miscellaneous leases—grazing and cultivation 399,880 acres, forest lands 19,864 acres and other 9,393 acres.

The total areas held under lease are given in the table at the end of this chapter.

6. **Western Australia.**—The number of leases issued by the Lands Department during the year ended 30th June, 1935, was 1,442 and the total area of leases issued 5,326,431 acres, comprising pastoral leases 5,083,905 acres, special leases (including leases under Section 116 of Land Act 1933 for grazing purposes) 226,334 acres, leases of reserves 15,426 acres, and residential leases 766 acres.

The total areas leased are given in the table at the end of this chapter.

7. **Tasmania.**—The area of pastoral leases issued during the year 1934 was 248,534 acres.

The total areas leased are given in the table at the end of this chapter.

8. **Northern Territory.**—The total area held under lease, licence and permit at the 30th June, 1935, was 217,547 square miles, comprising pastoral leases 190,186 square miles, pastoral permits 1,429 square miles, grazing licences 25,411 square miles, agricultural leases 124 square miles, and miscellaneous leases, including water leases, 397 square miles.

9. **Federal Capital Territory.**—The number of leases granted under the City Area Leases Ordinance 1924-1935 to the 30th June, 1935 (excluding leases surrendered and determined) was 303, representing a capital value of £168,860.

Seven leases for church purposes have been granted under the Church Lands Leases Ordinance 1924-1932, which requires the lessees to submit a definite building programme within a specified period.

Nine leases have been granted to date under the Leases (Special Purposes) Ordinance 1925-1932 for church and scholastic purposes.

§ 6. Leases and Licences under Mining Acts.

1. **General.**—Information regarding the various forms of leases and licences under Mining Acts in the several States and the Northern Territory is given in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 22, pp. 170-7).

2. **New South Wales.**—The following table gives particulars of operations on Crown lands for the year 1934-35:—

AREAS TAKEN UP UNDER MINING ACTS.—NEW SOUTH WALES, 1934 35.

Purposes for which Issued or Occupied.					Areas Taken up during Year.	Total Areas Occupied at End of Year.
					Acres.	Acres.
Gold-mining	..	..	..	..	2,620	9,579
Mining for other minerals	..	..	..	..	1,954	163,956
Authorities to prospect	..	..	..	..	6,272	65,539
Other purposes	..	..	..	..	158	6,959
Total	..	..	..	..	11,004	246,033

The area of land held under lease only at the 30th June, 1935, was 184,222 acres.

3. Victoria.—During the year 1934, 537 leases, licences, etc. (including 459 for gold-mining) were issued covering an area of 57,483 acres, the rent, fees, etc., for which amounted to £4,120. The area occupied at the end of the year was 127,732 acres, comprising 67,238 acres for gold, 47,864 acres for oil, 10,403 acres for coal and 2,227 acres for miscellaneous purposes.

4. Queensland.—During the year 1934, the number of mining rights issued was 2,591, and of homestead licences 13. The following table gives particulars regarding the areas of lands taken up under lease or licence and the total areas occupied for the year 1934. In addition, an area estimated at 30,000 acres was at the end of 1934 held under miners' rights and dredging claims.

AREAS TAKEN UP UNDER MINING ACTS.—QUEENSLAND, 1934.

Particulars.	Areas Taken up during Year.	Total Areas Occupied at End of Year.
	Acres.	Acres.
Gold-mining	4,393	9,364
Mining for other minerals	2,452	23,780
Miners' homestead leases	5,844	342,077
Petroleum-prospecting permits	105,060	218,436
Total	117,659	593,657

5. South Australia.—The following table gives particulars of operations for the year 1934 :—

AREAS TAKEN UP UNDER MINING ACTS. SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1934.

Particulars.	Areas Taken up during Year.	Total Areas Occupied at End of Year.
	Acres.	Acres.
Gold-mining leases	1,248	2,314
Mineral and miscellaneous	12,798	45,803
Claims	9,252	8,456
Search licences and permits	12,800	34,560
Occupation licences	2	50
Total	36,100	91,680

6. Western Australia.—The following table gives particulars of operations for the year 1934, the figures being exclusive of holdings under miners' rights and mineral oil licences. Of the areas shown as taken up in 1934, the area under lease was 18,002 acres for gold-mining, 1,340 for mining for other minerals, 604 for miners' homesteads, and 112 for miscellaneous—a total of 20,106 acres. The balance was taken up under licences.

AREAS TAKEN UP UNDER MINING ACTS.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1934.

Particulars.	Areas Taken up during Year.	Total Areas Occupied at End of Year.
	Acres.	Acres.
Gold-mining	94,425	84,746
Mining for other minerals	4,106	47,359
Other purposes	3,514	36,279
Total	102,045	168,384

7. **Tasmania.**—During the year 1934, the number of leases issued was 272, of which 45 were for gold-mining, covering 599 acres; and 126 for tin, covering 2,747 acres. The following table gives particulars for the year 1934:—

AREAS TAKEN UP UNDER MINING ACTS.—TASMANIA, 1934.

Particulars.	Areas Taken up during Year.	Total Areas Occupied at End of Year.
	Acres.	Acres.
Gold-mining	1,428	3,604
Mining for other minerals	3,149	26,862
Licences to search for coal or oil	3,200	3,670
Other purposes	371	2,511
Total	8,148	36,647

8. **Northern Territory.**—At the 30th June, 1935, there existed 23 mineral leases comprising 396 acres, and 18 gold-mining leases, comprising 720 acres. There were also 321 protected gold-mining lease applications for 7,176 acres, 17 protected mineral lease applications for 810 acres, 1 protected dredging lease application for 100 acres, 320 gold-mining lease applications for 10,624 acres, 47 mineral lease applications for 1,830 acres, 31 gold reef claims for 152 acres, 2 gold reward claims for 100 acres and 2 mineral reward claims for 120 acres. In addition, 64 exclusive prospecting licences covering 186 square miles, and 6 mineral oil and coal licences covering 4,125 square miles were issued.

9. **Summary.**—The following table shows the areas under leases and licences for mining purposes and the total areas occupied for the years 1923, 1928, 1933 and 1934:

CROWN LANDS, LEASES AND LICENCES FOR MINING PURPOSES.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land. (b)	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aust. (c)	Tas. (b)	Total (d)
AREAS FOR WHICH LEASES AND LICENCES ISSUED DURING YEAR.							
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1923 ..	28,492	9,207	67,754	610,377	37,567	47,535	800,932
1928 .. (f) 944,119		8,302	1,793,028	196,521	47,975	23,910	3,013,855
1933 ..	40,093	33,960	111,117	72,897	66,800	4,811	329,678
1934 ..	11,004	57,483	117,659	36,100	102,045	8,148	332,439

TOTAL AREAS OCCUPIED AT END OF YEAR.

1923 ..	299,688	47,361	444,586	653,899	127,829	77,627	1,650,990
1928 ..	310,497	39,904	2,810,262	242,688	132,536	54,362	3,590,249
1933 ..	254,618	113,670	500,340	92,515	122,780	51,397	1,142,316
1934 ..	246,033	127,732	593,657	91,680	168,384	36,647	1,264,133

(a) Year ended 30th June following. (b) Exclusive of lands held under miners' rights only.
 (c) Exclusive of holdings under miners' rights and mineral oil licences. (d) Exclusive of Northern Territory. (e) Mainly Petroleum-prospecting permits. (f) Includes one area of 900,000 acres.

§ 7. Closer Settlement.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding the methods of acquisition and disposal of land for closer settlement in the several States are given in preceding Year Books (see No. 22, pp. 163-9).

2. **New South Wales.**—Up to the 30th June, 1935, 1,845 estates, including 953 single farm propositions acquired for discharged soldiers or sailors, had been acquired for closer settlement.

The number of farms allotted under the Promotion Sections of the Closer Settlement Acts to date is 3,960, the area 1,823,333 acres, and the amount advanced by the Crown £8,480,135.

The following statement gives particulars of the aggregate areas made available to the 30th June, 1935 :—

CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS (a).—NEW SOUTH WALES.

To 30th June—	Areas.			Values.		
	Acquired Lands.	Adjoining Crown Lands.	Total.	Cost of Acquired Lands.	Value of Adjoining Crown Lands.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£
1935..	4,028,694	207,638	4,236,332	14,568,595	359,045	14,927,640

(a) Includes 70 long-term leases resumed for closer settlement, but excludes areas acquired for village sites, 3,665 acres.

The total area is now embraced in 9,166 holdings, comprising 4,130,472 acres, the remaining area being reserved for public purposes (roads, stock routes, schools, etc.).

The following table gives particulars regarding the disposal of the farms by closer settlement purchase at the 30th June, 1935 :—

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ALLOTMENTS.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

At 30th June—	Farms Allotted to Date.			Total Amount received in respect of Closer Settlement Farms.
	Number.	Area.	Capital Value.	
	No.	Acres.	£	£
5	8,850	4,063,233	13,487,220	9,232,478

3. **Victoria.**—The following statement shows the operations under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts to the 30th June, 1935 :—

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.—VICTORIA.

(INCLUDING IRRIGATED AREAS.)

How Made Available for Settlement.

To 30th June.	Total Area Acquired	Total Cost of Purchases.	Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Homes Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	Town Allotments. (a)	Town Allotments. (b)	Number of Farms, etc.	Total Receipts (Land and Advances).	Repayments of Principal (Land and Advances).	Area Available for Settlement at 30th June.
	Acres.	£	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	£	£	Acres
1935	1,374,898	9,732,030	1,191,737	796	3,494	56,573	7,997	8,584	11,735,149	4,249,601	30,551

(a) Includes all land sold other than under Conditional Purchase Lease.

In the above table the area and cost of land acquired for closer settlement purposes include, in addition to 83,000 acres purchased for £850,635 and transferred subsequently to discharged soldiers, a total area of 441,969 acres costing £3,606,035 which was purchased originally for the settlement of discharged soldiers.

4. **Queensland.**—The total area acquired to 31st December, 1934, was 970,778 acres, costing £2,292,881. At the same date the area allotted amounted to 915,690 acres

5. South Australia.—The following table shows the area of land acquired for the purposes of closer settlement, and the manner in which it had been dealt with to the 30th June, 1935 :—

6. **Western Australia.**—The total area acquired for closer settlement up to the 30th June, 1935, was 905,713 acres, costing £1,180,443. Of this area, 23,535 acres have been set aside for roads, drainage, etc., leaving a balance of 882,178 acres available for selection. Particulars of operations under the Act for the year ending 30th June, 1935, are as follows:—Area selected during the year 12,854 acres; number of farms, etc., allotted to date 1,475; total area acquired to date 1,010,647 acres; balance available for selection 126,232 acres; and total revenue £841,888.

8. Summary.—The following table gives particulars of operations under the Glass Settlement Acts at the 30th June, 1935 :—

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q.land. (d)	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Area acquired(a) acres	4,236,332	1,374,898	970,778	1,110,370	205,713	103,284	8,701,375
Purchase price (b) £	24,300,795	9,734,950	1,395,341	2,364,287	1,180,448	360,572	39,336,793
Farms, etc., allotted	No. 8,850	(c) 8,584	3,048	2,725	1,479	330	25,016
	4,236,332	1,374,898	970,778	1,110,370	205,713	103,284	8,701,375

(a) Includes Crown lands—New South Wales, 267,952 acres; Victoria, 131,471 acres; South Australia, 260,370 acres; Tasmania, 120,000 acres. (b) Private lands only. The surplus money in Victoria includes \$2,065,000 for 40,000 acres taken over from Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and in South Australia \$10,790 for land afterwards set apart for discharged soldiers or used for other purposes. (c) Includes 730 allotments of a total area of 83,750 acres granted to discharged soldiers under the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts. (d) As at 31st December, 1934. (e) Area acquired. Area actually allotted not available.

§ 8. Settlement of Returned Soldiers and Sailors.

1. General.—Information in regard to the methods adopted in each State for providing land for the settlement of returned soldiers and sailors, together with the conditions under which such land could be acquired, is given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 13, pp. 1016-1023, and No. 18, pp. 187-189). Later modifications have been made with a view to simplifying procedures and liberalizing the conditions under which holdings may be acquired.

Particulars respecting the position of soldier settlement in each State at the latest available date are given in the paragraphs immediately following.

a. New South Wales.—At the 30th June, 1935, the area of land acquired for soldier settlement was 1,141,064 acres, of which 1,076,000 acres comprised acquired private land purchased at a cost of £8,571,500. The number of settlers to whom farms, etc., had been allotted up to the 30th June, 1935, was 9,621. Farms, etc., occupied at that date numbered 5,345 with a total of 2,770,464 acres. Holdings of 24 acres and less were classified as "small" farms, and 1,475,203 acres acquired lands, and 90,247 acres within Irrigation Areas.

3. Victoria.—At the 30th June, 1935, the area acquired or set apart for soldier settlement was 2,575,000 acres, of which 2,500,000 acres comprised private land purchased at a cost of £1,000,000. Up to the 30th June, 1935, the number of settlers to whom farms, etc., had been allotted was 13,100, and the number of farms, etc., allotted was 6,000. Including the farms comprising purchased and closer settlement parcels containing 2,575,000 acres. In addition, 107,000 acres of farms and holdings of better quality and private land had received assistance. The number of farms, etc., occupied at the 30th June, 1935, was 9,000 (including 500 originally purchased for Closer Settlement) containing 2,278,800 acres.

4. Queensland.—At the 30th June, 1935, the area acquired or set apart for soldier settlement was 1,000,000 acres, of which 950,000 acres comprised private land purchased at a cost of £1,000,000. The number of farms occupied was 1,000, containing 40,000 acres. Some of these holdings were acquired under the ordinary provisions of the Land Act, and do not include areas specially set apart for soldiers.

As detailed information has been furnished by the usual body of discharged soldier settlers later information cannot be given.

5. South Australia.—At the 30th June, 1935, the area of land acquired or set apart for soldier settlement was 1,000,000 acres, of which 1,000,000 acres comprised private land purchased at a cost of £1,000,000. The number of farms occupied was 1,000, containing 40,000 acres. Some of these holdings were acquired under the ordinary provisions of the Land Act, and do not include areas specially set apart for soldiers. The number of farms, etc., occupied at the 30th June, 1935, was 1,000, containing 40,000 acres. The number of farms, etc., occupied at the 30th June, 1935, was 1,000, containing 40,000 acres. The number of farms, etc., occupied at the 30th June, 1935, was 1,000, containing 40,000 acres.

6. Western Australia.—At the 30th June, 1935, the area of land acquired or set apart for soldier settlement was 1,000,000 acres, of which 1,000,000 acres comprised private land purchased at a cost of £1,000,000. Up to the 30th June, 1935, assistance had been given to 1,000,000 settlers, and the Agricultural Bank had lent 1,000,000 properties as security for advances. The area of land comprising purchased farms, etc., was approximately 1,000,000 acres, of which 1,000,000 acres had been acquired. The number of farms, etc., occupied at the 30th June, 1935, was 1,000, containing 40,000 acres.

7. Tasmania.—At the 30th June, 1935, the area acquired or set apart for soldier settlement was 1,000,000 acres, of which 1,000,000 acres comprised private land purchased at a cost of £1,000,000. Up to the 30th June, 1935, the number of settlers to whom farms, etc., had been allotted was 1,000, and the number of farms, etc., allotted was 1,000 containing 40,000 acres. The number of farms, etc., occupied at the 30th June, 1935, was 1,000 containing 321,580 acres.

c. Summary. The following table gives a summary of the area acquired, the purchase price thereof, the number of settlers assisted, and the number and area of farms occupied in all the States to the 30th June, 1935:—

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT.—AREAS ACQUIRED, SETTLERS ASSISTED AND FARMS OCCUPIED—30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.(a)	Sth. Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Area acquired or set apart—							
(i) Private land acquired acres	1,710,272	1,763,240	41,101	61,202,653	345,110	271,106	5,333,482
(ii) Crown lands set apart acres.	8,044,992	750,116	536,532	133,959	13,942,533	69,365	23,477,497
Total land acquired or set apart acres	9,755,264	2,513,356	577,633	91,336,612	14,287,643	340,471	28,810,979
Price paid by Government £	8,113,951	13,361,241	270,480	83,863,572	605,076	2,026,492	28,240,817
Number of settlers to whom farms, etc., had been allotted up to the 30th June, 1935	9,621	11,675	(d)	(e) 4,182	(e) 5,213	2,379	(d)
Farms, etc., occupied No.	5,341	9,064	1,148	2,054	2,241	1,953	21,801
at the 30th June, 1935	2,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155

(a) At 30th June, 1929; later information not available. (b) Excludes mortgages discharged, £494,770 on 360,403 acres representing 300 farms, etc., and 314 settlers. (c) In addition 978 share farmers and holders of leasing agreements and private land have received assistance. (d) Not available. (e) Number of soldiers to whom assistance had been granted under the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts. (f) Includes 628 farms originally purchased for Closer Settlement purposes. (g) Excludes 360,403 acres on which mortgages have been discharged.

9. Losses on Soldier Settlements.—(i) *General.* At the Premiers' Conference in Melbourne in 1917, it was agreed that the States should undertake the work of settling on the land returned soldiers and munition and war workers, and that the Commonwealth should raise the necessary loans for the States for this purpose.

The original arrangement provided that the Commonwealth should take the responsibility of finding up to £500 per settler as working capital for improvements, implements, seed, etc., an amount which was subsequently increased to £625, together with £375 per settler for resumptions and works incidental to land settlement approved by the Commonwealth. Loans were to be advanced to the settlers by the States at reasonable rates of interest not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the first year, increasing by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each subsequent year to the full rate of interest at which the money had been raised, plus working expenses, the difference between these rates and the cost of the money to the Government to be borne equally by the Commonwealth Government and the State Government. This provision respecting interest loss was not ultimately carried out as passed, the Commonwealth Government assuming responsibility for more than one-half of the interest loss, viz., a rebate of interest equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum during a period of five years from the date of payment to the State of each instalment of loan money.

(ii) *Report by Mr. Justice Pike.* In addition to this expected loss of interest other losses have occurred in connexion with soldier settlement, and in 1927 Mr. Justice Pike, of the Land Valuation Court of New South Wales, was commissioned to report, not only on the losses, but on the principles on which financial responsibility should be divided. His report in 1929, to which reference should be made for fuller information, found that in all the negotiations concerning soldier settlement on the land the States insisted on undivided control, and that financial responsibility went along with control except so far as the Commonwealth definitely promised to give assistance. The undertaking of the Commonwealth to share equally with the States the cost of lower interest rates to soldier settlers was made the basis of a practical compromise, and the report recommended that the total loss should be shared equally between the two parties.

The gross losses were assessed at £23,525,522 distributed amongst the States as follows:—New South Wales, £7,003,950; Victoria, £7,721,891; Queensland, £1,853,315; South Australia, £3,565,829; Western Australia, £2,059,368; and Tasmania, £1,321,169. Other concessions granted by the Commonwealth Government increased its proportion of the losses to £12,333,000.

10. *Advances by Commonwealth to States.* The following table shows the total advances to the States, repayments made to the Commonwealth, remissions of advances made by the Commonwealth and the loans outstanding at the 30th June, 1935. The remissions agreed upon and allotted by the Commonwealth and State Governments represent the total the Commonwealth's share of losses, other than for interest, as recommended by Mr. Justice Pike.

ADVANCES TO STATES FOR SOLDIER SETTLEMENT, AT 30th JUNE, 1935.

State.	Total Advances.	Repayments by States.	Remissions by Commonwealth.	Loans Outstanding
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	9,826,203	20,219	2,274,722	7,531,262
Victoria ..	11,908,176	174,101	2,100,960	9,633,115
Queensland ..	2,717,697	17,114	612,233	2,088,350
South Australia ..	2,857,780	24,775	1,371,988	1,461,017
Western Australia ..	5,463,782	32,580	796,000	4,635,202
Tasmania ..	2,168,303	38,740	381,880	1,747,683
Total ..	35,001,941	307,529	7,597,783	27,096,629

Rebates of interest amounting to £4,735,000 were made by the Commonwealth to assist in meeting losses of interest by the States.

§ 9. Tenure of Land by Aliens.

Information regarding the terms and conditions under which land can be held by aliens is contained in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 18, pp. 12-14).

§ 10. Advances to Settlers.

1. *General.*—A detailed statement regarding the terms and conditions governing advances to settlers in the several States and the Northern Territory will be found in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 179-186).

2. *New South Wales.*—The following table gives particulars respecting advances etc., under State Authorities to 30th June, 1935:—

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars.	Advances made during 1934-35.	Total Advances at 30th June, 1935.	Amount outstanding at 30th June, 1935.	
			Number of Persons.	£
	£	£		
Rural Bank Advances	883,763	28,662,378	17,461	13,550,038
Soldier Settlement Advances	5,847	45,685,381	4,494	1,716,343
Advances for Purchase of Wire Netting	54,002	1,340,712	5,108	504,918
Advances to Necessitous Farmers	52,771	5,644,560	4,125	1,210,103
Advances to Civilian Settlers on Irrigation Areas	3,375	372,102	296	228,574
Shallow Boring Advances	24,178	997,301	1,241	247,502
Unemployment Relief Loans	121,344	1,014,012	4,777	920,615
Total	1,145,280	43,476,626	37,472	18,384,411

(a) In addition, the sum of £3,506,729 has been expended on developmental works on soldiers' settlements.

3. Victoria.—The following table gives particulars respecting advances, etc., under State Authorities to 30th June, 1935 :—

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.—VICTORIA.

Authority Making Advances.	Advances made to—	Advances made during 1934-35.	Total Advances at 30th June, 1935.	Amount outstanding at 30th June, 1935.	
				Number of Persons.	£
		£	£		
Crédit Foncier	Civilians	82,265	10,288,620	4,858	4,448,712
	Discharged soldiers ..	409	630,103	462	483,260
Closer Settlement Commission	Closer Settlement settlers ..	180,448	220,590,032	6,386	211,616,487
	Soldier settlers ..	139,810	226,749,759	5,619	216,579,675
	Cultivators of land ..	78,965	1,302,333	1,122	480,292
Treasurer ..	Cool stores, canneries, etc. ..	400	615,582	(b) 21	333,838
Total ..	.. ..	491,297	60,388,528	18,488	33,942,272

(a) Represents Consolidated Debts of settlers (Section 30, Act 4091).

(b) Companies and Co-operative Societies.

4. Queensland.—The following table gives particulars of advances, etc., under State Authorities to 30th June, 1935 :—

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.—QUEENSLAND.

Act under which Advances were made.	Advances made during 1934-35.	Total Advances at 30th June, 1935.	Amount outstanding at 30th June, 1935.	
			Number of Persons.	£
	£	£		
Agricultural Bank Acts	208,922	7,003,783	5,465	1,713,928
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act (a)	4,020	2,434,697	1,983	757,266
Water Facilities .. ..	..	59,730	377	58,584
Wire Netting, Marsupial Proof Fencing, etc.	50,131	872,446	3,871	458,438
Seed Wheat	3,010	(b) 79,871	(c)	10,596
Drought Relief .. ..	..	67,381	1,468	44,255
Total	266,083	10,517,908	(d) 13,164	3,043,067

(a) Includes advances to group settlements through the Lands Department, as well as advances through the Agricultural Bank. (b) Includes accrued interest. (c) Not available. (d) Incomplete

South Australia. The following table gives particulars respecting advances, etc., under State Authorities to 30th June, 1935 :—

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Advances made during 1934-35.	Total Advances at 30th June, 1935.	Amount outstanding at 30th June, 1935.	
			Number of Persons.	£
Department of Lands—	£	£		
Advances to soldier settlers ..	44,821	5,127,007		3,515,190
Advances to blockholders ..	..	41,451		41
Advances for sheds and tanks ..	..	75,093		50,307
Advances under Closer Settlement Acts ..	16,924	2,378,943		1,412,391
Advances under Agricultural Graduates Settlement Act ..	369	22,932		22,322
Farmers Assistance Board—				
Advances in drought-affected areas	341	2,044,149		1,061,270
Advances under Farmers Relief Acts (b) ..	482,822			668,060
Irrigation Branch—				
Advances to Civilians ..	1,497	261,153		123,744
Advances to Soldier Settlers ..	2,591			981,280
State Bank of South Australia (C. F. Department) ..	29,604	4,797,025		1,112,712
Advances to settlers for improvements ..	10,280	861,023		367,001
Advances under Vermin and Fencing Acts ..	9,201	1,327,897		495,880
Advances under Loans to Producers Act ..	4,732	300,497		246,840
Total ..	603,191	20,476,354	20,779	10,063,059

(a) Since June, 1927, a considerable sum has been written off advances to soldier settlers under Section 8 of the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Relief Act 1925. (b) Previously shown under Advances in drought-affected areas.

Western Australia. The following table gives particulars respecting advances, etc., under State Authorities to 30th June, 1935 :—

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Advances made during year 1934-35.	Total Advances at 30th June, 1935.	Amount outstanding at 30th June, 1935.	
			Number of Persons.	£
	£	£		
Development loans ..	99,082	6,128,113	8,123	6,692,582
Soldier settlement loans ..	311	5,991,546	3,189	5,120,410
Advances to rural industries ..	..	31,017	7	42,357
Cropping advances ..	10,986	13,080,420	1,003	1,891,458
Group Settlement advances ..	28,051	2,274,020	1,000	2,819,001
Total ..	138,430	30,705,646	14,608	16,565,808

7. Tasmania.—The following table gives particulars respecting advances, etc., under State Authorities to 30th June, 1935 :—

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.—TASMANIA.

Authority making Advances.	Particulars.	Advances	Total	Amount outstanding	
		made during 1934-35.	Advances made to 30th June, 1935.	Number of Persons.	£
		£	£		
Agricultural Bank	State Advances Act and Rural Credits	28,261	549,872	1,050	327,090
"	Orchardists' Relief, 1926 ..	..	46,832	148	6,487
"	Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act, 1930-1931	9,625	93,830	936	74,395
"	Bush Fire Relief, 1934 ..	..	14,855	537	13,390
"	Crop Losses, 1934-35	9,952	9,952	421	9,952
Minister for Agriculture	Soldier Settlers ..	10,123	731,587	1,278 (a)	178,269
"	Closer Settlers ..	2,111	38,651	151	17,601
Total ..	..	60,072	1,485,579	4,521	627,485

(a) Exclusive of £52,267 advances capitalized and £64,646 advances written off to bad debts.

8. Northern Territory.—During the financial year 1934-35 the amount of £1 was advanced, the total amount advanced to 30th June, 1935, being £22,773 (approximately). The balance outstanding from 61 settlers, at 30th June, 1935, including interest, was £11,219.

9. Summary of Advances.—The following table gives a summary for each State and the Northern Territory to the 30th June, 1935 :—

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.—AUSTRALIA.

State.			Advances	Total	Amount outstanding	
			made during 1934-35.	Advances made to 30th June, 1935.	Number of Persons.	£
			£	£		(a)
New South Wales ..	..	..	1,145,280	43,476,626	37,472	18,384,411
Victoria ..	..	..	491,297	60,388,528	18,488	33,942,272
Queensland ..	..	..	266,083	10,517,908	13,164	3,043,067
South Australia ..	..	..	603,191	20,476,354	20,779	10,063,059
Western Australia ..	..	..	138,430	30,705,646	14,698	16,565,868
Tasmania ..	..	..	60,072	1,485,579	4,521	627,485
Northern Territory ..	..	..	1	22,773	61	11,219
Total ..	..	..	2,704,354	167,073,414	109,183	82,637,381

(a) Amounts shown for Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia include balance of payments on long-term land purchases.

§ 11. Alienation and Occupation of Crown Lands.

1. General. The figures given in the previous parts of this chapter show separately the areas alienated, in process of alienation, or occupied under various tenures. The following tables set out in summarized form the position with regard to the tenure of land in each State, in the Northern Territory, and in the Federal Capital Territory during the latest year for which information is available. Particulars for each year from 1924 onward will be found in Commonwealth Production Bulletin, No. 29, page 9. The area occupied includes public parks, game reserves, forests, &c. In some cases, lands which are partially reserved from alienation are disposed under leases and licences, and have been included therein. Lands occupied under leases or licences for pastoral purposes are to be treated as short tenures only, and could thus be made available for settlement practically whenever required.

2. New South Wales.—Of the total area of New South Wales, 23.1 per cent. had been alienated at the 30th June, 1935, 11.5 per cent. was in process of alienation, 56.8 per cent. was held under leases and licences, and the remaining 8.6 per cent. was unoccupied or held by the Crown.

The following table gives particulars for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

ALIENATION AND OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS. NEW SOUTH WALES.
30th JUNE, 1935.(a)

Particulars.	Acres.	Particulars.	Acres.
1. Alienated.		2. In Process of Alienation.	
Granted and sold prior to 1862 ..	7,146,579	Conditional purchases ..	10,560,388
Sold by auction and other sales, 1862 to date ..	15,046,553	Closer settlement purchases ..	2,825,363
Conditionally sold, 1862 to date ..	25,058,174	Soldiers' group purchases ..	415,555
Granted under Volunteer Land Regulations, 1867 to date ..	172,198	Other forms of sale ..	41,393
Granted for public and religious purposes	260,923	Total	22,842,699
Less lands resumed or reverted to Crown	48,284,427	3. Held under Leases and Licences.	
	2,556,249	Homestead Selections and Grants ..	1,584,349
Total	45,608,178	Perpetual Leases	20,135,385
		Long-term Leases	77,020,288
		Short-term Leases and Temporary Tenures	5,580,597
		Forest Leases and Occupation Permits	1,080,967
		Mining Leases and Permits	184,222
		Total	112,485,808
		4. Unoccupied (b) (Approximate)	
			17,009,815

Area of State—198,036,500 acres.

(a) Exclusive of Lord Howe Island, 3,220 acres.

(b) Of this area only 44,488,140 acres are available for selection, the balance being comprised within reservations for roads and for various public purposes and water frontages and river and lake surfaces.

3. Victoria.—The total area of the State of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres, of which 47.4 per cent. had been alienated up to the end of the year 1934; 11.8 per cent. was in process of alienation under deferred payments and closer settlement schemes; 10.6 per cent. was occupied under leases and licences; while 30.2 per cent. was unoccupied or held by the Crown.

The following table shows the distribution :—

ALIENATION AND OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS.—VICTORIA, 31st
DECEMBER, 1934.

Particulars.	Acres.	Particulars.	Acres.
1. <i>Alienated</i>	26,659,827	3. <i>Leases and Licences held—</i>	
2. <i>In Process of Alienation—</i>		Under Lands Department—	
Exclusive of Mallee and Closer		Perpetual Leases ..	85,516
Settlement Lands ..	1,606,124	Other Leases and Licences	38,239
Mallee Lands (exclusive of		Temporary (Yearly) Graz-	
Closer Settlement Lands) ..	4,355,930	ing Licences ..	5,685,935
Closer Settlement Lands ..	668,362	Under Mines Department ..	127,742
Village Settlements ..	29	Total	5,937,432
Total	6,630,445	4. <i>Occupied by the Crown or</i>	
		<i>Unoccupied (a)</i>	17,018,056

Total area of State—56,245,760 acres.

(a) These Crown lands comprise reservations for roads and for various public purposes, 8,040,879 acres; water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, etc., unsold land in cities, towns and boroughs 3,954,815; and other lands (unoccupied) 5,022,362.

4. Queensland.—The total area of this State is 429,120,000 acres, of which, on the 31st December, 1934, 4.5 per cent. was alienated; 2.0 per cent. was in process of alienation; and 77.4 per cent. was occupied under leases and licences. The remainder 16.1 per cent. was either unoccupied or held as reserves or for roads.

The distribution is shown in the following table :—

ALIENATION AND OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS.—QUEENSLAND, 31st
DECEMBER, 1934.

Particulars.	Acres.	Particulars.	Acres.
1. <i>Alienated—</i>		3. <i>Occupied under Leases and</i>	
By Purchase	19,358,066	<i>Licences—</i>	
Without Payment	90,777	Pastoral Leases	231,677,360
		Occupation Licences	10,854,720
		Grazing Selections and Settle-	
		ment Farm Leases	80,631,339
		Leases—Special Purposes	1,119,580
		Under Mines Department	385,221
		Perpetual Lease Selections,	
		Perpetual Lease Prickly-	
		pear Selections and Irriga-	
		tion Leases	5,264,904
		Auction Perpetual Leases	17,705
		Prickly-pear Leases	2,097,080
Total	19,448,843	Total	332,047,909
2. <i>In Process of Alienation</i>	8,574,016	4. <i>Reserves, Surveyed Roads and</i>	
		<i>Surveyed Stock Routes (a)</i>	21,083,941
		5. <i>Unoccupied</i>	47,965,291

Total area of State—429,120,000 acres.

(a) Includes reserves of a total area of 18,183,094 acres.

5. South Australia.—The area of the State of South Australia is 243,244,800 acres, and at the 30th June, 1935, 5.0 per cent. was alienated; 1.6 per cent. in process of alienation; 50.1 per cent. occupied under leases and licences; and 43.3 per cent. unoccupied or occupied by the Crown.

The subjoined table shows the distribution :—

ALIENATION AND OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	Acres.	Particulars.	Acres.
1. <i>Alienated</i> —		3. <i>Held under Lease and Licence</i> —	
Sold	11,942,421	Right of Purchase Leases ..	1,448,886
Granted for Public Purposes ..	233,399	Perpetual Leases, including	
		Irrigation Leases ..	15,689,426
		Pastoral Leases ..	102,494,674
		Other Leases and Licences ..	2,243,894
		Mining Leases and Licences ..	99,641
Total	12,175,820	Total	121,976,525
2. <i>In Process of Alienation</i> ..	3,820,573	4. <i>Area Unoccupied</i> (a) ..	105,271,882

Total area of State—243,244,800 acres.

(a) Includes surveyed roads, railways and other reserves, 16,469,462 acres; salt water lakes and lagoons, 7,680,000 acres; and fresh water lakes, 224,000 acres.

6. *Western Australia.*—The total area of Western Australia is 624,488,800 acres, of which, at the 30th June, 1935, 2.8 per cent. was alienated; 10.1 per cent. was in process of alienation; while 87.1 per cent. was occupied under leases and licences issued either by the Lands or the Mines Departments. The remainder of 10.1 per cent. was unoccupied.

The following table shows the distribution :—

ALIENATION AND OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA
30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	Acres.	Particulars.	Acres.
1. <i>Alienated</i>	16,766,276	3. <i>Leases and Licences in Force</i> —	
2. <i>In Process of Alienation</i> —		(i) Issued by Lands Department—	
Midland Railway Concessions ..	54,800	Pastoral Leases ..	200,978,244
Free Homestead Farms ..	608,259	Special Leases ..	245,067
Conditional Purchases ..	5,565,993	Leases of Reserves ..	920,693
Selections from the late W. A. Company ..	5,297	Residential Lots ..	8,674
Selections under the Agricultural Lands Purchase Act ..	451,702	(ii) Issued by Mines Department—	
Special Occupation Leases and Licences ..	300	Gold-mining Leases ..	41,429
Homestead or Grazing Leases ..	10,567,084	Mineral Leases ..	41,213
Poison Land Leases or Licences ..	7,877	Miners' Homestead Leases ..	31,394
Village Allotments ..	47	(iii) Issued by Forests Department—	
		Timber Permits ..	1,334,648
Total	17,351,359	Total	203,601,662
		4. <i>Area Unoccupied</i> (a) ..	386,869,503

Total area of State—624,588,800 acres.

(a) Includes reservations for roads and for various public purposes, 40,619,520 acres.

7. *Tasmania.*—At the end of the year 1934, 14.5 per cent. of the total area had been alienated; 2.8 per cent. was in process of alienation; 10.1 per cent. was occupied under leases and licences for either pastoral, agricultural, timber, or mining purposes, or for closer or settler settlement; the remainder (40.5 per cent.) was unoccupied or occupied or reserved by the Crown.

The following table shows the distribution :—

ALIENATION AND OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS. TASMANIA.
31st DECEMBER, 1934.

Particulars.	Acres.	Particulars.	Acres.
1. Alienated	5,803,915	3. Leases and Licences—continued.	
2. In Process of Alienation ..	468,011	(i) Issued by Lands Department—continued.	
3. Leases and Licences—		Soldier Settlement ..	110,009
(i) Issued by Lands Department—		Other Leases ..	130,500
Islands	104,500	(ii) Issued by Mines Department	36,647
Ordinary Leased Land ..	2,003,458	Total	2,704,066
Land Leased for Timber	238,915		
Closer Settlement ..	80,037	4. Area Occupied by the Crown or	
		Unoccupied (a)	7,802,008

Total area of State—16,778,000 acres.

(a) Includes reservations for roads and for various public purposes, 1,839,335 acres.

8. Northern Territory.—The area of Northern Territory is 437,119,000 acres, of which, at the 30th June, 1935, only 0.1 per cent. was alienated; 55.0 per cent. was held under leases and licences; while the remaining 44.9 per cent. was unoccupied.

The following shows the mode of occupancy of areas at the 30th June, 1935 :—

ALIENATION AND OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS.—NORTHERN TERRITORY.
30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	Acres.
1. Alienated	478,079
2. Leased—	
Pastoral Leases	121,719,520
Other leases, licences, reserves and mission stations ..	62,606,613
Total	184,326,133
3. Unoccupied	150,312,588
4. Total area	335,116,800

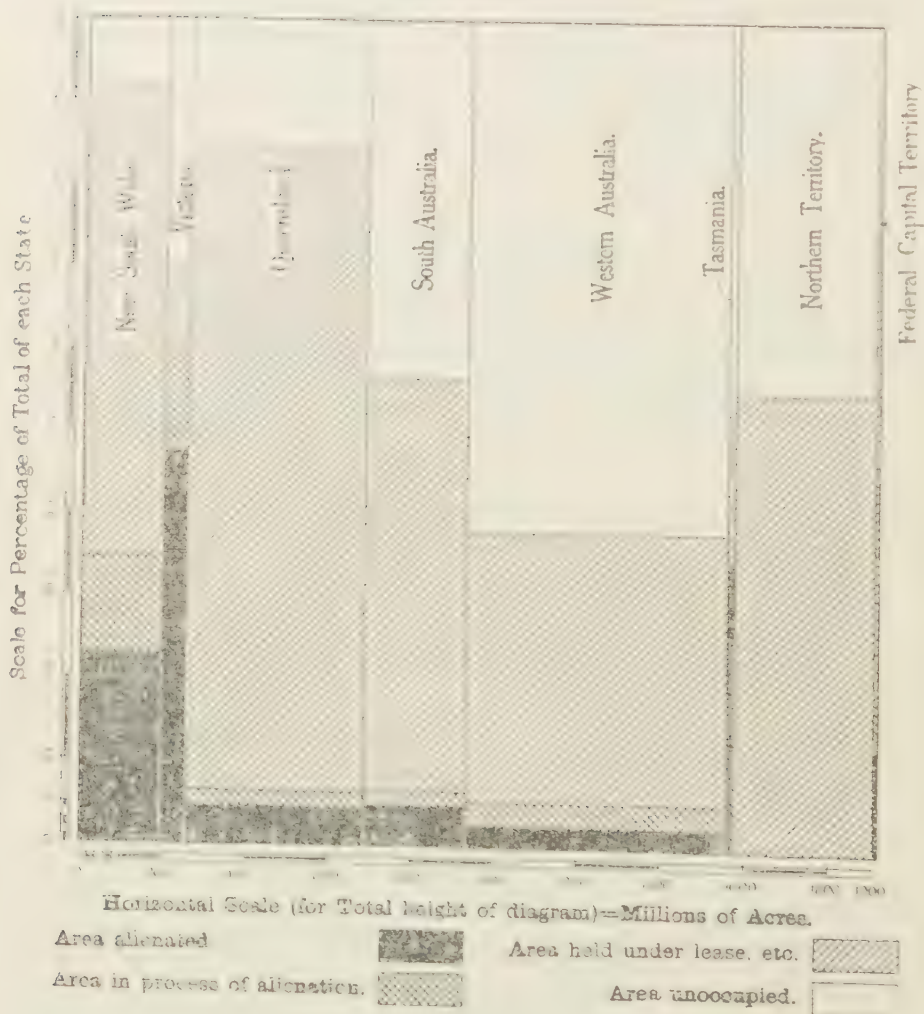
9. Federal Capital Territory.—Particulars of the alienation and occupation of Crown lands in the Territory (exclusive of Jervis Bay area) for the year 1934 are as follows :—Alienated 73,080 acres; in process of alienation 34,098 acres; leased 312,881 acres; and unoccupied 193,001 acres. The area of acquired lands was 214,540 acres. The total area of the Territory (exclusive of Jervis Bay area, 17,920 acres) is approximately 583,660 acres.

Alienated land at the end of 1934 comprised 12.5 per cent. of the total area, land in process of alienation 5.9 per cent., land held under lease 53.6 per cent., and unoccupied land 28.0 per cent. of the total area.

10. Diagram showing Condition of Public Estate.—The following diagram shows the condition of the public estate at the end of the year 1934. The square itself represents the total area of Australia, while the relative areas of individual States are shown by the vertical rectangles. The areas alienated from the State; those in process of alienation

under various systems of deferred payments; and the areas held under leases or licences are indicated by the differently shaded areas as described in the reference given below the diagram, while the areas unoccupied are left unshaded.

LAND TENURE



§ 12. Classification of Alienated Holdings According to Size.

The classification of private holdings according to their area is of interest chiefly in relation to the efforts made by the several States in recent years to promote settlement on the land on blocks of suitable size, especially by means of the Closer Settlement Acts.

The following table gives particulars of the number and areas of holdings of alienated land and land in process of alienation at the latest date for which the information has been compiled.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS (ONE ACRE AND OVER) IN AREA SERIES, 1933-34.

Size of Holdings.	N.S.W. (d)	Victoria.	Q'land. (b)	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed.Cap. Ter.	Total. (a)
NUMBER.								
1 and under 50 acres	12,431	19,348	9,627	6,409	4,953	2,839	2	55,609
50 " 100 "	6,174	8,475	9,296	1,883	715	2,130	2	28,675
100 " 500 "	23,737	26,035	33,522	5,787	3,997	4,842	8	98,528
500 " 1,000 "	12,281	12,245	5,972	4,513	2,470	713	12	38,206
1,000 " 5,000 "	14,050	7,357	3,252	5,266	9,285	616	16	39,851
5,000 " 10,000 "	1,512	298	152	134	536	93	4	2,729
10,000 " 20,000 "	552	81	55	34	122	51	1	896
20,000 " 50,000 "	225	16	15	9	23	17	..	305
50,000 and over	55	..	6	..	7	4	..	72
Total	71,026	74,455	61,897	24,035	22,108	11,305	45	264,871
AREA.								
1 and under 50 acres	Acres. 255,470	Acres. 374,948	Acres. 225,079	Acres. 118,847	Acres. 60,873	Acres. 64,245	Acres. 66	Acres. 1,099,528
50 " 100 "	439,042	610,113	692,935	144,657	51,507	151,286	160	2,080,700
100 " 500 "	5,982,107	6,499,014	7,687,339	1,662,229	929,183	995,080	2,123	23,757,075
500 " 1,000 "	8,702,171	8,680,358	4,119,958	3,339,608	1,963,422	484,550	8,874	27,298,941
1,000 " 5,000 "	28,207,833	12,524,655	5,599,131	9,401,700	18,542,088	1,287,530	29,452	75,592,389
5,000 " 10,000 "	10,219,337	2,013,454	1,051,319	929,107	3,397,890	613,434	32,124	18,256,665
10,000 " 20,000 "	7,543,238	1,105,170	724,794	459,199	1,624,872	694,975	11,002	12,163,250
20,000 " 50,000 "	6,496,667	456,843	430,372	237,112	586,559	448,620	..	8,656,173
50,000 and over	4,659,864	..	1,680,110	..	496,075	321,404	..	7,157,453
Total	72,505,729	32,264,555	22,211,037	16,292,459	27,652,469	5,061,124	83,801	176,071,174

(a) Information not available for the Northern Territory. (b) The figures for Queensland refer to freehold land and leased and crown lands held in conjunction with freehold which are used for general farm purposes. Holdings used solely for pastoral purposes are not included. (c) Year 1930-31. (d) Including 6,030,087 acres under perpetual lease.

CHAPTER VI.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

A. SHIPPING.

§ 1. System of Record.

In the system of recording statistics of oversea shipping Australia is considered as a unit, and, therefore, only one entry and one clearance are counted for each voyage, without regard to the number of States visited.

On the arrival at, or departure from, a port in Australia, whether from or for an oversea country or from another port in Australia, the master or agent must "enter" the vessel with the Customs authorities at the port, and supply certain prescribed information in regard to the ship, passengers and cargo. At the end of each month the information so obtained is forwarded to the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Similar documents furnish information regarding oversea migration and immigration (arrivals and departures). The information for January is published by the 1st July 1924.

Since the 1st July, 1914, the Trade and Shipping of Australia has been recorded for the fiscal years ending 30th June.

In all instances the tonnage quoted in the following tables is net tonnage.

§ 2. Oversea Shipping.

1. Total Movement.—The following table gives the number and tonnage of oversea steam and sailing vessels entering Australian ports during the years 1924-25 to 1934-35:—

TOTAL OVERSEA SHIPPING, ENTERED.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1924-25	1,675	5,535,871	51	60,529	1,726	5,596,400
1926-27	1,598	5,512,840	26	46,030	1,624	5,558,870
1927-28	1,544	5,373,485	33	45,560	1,577	5,419,045
1928-29	1,564	5,521,725	18	29,858	1,582	5,551,583
1929-30	1,490	5,413,192	23	31,254	1,522	5,444,446
1930-31	1,517	5,562,230	17	19,287	1,534	5,581,517
1931-32	1,497	5,653,731	22	33,167	1,519	5,686,898
1932-33	1,531	5,891,878	23	41,446	1,554	5,933,324
1933-34	1,356	5,308,584	24	43,987	1,380	5,352,571
1934-35	1,559	5,951,226	23	43,024	1,582	5,994,250

The average tonnage per vessel entered has risen from 3,242 tons per vessel in 1924-25 to 3,789 tons in 1934-35.

Particulars regarding the total oversea movement of shipping for each year from 1822 to 1920-21 will be found in Official Year Book No. 15, p. 507.

2. Shipping Communication with various Countries.—Records, as they are invariably made, of the number and tonnage of vessels arriving from and departing to particular countries may be misleading for the reason that the tonnage of a vessel can be recorded against one country only, notwithstanding that the same vessel on the same voyage may carry cargo or passengers to or from Australia for several countries. For

instance, a mail steamer on a voyage from the United Kingdom to Australia, through the Suez Canal, may call at Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said, Aden and Colombo, yet can be credited only to the United Kingdom, the country where the voyage commenced, to the exclusion of all of the others from the records. Also a number of vessels touch at New Zealand ports on their voyages to and from the United States of America and Canada, but their tonnages are not included in the records of Australian shipping trade with New Zealand. Similarly, the record of shipping engaged in trade between Australia and the United Kingdom via South African ports does not show tonnage to and from South Africa, the whole of it being included in the figures for United Kingdom. In view of this defect, statistics relating to the direction of the shipping to and from Australia are restricted to the following tables in which countries situated on the main trade routes are grouped together. This grouping into larger geographical divisions to some extent avoids the limitations referred to, except, as already pointed out, in the case of Africa and New Zealand.

OVERSEA SHIPPING, AUSTRALIA—DIRECTION.

Countries.	Cargo and Ballast.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
TONNAGE ENTERED.						
United Kingdom and European Countries	Cargo	1,632,252	1,524,673	1,549,889	1,644,837	1,608,613
	Ballast	248,998	503,997	940,342	485,391	376,291
New Zealand	Cargo	400,623	426,704	448,684	469,343	539,443
	Ballast	157,029	97,761	110,559	92,913	107,662
Asiatic Countries and Islands in the Pacific	Cargo	1,106,313	1,182,212	1,291,014	1,313,042	1,476,957
	Ballast	765,805	895,825	441,286	149,376	520,769
Africa	Cargo	34,543	7,836	19,129	13,394	22,535
	Ballast	261,442	226,226	144,699	143,275	143,468
North and Central America	Cargo	861,415	802,672	966,985	1,041,000	1,105,873
	Ballast	12,087	..	12,088	..	..
South America	Cargo	2,821	2,821	2,649	..	2,639
	Ballast	7,289	16,151	..	..	..
	Cargo	4,127,967	3,946,918	4,278,350	4,481,616	4,846,060
	Ballast	1,453,550	1,739,980	1,654,974	870,955	1,148,190
Total .. ..	.. ..	5,581,517	5,686,898	5,933,324	5,352,571	5,994,250

TONNAGE CLEARED.

United Kingdom and European Countries	Cargo	2,457,125	2,673,463	2,496,405	2,495,377	2,517,126
	Ballast	..	5,659	11,784	8,447	20,364
New Zealand	Cargo	469,806	385,088	460,037	512,190	512,487
	Ballast	19,121	66,739	93,613	40,816	28,863
Asiatic Countries and Islands in the Pacific	Cargo	1,651,536	1,647,769	1,657,465	1,199,738	1,653,931
	Ballast	311,804	249,981	440,372	440,480	422,053
Africa	Cargo	(a)169,060	42,006	33,567	22,220	35,573
	Ballast	..	56	..	2,627	..
North and Central America	Cargo	450,702	488,134	542,663	536,061	615,644
	Ballast	120,736	130,274	146,511	143,268	81,355
South America	Cargo	18,643	19,631	23,272	5,077	5,398
	Ballast	..	..	..	..	..
	Cargo	5,216,872	5,256,181	5,213,409	4,770,663	5,340,159
	Ballast	451,801	452,705	694,907	640,647	554,635
Total .. ..	.. ..	5,668,673	5,708,886	5,908,316	5,411,310	5,894,794

(a) Includes 23 vessels of 71,801 tons cleared to Las Palmas and 13 vessels of 40,966 tons cleared to Port Said for orders, all of which were subsequently diverted to ports in the United Kingdom and Europe.

3. Nationality of Oversea Shipping.—The greater part of the shipping visiting Australia is of British nationality. The proportion of British tonnage during 1934-35

as compared with the previous year showed a drop of 1.04 per cent., although there was an increase of 346,493 in tonnage.

The corresponding rise in the proportion of foreign tonnage was accompanied by an increase of 295,186 tons.

A decrease of 2.88 in the percentage of shipping in cargo, and a corresponding increase in that of shipping in ballast, also occurred, but the percentage in cargo is still much higher than in any of the three years prior to 1933-34.

Particulars of the nationality of oversea shipping for the last five years are given in the following table :—

OVERSEA SHIPPING, AUSTRALIA—NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED.

Nationality.	Tonnage.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
BRITISH—					
Australian	227,550	230,996	264,848	280,172	310,180
United Kingdom ..	3,086,586	3,138,330	3,218,273	2,788,464	3,137,192
Canadian	38,683	42,032	54,228	79,268	76,101
New Zealand	320,822	260,628	291,329	335,513	321,481
Other British	62,398	59,905	115,681	221,647	215,597
Cargo	2,924,814	2,680,856	2,831,878	3,032,040	3,323,552
Ballast	811,225	1,051,035	1,112,481	682,024	737,005
Total British	3,736,039	3,731,891	3,944,359	3,714,064	4,060,557
Per cent. on total ..	66.94	65.62	66.48	69.39	67.74
FOREIGN—					
Danish	44,693	46,061	107,052	75,753	48,613
Dutch	147,425	156,617	185,342	104,469	176,424
French	102,641	90,552	108,032	114,715	137,142
German	114,922	116,004	117,589	121,829	134,231
Italian	68,220	68,220	76,674	83,055	62,205
Japanese	671,742	688,712	546,088	333,109	461,400
Norwegian	339,695	395,269	394,470	335,775	426,539
Swedish	114,244	111,196	136,059	110,927	141,205
United States	180,800	205,485	245,530	247,959	240,474
Other Foreign	55,096	76,891	72,129	50,916	105,400
Cargo	1,203,153	1,266,062	1,446,472	1,449,576	1,522,508
Ballast	612,345	685,045	614,493	182,031	411,185
Total Foreign	1,845,478	1,955,007	1,988,965	1,638,507	1,933,693
Per cent. on total ..	33.06	34.38	33.52	30.60	32.26
Cargo	4,127,967	3,946,918	4,278,350	4,481,616	4,846,060
Per cent. on total ..	73.96	69.40	72.11	83.73	80.85
Ballast	1,453,550	1,739,980	1,654,974	870,955	1,148,100
Per cent. on total ..	29.04	30.60	27.89	19.27	19.15
Grand Total	5,581,517	5,686,898	5,933,324	5,352,571	5,994,250

The Australian tonnage which entered Australia from overseas during the year 1934-35 represented 5.17 per cent. of the total tonnage entered and was mainly confined to the New Zealand and Pacific Island trade.

§ 3. Shipping of Ports.

The total shipping tonnage—oversea, interstate and coastwise—which entered the more important ports of Australia during the year 1934-35, together with similar information in regard to some of the ports of New Zealand and of Great Britain for the year 1934, will be found in the next table:—

SHIPPING OF PORTS, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Port.	Tonnage Entered.	Port.	Tonnage Entered.
AUSTRALIA—		ENGLAND AND WALES—	
Sydney (N.S.W.) ..	10,056,552	London	29,373,605
Melbourne (Vic.) ..	7,612,799	Liverpool (including	
Newcastle (N.S.W.) ..	4,532,637	Birkenhead) ..	16,737,928
Adelaide (S.A.) ..	4,496,947	Southampton ..	12,008,811
Brisbane (Qld.) ..	4,170,616	Tyne Ports	8,981,298
Fremantle (W.A.) ..	3,573,536	Plymouth	6,730,864
Townsville (Qld.) ..	1,250,934	Cardiff	6,534,525
Hobart (Tas.) ..	991,319	Hull	5,643,708
Geelong (Vic.) ..	877,466	Swansea	3,780,980
Kembla (N.S.W.) ..	823,936	Manchester (including	
Pirie (S.A.) ..	758,367	Runcorn)	3,747,664
Whyalla (S.A.) ..	726,016	Bristol	3,392,604
Cairns (Qld.) ..	649,929	Blyth	2,926,822
Mackay (Qld.) ..	479,864	Middlesbrough ..	2,839,198
Lincoln (S.A.) ..	472,800	Harwich	2,785,281
Wallaroo (S.A.) ..	421,423	Dover	2,732,125
Albany (W.A.) ..	408,100	Sunderland	2,722,066
Burnie (Tas.) ..	395,068	Portsmouth	2,259,181
Launceston (Tas.) ..	393,487	Grimsby (including	
Rockhampton (Qld.) ..	367,302	Immingham) ..	2,226,569
Devonport (Tas.) ..	363,740	Newport	2,218,957
Gladstone (Qld.) ..	321,825	SCOTLAND—	
NEW ZEALAND—		Glasgow	5,645,016
Wellington	3,643,839	Greenock (including Port	
Auckland	2,751,813	Glasgow)	3,268,385
Lyttleton	1,947,026	Leith	2,127,659
Otago	981,134	NORTHERN IRELAND—	
		Belfast	6,584,362

Figures relating to ports of the United Kingdom have been obtained from the British Board of Trade's Statement of Navigation and Shipping for the year 1934, and those relating to New Zealand ports from the New Zealand Statistical Report on Trade and Shipping for the same year.

§ 4. Vessels Built and Registered.

1. **Vessels Built.**—The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels built in Australia during each of the calendar years 1931 to 1935, so far as such information can be ascertained from the Shipping Registers of the various States. The Merchant Shipping Act, under which vessels are registered in Australia, does not, however, make it compulsory to register vessels under 15 tons burthen if engaged in river or coastal trade. Larger vessels are also exempt from registration if not engaged in trade. Yachts and small trading vessels may be, and frequently are, registered at the request of the owners.

VESSELS BUILT IN AUSTRALIA.

NUMBER AND TONNAGES.

Year.	Motor Vessels.			Sailing.			Pontoons, Dredges, &c.			Total.		
	No.	Tonnages.		No.	Tonnages.		No.	Tonnages.		No.	Tonnages.	
		Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
1931	4	60	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	60	43
1932	10	207	140	2	15	15	..	..	..	12	222	155
1933	4	144	118	2	20	18	1	779	645	7	943	781
1934	16	489	300	3	25	25	..	..	..	19	514	325
1935	9	247	181	1	16	14	..	..	..	10	263	195

No Steamers were built in Australia during the abovementioned years.

2. Vessels Registered.—The following table shows the number and net tonnage of steam, sailing and other vessels on the registers of the States and of the Northern Territory on the 31st December, 1935 :—

VESSELS ON THE STATE REGISTERS, 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

States and Territory.	Steam.				Sailing.				Barges, Hulks, Dredges, etc., not Self-propelled.		Total	
	Dredges and Tugs.		Other.		Fitted with Auxiliary Power.		Other.					
	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.
New South Wales ..	42	852	287	54,349	282	8,055	211	6,881	46	12,064	868	83,102
Victoria ..	35	3,244	122	145,038	66	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queensland ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Australia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Australia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory	..	..	45	3,900	66	1,734	60	2,455	1	382	181	9,007
	..	..	..	..	3	44	15	145	..	..	18	186
Total ..	118	5,096	457	114,287	357	12,839	286	9,481	93	12,446	1,057	105,125

§ 5. Interstate Shipping.

1. System of Record. *Interstate Shipping* comprises two elements, viz :—(a) Vessels engaged solely in interstate trade; and (b) Vessels trading between Australia and overseas countries and in the course of their voyage proceeding from one State to another. (It should be mentioned that these vessels, except under special circumstances, do not now engage in interstate carrying.) No complexity enters into the record of these in category (b), but with regard to the method of recording the movements of the overseas vessels (b) some explanation is necessary. Each State desires that its shipping statistics (which are prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics) shall show in full its shipping communication with overseas countries, but

at the same time it is necessary to avoid any duplication in the statistics for Australia as a whole. In order to meet these dual requirements, a vessel arriving in any State from an overseas country—say United Kingdom—*via* another State, is recorded in the second State as from United Kingdom, *via States*, thus distinguishing the movement from a *direct* overseas entry. Continuing the voyage, the vessel is in the third State again recorded for the statistics of the State concerned as from United Kingdom *via* other States. On an inward voyage the *clearance* from the first State to the second State is a *clearance* interstate, and is included with interstate tonnage in conformity with the pre-federation practice of the States, and to preserve the continuity of State statistics. Thus, movements of ships which are, from the standpoint of Australia as a whole, purely coastal movements, must for the individual States be recorded as “Oversea *via* other States” or “Interstate” according to the direction of the movement. The significance of the record of these movements will be more clearly seen from the following tabular presentation of the inward and outward voyages to and from Australia of a mail steamer which, it is presumed, reaches Fremantle (Western Australia) and then proceeds to the terminal port of the voyage—Sydney (New South Wales)—*via* the States of South Australia and Victoria. From the terminal port the vessel will commence the outward voyage, and retrace its inward track.

ITINERARY OF AN OVERSEAS VESSEL ON AUSTRALIAN COAST.

Particulars.	Recorded as—	
	For the State and for Australia.	For the States.
Inward Voyage—		
Enters Fremantle from United Kingdom	Oversea direct	
Clears Fremantle for Adelaide .. ..	.. ..	Interstate direct
Enters Adelaide from United Kingdom <i>via</i> Fremantle .. ..	.. ..	Oversea <i>via</i> States
Clears Adelaide for Melbourne .. ..	.. ..	Interstate direct
Enters Melbourne from United Kingdom <i>via</i> Adelaide .. ..	.. ..	Oversea <i>via</i> States
Clears Melbourne for Sydney .. ..	.. ..	Interstate direct
Enters Sydney from United Kingdom <i>via</i> Melbourne .. ..	.. ..	Oversea <i>via</i> States
Outward Voyage—		
Clears Sydney for United Kingdom <i>via</i> Melbourne .. ..	.. ..	Oversea <i>via</i> States
Enters Melbourne from Sydney .. ..	.. ..	Interstate direct
Clears Melbourne for United Kingdom <i>via</i> Adelaide .. ..	.. ..	Oversea <i>via</i> States
Enters Adelaide from Melbourne .. ..	.. ..	Interstate direct
Clears Adelaide for United Kingdom <i>via</i> Fremantle .. ..	.. ..	Oversea <i>via</i> States
Enters Fremantle from Adelaide .. ..	.. ..	Interstate direct
Clears Fremantle for United Kingdom ..	Oversea direct	

From the method outlined above, the requirements for Australia and for the individual States are ascertained as follows :—(a) The aggregate of all ships recorded for each State as “Oversea *direct*” gives the overseas shipping for Australia as a whole. (b) The aggregate for all ships recorded in any State as “Oversea *direct*” plus those recorded as “Oversea *via States*” gives the total overseas shipping for that State. (c) From the example given in the table it may be noticed that for every entry “Oversea *via States*” there is a corresponding clearance “Interstate,” so that according to the purpose for which the figures are required, the movements of “oversea ships *via States*” can be added to the recorded interstate shipping, and thus furnish figures showing the total interstate movement of shipping, or a similar deduction may be made from the recorded interstate shipping to give the total movement of shipping engaged solely in interstate trade.

2. **Vessels and Tonnage Entered.**—(*Interstate direct.*) The following table gives the number and tonnage of vessels recorded as having entered each State from any other State during each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35. The shipping of the Murray River, between the States of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, is not included :—

INTERSTATE SHIPPING.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED.

States and Territory.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
NUMBER.						
New South Wales	..	1,564	1,483	1,656	1,679	1,945
Victoria	..	1,534	1,494	1,678	1,777	1,908
Queensland	..	469	483	485	508	587
South Australia	..	606	598	644	694	842
Western Australia	..	395	311	309	326	347
Tasmania	..	941	933	984	1,008	1,035
Northern Territory	..	21	19	20	23	27
Total	..	5,440	5,321	5,776	6,015	6,691
TONNAGE.						
New South Wales	..	3,996,976	3,947,128	4,583,979	4,664,917	5,334,778
Victoria	..	3,274,609	3,154,197	3,594,092	3,701,069	4,062,750
Queensland	..	1,061,560	1,123,578	1,184,171	1,281,334	1,410,487
South Australia	..	2,143,692	2,176,155	2,191,498	2,335,796	2,761,195
Western Australia	..	1,653,953	1,643,755	1,695,267	1,703,371	1,855,563
Tasmania	..	1,134,113	1,094,767	1,255,877	1,282,947	1,101,544
Northern Territory	..	62,570	51,570	53,553	56,694	59,011
Total	..	13,327,473	13,191,150	14,559,637	15,176,128	16,585,328

3. **Oversea Vessels Moving Interstate.**—(*Oversea via States.*) To ascertain the aggregate movement of shipping between the States during the year 1934-35, including the total interstate movements of oversea vessels, the figures in the following table, which give the number and tonnage of vessels entered from or cleared for oversea countries via other Australian States, must be added to those in the table preceding :—

SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED FROM AND TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES VIA OTHER AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1934-35.

States and Territory.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
New South Wales	481	2,471,662	536	2,763,993	1,017	5,235,655
Victoria	476	2,586,017	513	2,845,028	989	5,431,045
Queensland	247	1,525,839	281	1,600,807	528	3,122,700
South Australia	280	1,673,667	310	1,784,235	590	3,457,902
Western Australia	23	94,542	10	34,287	33	128,829
Tasmania	74	430,934	94	572,800	168	1,003,734
Northern Territory	1	1,218	1	2,429	2	3,647
Total	1,588	8,783,879	1,745	9,700,539	3,333	18,484,418

Oversea vessels moving interstate are with few exceptions not engaged in the active interstate trade of Australia, but are merely proceeding to the several States in continuation of their oversea voyage.

4. *Vessels engaged Solely in Interstate Trade.*—Eliminating all interstate movements of oversea vessels, the movements of vessels engaged solely in the interstate trade for Australia as a whole during the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are shown below :—

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED SOLELY IN INTERSTATE TRADE ENTERED AND CLEARED.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1930-31	4,054	5,761,040	4,074	5,838,626
1931-32	3,958	5,512,175	3,999	5,557,763
1932-33	4,208	5,771,627	4,170	5,789,251
1933-34	4,380	5,927,623	4,379	6,095,043
1934-35	4,946	6,884,789	4,955	6,976,104

5. *Total Interstate Movement of Shipping.*—(i) *Australia.* The appended table shows the total interstate movement of shipping including oversea vessels moving interstate for each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

TOTAL INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1930-31	6,916	20,987,466	6,936	21,065,052
1931-32	6,631	20,475,864	6,672	20,521,452
1932-33	7,226	22,397,933	7,188	22,415,557
1933-34	7,463	23,114,881	7,462	23,282,301
1934-35	8,279	25,369,207	8,288	25,460,522

(ii) *States.* The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared each State from and for other States during 1934-35, including the coastal movements of oversea vessels :—

INTERSTATE SHIPPING OF EACH STATE, 1934-35.

States and Territory.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
New South Wales	2,426	7,806,440	2,419	7,821,297
Victoria	2,384	6,648,767	2,399	6,735,321
Queensland	834	2,936,326	868	3,088,531
South Australia	1,128	4,434,862	1,133	4,409,921
Western Australia	370	1,950,105	339	1,808,193
Tasmania	1,109	1,532,478	1,108	1,541,251
Northern Territory	28	60,229	22	56,008
Total, Australia	8,279	25,369,207	8,288	25,460,522

6. Interstate and Coastal Services.—The subjoined table gives particulars, so far as they are available, of all steamships engaged in regular interstate or coastal services at the end of each of the years 1931 to 1935 :—

INTERSTATE AND COASTAL STEAMSHIP SERVICES.—AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of companies making returns (a)	23	23	22	23	22
Number of steamships	162	154	154	155	150
Tonnage { Gross	319,756	306,878	309,309	302,897	324,891
{ Net	178,549	171,089	172,334	168,056	180,468
Horse-power (Nominal)	34,357	33,340	34,514	33,510	36,037
Number of 1st class passengers for which licensed	7,278	7,222	7,230	7,105	7,302
Complement of Crew { 2nd class and steerage	1,775	1,755	1,755	1,755	1,920
{ Masters and officers	524	498	512	505	513
{ Engineers	538	514	521	499	548
{ Crew	4,232	4,072	4,193	4,045	4,264

(a) Includes the Australasian Steamship Owners' Federation.

§ 6. Tonnage of Cargo.

1. Oversea and Interstate Cargo.—(i) *Australia.* The table hereunder shows the aggregate tonnage of oversea cargo discharged and shipped and the tonnage of interstate cargo shipped in all ports for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35. Cargo which was stated in cubic feet has been converted to tons measurement on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton.

CARGO MOVEMENT.

Year.	Oversea Cargo.				Interstate Cargo.	
	Discharged.		Shipped.		Shipped.	
	Tons Weight.	Tons Meas.	Tons Weight.	Tons Meas.	Tons Weight.	Tons Meas.
1930-31 ..	2,375,412	1,037,889	5,802,593	639,032	3,295,051	805,314
1931-32 ..	2,072,334	894,380	5,951,914	726,040	3,002,327	1,007,351
1932-33 ..	2,679,800	1,217,218	5,641,926	778,579	3,819,654	1,047,054
1933-34 ..	2,606,101	1,395,291	4,260,182	738,846	4,278,159	1,201,617
1934-35 ..	2,969,914	1,722,485	5,220,757	857,976	5,444,386	1,346,422

(ii) *Principal Ports.* The following table shows the tonnage of Oversea and Interstate Cargo discharged and shipped at principal ports, 1934-35 :—

TONNAGE OF CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1934-35.

Port.	Discharged.			Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sydney	1,609,862	950,659	2,560,521	1,398,477	710,550	2,109,027
Newcastle	134,165	1,284,051	1,418,216	311,045	1,845,664	2,156,709
Kembla	27,375	318,124	345,499	89,758	169,086	258,844
Other .. ..	..	..	..	18,625	41,976	60,601
Total, New South Wales	1,771,402	2,552,834	4,324,236	1,817,905	2,767,276	4,585,181
Melbourne	1,385,226	1,911,496	3,296,722	816,204	836,844	1,653,048
Geelong	154,178	157,956	312,134	225,666	49,545	275,211
Other	13,813	9,003	22,816	5,810	4,321	10,131
Total, Victoria	1,553,217	2,078,455	3,631,672	1,047,680	890,710	1,938,390
Brisbane	292,807	403,098	695,905	209,159	177,141	386,300
Cairns	10,617	37,056	47,673	74,885	78,341	153,226
Townsville	51,251	64,354	115,605	109,056	57,630	166,686
Other	17,131	59,348	67,479	196,363	71,512	267,875
Total, Queensland	371,806	554,856	926,662	589,463	384,624	974,087
Adelaide	348,832	630,620	979,452	363,659	299,856	663,515
Pirrie	58,039	168,220	226,259	378,873	149,267	528,140
Walleroo	18,722	1,230	19,952	202,425	16,937	219,362
Whyalla .. ..	..	..	..	395,877	1,322,070	1,717,947
Other	9,743	7,216	16,959	180,242	13,225	193,467
Total, South Australia	435,336	807,286	1,242,622	1,521,076	1,801,355	3,322,431
Fremantle	430,501	278,926	709,427	606,103	37,769	643,872
Bunbury	18,593	1,107	19,700	161,684	24,652	186,336
Geraldton	23,847	4,856	28,703	127,897	2	127,899
Other	6,030	8,257	14,287	58,300	16,415	74,715
Total, Western Australia	478,971	293,146	772,117	953,984	78,838	1,032,822
Hobart	59,159	266,394	325,553	122,782	193,684	316,466
Launceston	5,698	88,994	94,692	21,073	69,287	90,360
Devonport	354	25,443	25,797	1,941	278,462	280,403
Other .. ..	..	47,661	47,661	2,467	124,481	126,948
Total, Tasmania	65,211	428,492	493,703	148,263	665,914	814,177
Darwin (Northern Territory)	16,456	11,066	27,522	362	2,091	2,453
Total, AUSTRALIA	4,692,399	6,726,135	11,418,534	6,078,733	6,590,808	12,669,541

2. **Nationality.** The following table shows the total overseas cargo discharged and shipped according to the nationality of the vessels carrying during the years 1931-32 to 1934-35:—

OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.—TONS.(a)

Vessels Registered at Ports in —	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
British —					
Australia	219,168	223,841	229,930	257,497	307,410
United Kingdom	5,528,848	5,429,998	5,644,902	4,796,937	5,513,352
Canada	86,775	64,160	88,733	115,125	127,379
New Zealand	357,258	260,988	317,821	357,087	323,030
Other British	98,492	134,739	221,066	403,757	392,606
Total British	6,290,541	6,113,735	6,503,952	5,930,403	6,904,107
Per cent. on Total	63.83	63.39	63.03	65.80	64.66
Foreign —					
Denmark	133,777	137,375	296,265	184,626	154,172
France	92,460	76,066	95,977	108,736	160,802
Germany	241,868	248,983	258,915	276,521	297,020
Italy	90,412	73,962	107,503	103,921	66,319
Japan	1,146,557	1,161,303	1,071,568	635,142	913,552
Netherlands(b)	234,897	254,768	313,188	280,509	308,187
Norway	868,346	876,991	883,810	814,447	1,023,612
Sweden	360,373	313,986	418,101	325,114	408,162
United States of America	282,383	232,182	226,033	246,855	240,271
Other Foreign	113,312	154,714	143,111	93,844	225,328
Total Foreign	3,564,385	3,530,933	3,814,471	3,070,017	3,866,725
Per cent. on Total	36.17	36.61	36.97	34.11	35.34
Grand Total	9,854,926	9,644,668	10,317,523	9,000,420	10,771,132

(a) Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

(b) Includes Netherlands East Indies.

§ 7. Miscellaneous.

1. **Lighthouses.**—Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 14, published by this Bureau, contains a list of the principal lighthouses on the coast of Australia, giving details of the location, number, colour, character, period, candle-power and visibility of each light so far as particulars were available.

2. **Distances by Sea.**—A statement giving the distances by sea between the ports of the capital cities of Australia and the most important ports in other countries which trade with Australia was also included in Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 14.

3. **Shipping Freight Rates.**—The Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics gives a list of the ruling freight rates for general merchandise both in respect of overseas and interstate shipments. The latest figures available, which give the rates current at 31st March, 1936, show that the rate for general merchandise from Australia to United Kingdom and Continent was 63s. per ton weight or measurement, while the rates for wheat and wool (greasy) were respectively 27s. 6d. per ton weight and 1½d. per lb. plus 5 per cent. less 10 per cent. The charter rate for wheat was 27s. per ton.

4. **Depth of Water at Main Ports.** A table compiled from information supplied by the Director of Navigation showing the depth of water at the main ports of Australia at 1st January, 1936, was included in the Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 26, published by this Bureau.

5. Shipping Casualties.—Courts of Marine Inquiry are constituted by a Magistrate assisted by skilled assessors, and when necessary are held at the principal port in each State and at Launceston (Tasmania). Such courts have power to deal with the certificates of officers who are found at fault. Particulars of shipping casualties reported on or near the coast during the year 1935 are shown in the Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 26. This information also was furnished by the Director of Navigation.

6. Commonwealth Navigation and Shipping Legislation.—(i) *General.* An account in some detail of the Commonwealth Navigation and Shipping Legislation was published in Official Year Book No. 17 (pp. 1053-5).

(ii) *Amending Acts:* Under an amendment of the Principal Act made by the Navigation Act 1926 permission may be granted by the Governor-General in Council to unlicensed British ships to engage in the carriage of passengers between any Commonwealth ports where injury is being done to the tourist traffic. By Order in Council under this provision, British vessels of not less than 10,000 tons gross register and of a speed of not less than 15 knots (reduced in December, 1928, to 14 knots) were granted permission—as exempt from the coasting trade provisions of the Act—to engage in the carriage of passengers between the port of Hobart and the ports of Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne during certain specified periods in the tourist seasons.

The principal Act was further amended by the Navigation (Maritime Conventions) Act 1934 to implement, and to enable the Commonwealth Government to ratify, a number of International Maritime Conventions, the principal of which were the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1929, and the International Convention Respecting Load Lines, 1930.

By the Navigation Act of 1935 Section 7 of the Principal Act was amended to permit British ships of not less than 10,000 tons gross tonnage and a sea speed of not less than 14 knots to carry passengers between ports in Australia not connected by rail without being deemed to engage in the coasting trade within the meaning of the Navigation Act, subject to the condition that such carriage of passengers is without break of journey, transshipment or second call at any intermediate port. Section 231 of the Principal Act was also amended by the Act of 1935 to make provision for the carriage of wireless telegraphy installation by the smaller cargo steamships engaged in interstate trade. Provision is also being made in some States for the carriage of wireless equipment on intra-state vessels.

7. Ports and Harbours.—A report in two volumes on "Transport in Australia", with special reference to Ports and Harbours facilities, was submitted to the Commonwealth Government by Sir George Buchanan, and published as two Parliamentary Papers (No. 86 printed 14th March, 1927, and No. 108 printed 9th May, 1927).

B. RAILWAYS.

§ 1. General.

1. Introduction.—In the following pages statistics relating to State-owned lines are, in the main, dealt with separately from those under the control of the Commonwealth Government. The railways owned by the different States are referred to throughout as "State" and those owned by the Commonwealth as "Federal" railways.

2. Improvement of Railway Statistics.—Earlier issues of the Year Book contain a condensation of the report issued in 1909 by the Commonwealth Statistician to the Minister for Home Affairs on the subject of "The Desirability of Improved Statistics of Government Railways in Australia" (see Year Book No. 7, page 598).

Considerable improvement, both as regards the volume of information and the mode of presentation thereof in the statistical tables appearing in the reports of the several Railway Commissioners, has been made during recent years.

3. *Railway Communication in Australia.* An account of the progress of railway construction in Australia since the opening of the first line in 1854 will be found in Year Book No. 6, p. 681. Further information regarding railway communication in Australia and proposals for unification of gauge in the various systems are given in Year Book No. 22, pp. 259 to 261.

4. *Grafton South Brisbane (Uniform Gauge) Line.*—The line from Grafton (New South Wales) to Brisbane (Queensland) which was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1935, was constructed to overcome the break of gauge between Sydney and Brisbane, and is the first step towards uniform gauge railway communication in between the capitals of the mainland States. It was constructed under agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, and is of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. The work consisted of regrading and relaying the existing New South Wales line between Grafton and Kyogle and the construction of a new line 94.82 miles in length from Kyogle (New South Wales) to South Brisbane (Queensland). Under the agreement, the Commonwealth in the first instance provided the cost of the work, of which one-fifth was deemed to have been on behalf of the Commonwealth, and four-fifths on behalf of the five mainland States of the Commonwealth collectively on a population basis. The agreement also provides that if in any financial year the earnings from the line exceed the working expenses, the excess shall be applied in paying to the Commonwealth the interest on the money provided by it on behalf of the States and the Commonwealth. The order in which such excess shall be applied is laid down in the agreement, and provides that the interest on the quotas of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia shall be paid first, then the interest on the quotas of Queensland and New South Wales, and lastly the interest on the quota of the Commonwealth. Any balance remaining after payment of interest will be returned to Queensland and New South Wales. The States of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia did not enter into the agreement, and the quotas of these States were assumed by the Commonwealth. To 30th June, 1935, the capital cost of construction and equipment was £4,364,000, the interest charge for the year 1934-35 being £202,000. During the same period, the working of the line, which is the responsibility of the New South Wales and Queensland Railways Commissioners, resulted in a loss of £34,358 being shown on the New South Wales section and a profit of £6,577 on the Queensland section. In addition, the following amounts were paid as interest:—New South Wales £72,204, and Queensland £27,038, the remainder, £102,758, being borne by the Commonwealth. Figures relating to the operation, etc., of the line are incorporated as far as possible with those for New South Wales and Queensland in the tables in Section 3, State Railways.

5. *Mileage Open for Traffic, all Lines.*—(1) *General.* In all the States the principle that the control, construction and maintenance of the railways should be in the hands of the Government has long been adhered to, excepting in cases presenting unusual circumstances. In various parts of Australia lines have been constructed and managed by private companies, but at the present time nearly the whole of the railway traffic is in the hands of the State or Commonwealth Governments. A large proportion of the private lines has been laid down for the purpose of opening up forest lands, mining districts, or sugar areas, and these lines are not generally used for the conveyance of passengers or the public conveyance of goods.

The subjoined table shows the route mileage of Federal, State and private lines open for general traffic (exclusive of sidings and cross-overs) in each State for each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35. The railway mileage given for each State includes both Federal, State and private railways in that State.

RAILWAYS.—GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.—MILEAGE OPEN.

State or Territory.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
New South Wales ..	6,159.70	6,208.30	6,246.61	6,246.53	6,246.53
Victoria ..	4,741.69	4,745.71	4,745.71	4,745.71	4,745.71
Queensland ..	6,796.81	6,823.31	6,836.41	6,836.55	6,836.54
South Australia ..	3,759.10	3,775.81	3,775.81	3,775.81	3,775.90
Western Australia ..	4,911.37	4,966.06	5,068.72	5,090.87	5,089.50
Tasmania ..	806.45	786.45	786.45	786.45	776.46
Federal Capital Territory ..	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.94	4.94
Northern Territory ..	489.73	489.73	489.73	489.73	489.73

Australia ..	27,669.79	27,800.31	27,954.38	27,976.59	27,965.31
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In previous issues of the Year Book particulars of mileage open were given for different periods from 1855 onwards. (*See No. 15, p. 537.*)

(ii) *Government and Private Lines Separately.* The next table shows for each State (a) the length of lines owned by the State Government, and by the Commonwealth Government in that State, all of which lines are open for general use by the public, and (b) the length of private lines available for general use by the public. The mileages specified in the case of Government and private lines are to the 30th June, 1935 :—

RAILWAYS.—GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.—MILEAGE CLASSIFIED, 1934-35.

State or Territory.	Government Lines—		Private Lines available for General Traffic.	Total Open for General Traffic.
	State.	Federal.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
New South Wales ..	6,163.83	..	82.70	6,246.53
Victoria ..	4,720.77	..	24.94	4,745.71
Queensland ..	6,566.65	..	269.89	6,836.54
South Australia ..	2,529.35	1,196.04	50.51	3,775.90
Western Australia ..	4,358.51	453.99	277.00	5,089.50
Tasmania ..	644.89	..	131.57	776.46
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	4.94	..	4.94
Northern Territory ..	..	489.73	..	489.73
Australia ..	24,984.00	2,144.70	836.61	27,965.31

6. *Comparative Railway Facilities.*—The mileage of line open to the public for general traffic (including both Government and private lines) is shown in the subjoined statement in relation to population and area respectively at the 30th June, 1935 :—

RAILWAYS.—GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.—COMPARISON OF FACILITIES, 1934-1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Nor. Ter.	Aust.
Mileage of Railway—									
Per 1,000 of population ..	2.36	2.58	7.06	6.46	11.42	3.39	0.53	95.82	4.16
Per 1,000 sq. miles of Territory ..	20.19	54.00	10.20	9.94	5.22	29.62	5.26	0.94	9.40

7. Classification of Lines according to Gauge, 1934-35.—The next table gives a classification, according to gauge, of the total mileage, exclusive of sidings and crossovers, of (i) Federal railways, given in the State or Territory in which situated; (ii) State railways; and (iii) Private railways open to the public for general traffic. Particulars of Government railways are up to the 30th June, 1935, and of private railways open for general traffic to the 31st December, 1935, as nearly as possible.

RAILWAYS.—GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.—GAUGES, 1934-35.

State or Territory in which situated.	Route mileage having a gauge of						Total.
	5 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	3 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 0 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 0 in.	
FEDERAL RAILWAYS.							
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
South Australia	597.86	598.18	..	..	..	1,196.04
Western Australia	453.99	..	..	..	..	453.99
Federal Capital Territory	4.94	..	..	..	..	4.94
Northern Territory	489.73	..	..	..	489.73
Total	1,056.79	1,087.91	..	..	..	2,144.70

STATE RAILWAYS.							
New South Wales .. ..	..	..	6,124.32	39.51	..	..	6,163.83
Victoria .. ..	..	4,599.00	..	..	121.77	..	4,720.77
Queensland .. ..	..	..	68.82	6,467.57	..	30.26	6,566.65
South Australia .. ..	..	1,451.24	..	1,078.11	..	..	2,529.35
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	..	4,358.51	..	..	4,358.51
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	..	633.56	..	11.33	644.89
Total .. ..	..	6,050.24	6,193.14	12,577.26	121.77	41.59	24,984.00

PRIVATE RAILWAYS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC.

New South Wales .. ..	..	..	45.97	36.73	..	..	82.70
Victoria .. ..	..	13.94	..	..	11.00	..	24.94
Queensland .. ..	..	..	..	99.50	..	7.50	269.89
South Australia .. ..	..	..	..	50.51	..	..	50.51
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	..	277.00	..	..	277.00
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	..	125.07	..	6.50	131.57
Total .. ..	..	13.94	45.97	588.81	11.00	7.50	836.61

ALL RAILWAYS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC.

New South Wales .. ..	..	..	6,170.29	76.24	..	..	6,246.53
Victoria .. ..	..	4,612.94	..	..	11.00	121.77	4,745.71
Queensland .. ..	..	..	68.82	6,567.07	..	7.50	6,830.83
South Australia .. ..	..	1,451.24	597.86	1,720.00	..	193.15	3,775.90
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	453.99	4,035.51	..	..	5,089.50
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	..	758.63	..	17.83	776.46
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	4.94	..	..	..	4.94
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	..	489.73	..	..	489.73
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	..	6,064.18	7,295.90	14,253.98	11.00	129.27	27,965.31

8. **Summary of Operations, 1934-35.**—In the following table a summary is given of the working of all railways open for general traffic in Australia during the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

RAILWAYS.—FEDERAL, STATE AND PRIVATE.—SUMMARY, 1934-35.

Particulars.		Federal Railways.	State Railways.	Private Railways.	Total for Australia.
Mileage open (route) 30th June, 1935 Miles		2,144.70	24,984.00	836.61	27,965.31
Capital cost £		15,072,282	313,510,841	(a) 5,100,595	334,283,718
Cost per mile £		7,307	12,548	6,097	11,954
Gross revenue £		345,085	39,760,857	(b) 610,913	40,717,455
Gross revenue per train mile	d.	154.75	142.53	133.33	142.48
Working Expenses £		379,668	28,080,537	(b) 352,907	28,813,172
Working Expenses per train mile	d.	169.06	100.66	77.03	100.83
Net Revenue £		-33,983	11,680,320	(b) 257,946	11,904,283
Net Revenue per train mile	d.	-15.21	41.87	50.30	41.65
Train miles run Miles		536,116	66,949,275	1,099,664	68,585,055
Passengers carried No.		97,958	355,898,052	1,226,832	357,223,742
Tons of goods, etc., carried .. Tons		87,208	29,821,889	2,773,191	32,682,288
Average number of employees	No.	(d) 1,393	(d) 95,160	(b) (c) 939	97,492
Average wage £		205	222	226	222

(a) Exclusive of the capital cost of 158.92 miles of private lines for which information is not available.

(b) Incomplete. (c) Employees at 31st December, 1935. (d) Exclusive of Construction Branch.

9. **Track Mileage—Government Railways.**—The following table gives the track mileages of all Government railways and sidings, exclusive of Tasmania, for the years ended 30th June, 1932 to 1935, classified according to gauge, together with the percentages on the total :—

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL AND STATE.—TRACK MILEAGE.(a)

At 30th June—									
Gauge.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.		
	Miles.	%	Miles.	%	Miles.	%	Miles.	%	
5 ft. 3 in. ..	7,860.50	24.88	7,859.71	24.70	7,855.07	24.65	7,840.82	24.60	
4 ft. 8½ in. ..	9,205.61	29.14	9,317.75	29.28	9,324.67	29.26	9,331.02	29.27	
3 ft. 6 in. ..	14,358.58	45.45	14,478.76	45.50	14,528.97	45.58	14,543.16	45.62	
2 ft. 6 in. ..	131.87	0.42	131.87	0.42	131.91	0.41	131.91	0.41	
2 ft. 0 in. ..	33.00	0.11	33.00	0.10	33.00	0.10	33.00	0.10	
Total ..	31,589.56	100.00	31,821.09	100.00	31,873.62	100.00	31,879.91	100.00	

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania, particulars of which are not available.

§ 2. Federal Railways.

1. **General.**—On the 1st January, 1911, the Commonwealth Government took over the Northern Territory from the South Australian Government, and at the same time the railways from Darwin to Pine Creek in the Northern Territory, and from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta in South Australia, came under its control. Subsequently the construction of a transcontinental line from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia was undertaken by the Commonwealth Government, while a line has been built in the Federal Capital Territory, connecting Canberra with the New South Wales railway system at Queanbeyan. An extension of the transcontinental line

from Port Augusta to Port Pirie is at present under construction. The North Australia Railway has, since its acquisition by the Commonwealth, been extended twice, first to Emuqual and then to Birdum. The Central Australia Railway has also been extended from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs. In 1917 the Commonwealth Railways Act was passed by which all the Federal railways were vested in the Commonwealth Railways Commissioner.

2. **Northern Territory Railways.**—(i) *North Australia Railway (Darwin to Birdum).*—Provision was made in the Northern Territory Acceptance Act of 1910 for the construction of a line to and from South Australia. The first step was the extension of the existing line—Darwin to Pine Creek—as far as Katherine River, which was completed in 1917. After enquiry the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works recommended a further extension to Daly Waters to form portion of an eventual line through Newcastle Waters to Camooweal in Queensland. The construction of the line from Katherine River to Daly Waters, a distance of 160 miles, was commenced by day labour in 1927. A section as far as Mataranka was opened for public traffic on 1st July, 1928, but owing to the curtailment of loan moneys the line was not taken beyond Birdum, 316 miles from Darwin, which section was opened on 4th September, 1929.

(ii) *Central Australia Railway (Port Augusta to Alice Springs).*—The extension of the southern portion of the North-South line was authorized by the Railways (South Australia) Agreement Act 1926, which ratified the agreement between the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments for the construction of a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge line from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs. The estimated cost, exclusive of rolling stock, of the proposed extension, which comprises 293 miles, was £1,700,000. The first section 21½ miles from Oodnadatta was completed on the 29th August, 1927. The section from Oodnadatta to Rumbalara (169 miles 67 chains) was opened for public traffic on the 23rd December, 1928, and the remaining portion from Rumbalara to Alice Springs was completed and opened for public traffic on the 2nd August, 1929.

3. **Federal Capital Territory Railway (Queanbeyan to Canberra).**—This line was built by the Railway Construction Branch of the Public Works Department, New South Wales, and, when completed, was taken over by the Chief Commissioner of Railways for that State, who worked the line for the Commonwealth Government until 1st July, 1928, on which date the management was taken over by the Commonwealth Railways Commissioner. The line was opened for traffic on 25th May, 1914. It connects with the New South Wales railway system at Queanbeyan, and is 4.94 miles in length.

4. **Trans-Australian Railway (Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta).**—A preliminary survey of a railway line connecting Western Australia with the Eastern States was commenced in 1908 and completed in March, 1909. The estimated cost of construction and equipment of the line on the basis of a 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in the Western Australian goldfields—a distance of 1,063 miles—was £4,045,000. The construction of the line was commenced at Port Augusta in September, 1912, and operations began at the other end from Kalgoorlie in February, 1913. The line was completed on 17th October, 1917, and five days later the first through train left Port Augusta with an official party on board for Kalgoorlie. Owing to deviations from the original route the length of the line was reduced from 1,063.39 miles to 1,051.85 miles—a saving of 11.54 miles. More detailed reference to the construction of the line and a description of the country through which it passes is given in Official Year Book No. 11, pp. 662 and 1213.

On the 29th November, 1935, the Commonwealth and the State of South Australia entered into an agreement to extend the Trans-Australian line by the construction of a 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge railway from Port Augusta to Solomontown, a suburb of Port Pirie, in the State of South Australia, the work to be undertaken by the Commonwealth at a maximum cost of £625,000 inclusive of rolling stock. The State of South Australia agreed to construct a railway of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge from Red Hill to Port Pirie to meet the Commonwealth line at Solomontown.

These proposed lines will reduce the distance and travelling time between Port Augusta and Adelaide and eliminate one break of gauge.

The agreement has been approved by the respective parliaments and work is now proceeding on the Commonwealth line.

5. *Lines Open, Surveyed, etc.*—The following table shows the lines open for traffic under the control of the Commonwealth Government at 30th June, 1935, together with the lines which have been surveyed :—

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL, 30th JUNE, 1935.

Terminals.	Miles.
OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.	
Trans-Australian Railway—Port Augusta (South Australia) to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia)	1,051.85
Central Australia Railway—Port Augusta (South Australia) to Alice Springs (Central Australia)	771.41
Federal Territory Railway—Queanbeyan (New South Wales) to Canberra (Federal Capital Territory)	4.94
North Australia Railway—Darwin to Birdum (Northern Territory) ..	316.50
Total opened for traffic	2,144.70

SURVEYED.

Birdum to Daly Waters (Northern Territory)	43.50
Kingoonya to Boorthanna (South Australia)	176.44
Canberra to Jervis Bay (Federal Capital Territory)	140.22
Canberra (Federal Capital Territory) to Federal Capital Territory Border in the direction of Yass (New South Wales)	11.67
Daly Waters (Northern Territory) to Alice Springs (South Australia) ..	559.50
Port Augusta to Crystal Brook (South Australia)	69.25
Port Augusta to Red Hill (South Australia)	82.68
Total surveyed or being surveyed	1,083.26

In addition, the following trial surveys were undertaken on behalf of the North Australia Commission, viz. :—

(1) From the proposed deep water port at Rocky Island (Gulf of Carpentaria) to Borroloola; (2) from Borroloola to near Anthony's Lagoon; (3) from Daly Waters to a point on the Queensland Border about 44 miles south of Camooweal; and (4) from a point on the Daly Waters—Queensland Border survey 45 miles south of Daly Waters and near Newcastle Waters to the border of Western Australia.

6. *Mileage open, worked, and Train miles run.*—The next table shows the length of the Federal railways open for traffic, average miles worked, and the train miles run in the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—MILEAGE OPEN, WORKED, AND TRAIN MILES.

Year ended 30th June—	Railway.				Total.
	Trans-Australian.	Central Australia.	Federal Capital Territory.	North Australia.	

MILES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1931	1,052	771	5	317	2,145
1932	1,052	771	5	317	2,145
1933	1,052	771	5	317	2,145
1934	1,052	771	5	317	2,145
1935	1,052	771	5	317	2,145

AVERAGE MILES WORKED.

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1931	1,052	771	5	317	2,145
1932	1,052	771	5	317	2,145
1933	1,052	771	5	317	2,145
1934	1,052	771	5	317	2,145
1935	1,052	771	5	317	2,145

TRAIN MILES RUN.(a)

1931	403,615	200,051	6,900	40,686	651,252
1932	410,747	154,321	6,805	35,519	510,000
1933	324,173	182,414	6,850	33,809	547,246
1934	328,477	178,016	6,885	36,340	550,618
1935	345,008	185,100	6,885	35,777	572,110

(a) Traffic Train Mileage (exclusive of "Assistant" and "Light" mileages).

7. Cost of Construction and Equipment. —In the following table particulars are given of the cost of construction and equipment of the undermentioned railways for each of the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—CAPITAL COST.

Year ended 30th June—	Railway.				Total.
	Trans-Australian.	Central Australia.	Federal Capital Territory.(a)	North Australia.	

TOTAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF LINES OPEN.

	£	£	£	£	£
1931	7,840,504	4,760,548	84,429	2,750,718	15,436,199
1932	7,879,397	4,769,938	84,429	2,755,700	15,489,464
1933	7,928,876	4,773,391	84,429	2,758,139	15,544,745
1934	7,687,216	4,777,278	81,493	2,758,139	15,607,126
1935	8,045,841	4,782,077	84,592	2,759,772	15,672,282

COST PER MILE OPEN.

1931	7,454	6,171	17,091	8,691	7,197
1932	7,400	6,187	17,091	8,693	7,221
1933	7,538	6,188	17,091	8,714	7,248
1934	7,593	6,193	17,104	8,714	7,277
1935	7,649	6,199	17,124	8,720	7,307

(a) Exclusive of Rolling Stock the property of New South Wales Government Railways.

The sum of £1,756,879, of which £113,822 was for surveys, etc., has been provided from revenue for capital purposes to 30th June, 1935, and has been included in the total shown above.

8. **Gross Revenue.**—(i) *Total, per average mile worked, and per train mile run.* The following table shows the total revenue from all sources, the revenue per average mile worked, and the revenue per train mile run for each of the undermentioned railways for the financial years 1931 to 1935 inclusive :—

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—GROSS REVENUE, TOTAL, ETC.

Year ended 30th June—		Railway.				Total.
		Trans- Australian.	Central Australia.	Federal Capital Territory.	North Australia.	
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE.						
		£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	..	187,681	88,479	3,964	29,010	309,134
1932 ..	..	173,402	79,400	3,810	23,495	280,107
1933 ..	..	188,168	93,359	4,313	22,612	308,452
1934 ..	..	206,205	90,566	5,277	27,907	329,955
1935 ..	..	217,758	83,522	6,132	38,273	345,685
GROSS REVENUE PER AVERAGE MILE WORKED.						
		£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	..	179	115	802	92	144
1932 ..	..	165	103	771	74	131
1933 ..	..	179	121	873	71	144
1934 ..	..	196	117	1,068	88	154
1935 ..	..	207	108	1,241	121	161
GROSS REVENUE PER TRAIN-MILE RUN.						
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1931 ..	..	111.60	106.15	137.88	171.13	113.92
1932 ..	..	130.15	123.32	133.20	157.42	130.04
1933 ..	..	139.31	122.83	151.11	160.51	135.27
1934 ..	..	150.66	121.49	183.95	184.31	143.82
1935 ..	..	155.91	126.58	213.75	257.46	154.75

(ii) *Classification and Percentages.* During the year 1934–35 receipts from coaching traffic and goods and live stock represented 53 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively of the total gross revenue of the Trans-Australian line, similar percentages for the remaining lines being :—Central Australia line 17 per cent. and 78 per cent., Federal Capital Territory line 50 per cent. and 48 per cent., and North Australia line 11 per cent. and 36 per cent. coaching and goods and live stock revenue respectively.

The miscellaneous receipts for the year 1934–35 include an amount of £20,251, revenue from dining cars and refreshment services on the Trans-Australian and Central Australia Railways. A sum of £16,122 was received from this source during the previous year.

9. **Working Expenses.**—(i) *Total.* The following table shows the total working expenses, and the percentages on the corresponding gross revenues of each railway for each year from 1931 to 1935.

Details of the annual expenditure on (a) maintenance of ways, works and buildings ; (b) locomotive, carriage and wagon repairs and renewals ; (c) traffic expenses ; and (d) compensation, general and miscellaneous charges, are given in (iii) following.

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—WORKING EXPENSES, TOTAL, ETC.

Railway.					
Year ended 30th June—	Trans- Australian.	Central Australia.	Federal Capital Territory.	North Australia.	Total
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES.					
	£	£	£	£	£
1931	241,490	155,438	6,363	55,330	458,621
1932	197,447	114,885	5,672	44,885	357,892
1933	197,363	106,875	4,720	38,843	347,801
1934	218,506	113,050	4,919	39,693	376,168
1935	197,871	133,896	5,917	41,984	379,668

PERCENTAGE OF WORKING EXPENSES ON REVENUE.

	%	%	%	%	%
1931	128.67	175.68	160.52	190.73	148.36
1932	113.69	140.49	131.55	187.65	127.74
1933	104.90	114.48	109.43	171.79	112.76
1934	105.97	124.83	93.22	142.23	114.01
1935	90.87	160.31	96.49	109.70	109.83

Compared with results for the previous year, the percentage of working expenses on revenue shows decreases for the Trans-Australian and North Australia Railways. Earnings increased on all the railways, with the exception of the Central Australia line, where unfavorable seasons were largely responsible for a decrease in live stock and wheat traffic. The large increase in expenditure on the Central Australia Railway was due to heavy sleeper renewals, storm damages and drift sand.

(ii) *Averages.* The next table gives the working expenses per average mile worked and per train-mile run for each railway for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

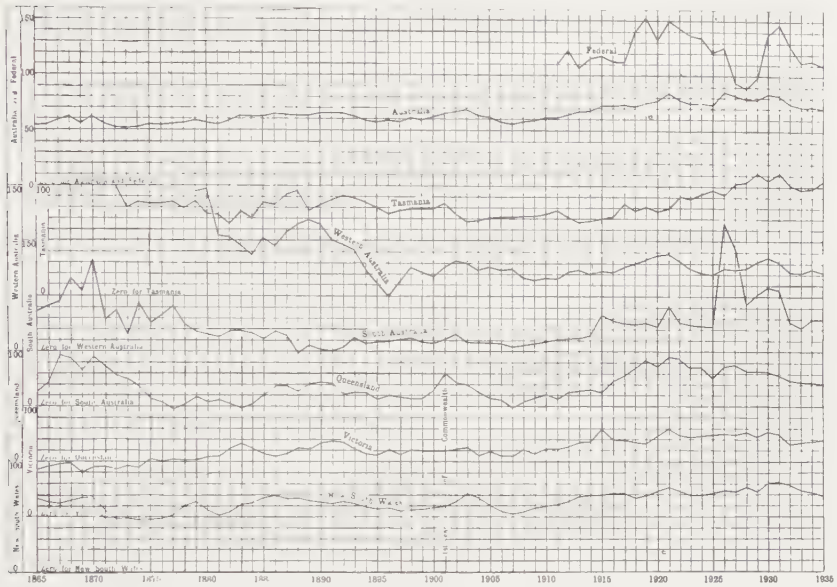
RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—WORKING EXPENSES, AVERAGES.

Railway.					
Year ended 30th June—	Trans- Australian.	Central Australia.	Federal Capital Territory.	North Australia.	Total
WORKING EXPENSES PER AVERAGE MILE WORKED.					
	£	£	£	£	£
1931	230	202	1,288	175	214
1932	187	145	1,015	139	167
1933	188	139	956	123	162
1934	208	147	996	125	175
1935	188	173	1,198	133	177

WORKING EXPENSES PER TRAIN-MILE RUN.

	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1931	143.60	186.48	221.32	326.38	169.01
1932	147.98	173.26	175.21	295.40	166.11
1933	146.11	140.61	165.37	275.73	152.53
1934	159.65	151.65	171.47	262.14	163.96
1935	141.67	202.93	206.26	282.42	169.96

PERCENTAGES OF WORKING EXPENSES ON GROSS REVENUE OF GOVERNMENT
RAILWAYS, 1865 TO 1935.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents throughout one year. The vertical side of a small square denotes throughout 10 per cent., the heavy zero lines being different for each State and Australia, with, however, the exceptions that the zero lines for Australia and Federal are identical.

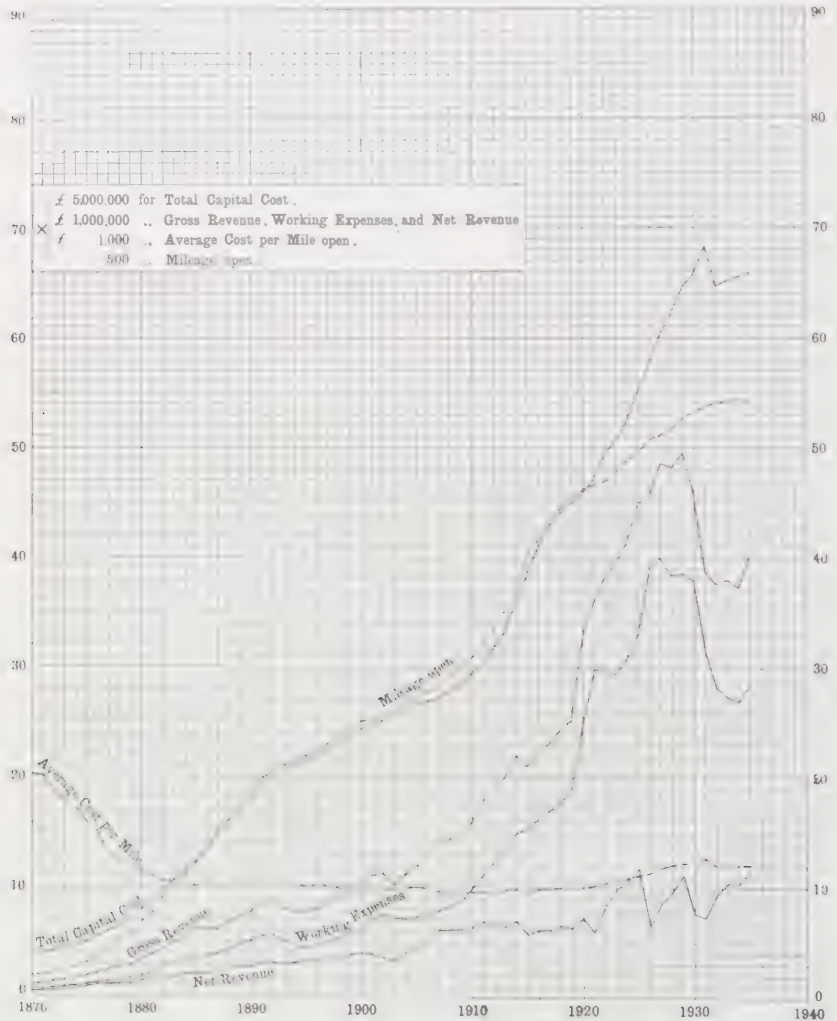
PERCENTAGES OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL COST OF GOVERNMENT
RAILWAYS, 1865 TO 1935.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents throughout one year. The vertical side of a small square denotes 1 per cent., the thick zero lines, however, for each State and Australia being different.

Where the curve for any State falls below that State's zero line, loss is indicated, the working expenses having exceeded the gross revenue.

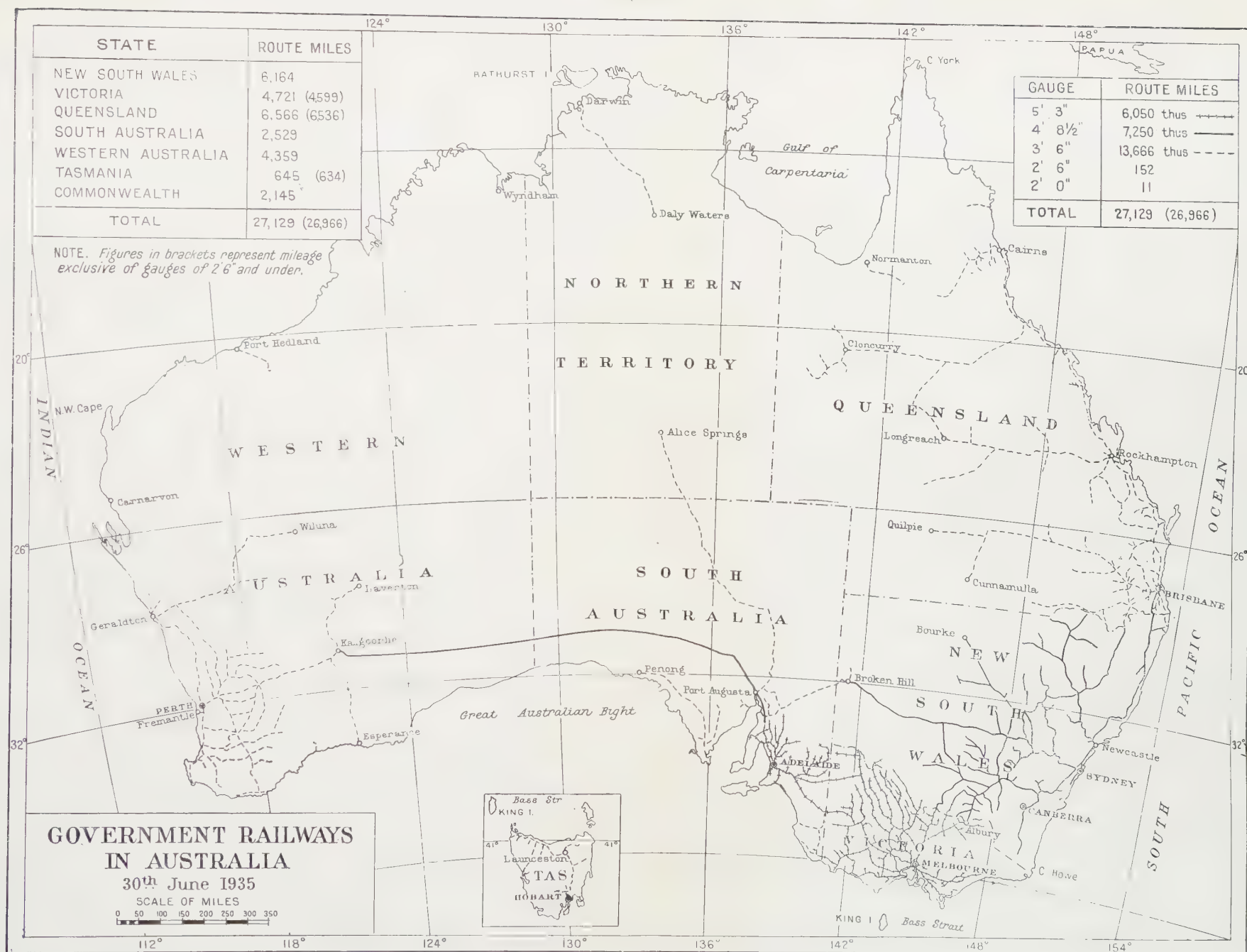
FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS OF AUSTRALIA, 1870 TO 1935



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents throughout one year. The significance of the vertical height of each square varies according to the nature of the several curves.

In the curve for the total capital cost, the vertical side of each square represents £5,000,000.

In the curves for (i) gross revenue; (ii) working expenses; and (iii) net revenue, the vertical side of each small square represents £1,000,000. For the curve of average cost per mile open, the vertical side of each small square represents £1,000. The mileage open is shown by a dotted curve, the vertical side of each small square representing 500 miles.



(iii) *Classification and Percentages.* Of the total working expenses of the Federal Railways during the year 1934-35, maintenance expenses represented 40 per cent., locomotive, carriage and wagon charges 36 per cent., and traffic expenses 15 per cent. Details for each line were as follows:—Trans-Australian line 29 per cent., 45 per cent. and 14 per cent.; Central Australia line 57 per cent., 28 per cent., and 10 per cent.; Federal Capital Territory line 38 per cent., 25 per cent. and 32 per cent.; and North Australia line 39 per cent., 24 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively.

10. *Passenger Journeys, and Tonnage of Goods and Live Stock.*—(i) *General.* In the next table particulars are given of the passenger journeys and tonnage of goods and live stock carried on the Federal railways during the years 1931 to 1935:—

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—TRAFFIC.

Year ended 30th June—	Railway.				Total.
	Trans-Australian.	Central Australia.	Federal Capital Territory.	North Australia.	

PASSENGER JOURNEYS.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1931	19,209	31,107	31,248	3,384	84,948
1932	15,875	25,683	29,417	3,101	74,076
1933	19,642	28,380	30,533	2,784	81,339
1934	19,218	28,193	37,335	3,178	88,224
1935	22,530	32,768	38,963	3,697	97,958

TONNAGE OF GOODS AND LIVE STOCK CARRIED.

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1931	12,360	38,831	10,977	3,296	64,564
1932	21,316	65,538	7,807	3,039	97,700
1933	19,754	71,710	10,502	3,435	105,401
1934	21,592	47,100	15,930	3,988	88,316
1935	19,073	43,668	18,008	6,459	87,208

(ii) *Passenger-Mileage Summary.* The appended table gives particulars of "Passenger-Mileage" on each of the Federal railways for the year 1934-35:—

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—"PASSENGER-MILES" SUMMARY, 1934-35.

Railway.	Passenger Train Mileage.	Number of Passenger Journeys.	Total "Passenger-Miles."	Amount Received from Passengers.	Average Number of Passengers carried per Train Mile.	Average Mileage per Passenger Journey.	Average Earnings per "Passenger-Mile."	Average Fare per Passenger Journey.	Density of Traffic per Average Mile Worked.
			000 omitted.	£		Miles.	d.	£ s. d.	
Trans-Australian ..	241,012	22,530	20,026	87,570	83	889	1.05	3 17 9	19,039
Central Australia ..	22,565	32,768	1,887	9,853	84	58	1.25	0 6 0	2,447
Federal Capital Territory ..	5,522	38,963	194	1,561	35	5	1.93	0 0 10	39,380
North Australia ..	8,492	3,697	407	3,358	48	110	1.98	0 18 2	1,286

(iii) *Ton-Mileage Summary.* Particulars of ton-mileage are shown hereunder in respect of each of the Federal railways for the year 1934-35:—

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—“TON-MILEAGE” SUMMARY, 1934-35.

Railway.	Goods Train Mileage.	Total Tons Carried.	Total "Ton-Miles."	Goods Earnings.	Average Freight-paying Load per Train.	Average Haul per ton.	Earnings per Ton-Mile.	Density of Traffic per Average Mile Worked.
			'000 omitted.	£	Tons.	Miles.	d.	
Trans-Australian ..	94,186	19,073	0.146	52,501	97.11	480	1.38	8,695
Central Australia ..	135,791	43,668	8,106	65,410	59.69	186	1.94	10,508
Federal Capital Territory ..	1,163	18,068	00	2,955	66.06	5	7.88	18,236
North Australia ..	27,185	6,459	683	13,674	25.11	106	4.81	2,157

11. Rolling Stock.—The following table shows the numbers of rolling stock in use during the years 1931 to 1935. Further details may be found on page 21 of Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 26.

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—ROLLING STOCK.

Railway.	At 30th June—											
	1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.		
	Locos.	Cooling Stock.	Other Stock.	Locos.	Cooling Stock.	Other Stock.	Locos.	Cooling Stock.	Other Stock.	Locos.	Cooling Stock.	Other Stock.
Trans-Australian ..	68	54	728	68	54	728	68	54	728	68	54	728
Central Australia ..	24	20	313	24	20	313	24	19	313	24	19	313
North Australia ..	13	12	312	13	13	314	13	14	314	13	14	314
Total ..	105	86	1,353	105	87	1,355	105	87	1,355	105	87	1,355

New South Wales Government Railway stock is used on the Federal Capital Territory line.

12. Employees. (1) General. The following table shows the number of employees on the Federal railways at 30th June in each year from 1931 to 1935 inclusive, classified according to salaried and wages staffs:—

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—EMPLOYEES.

Railway.	At 30th June—									
	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Salaried Staff.	Wages Staff.	Salaried Staff.	Wages Staff.	Salaried Staff.	Wages Staff.	Salaried Staff.	Wages Staff.	Salaried Staff.	Wages Staff.
	No.	(a) 554	No.	(a) 556	No.	(a) 718	No.	(a) 696	No.	(a) 1,011
Trans-Australian	106		102		99		99		107	
Central Australia	57	331	55	275	53	(b) 297	53	(b) 311	47	388
Federal Capital Territory ..	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	7	4	7
North Australia ..	13	100	14	82	15	88	15	95	13	109
Total ..	180	990	175	918	171	1,108	171	1,109	167	1,518

(a) Includes those engaged on construction work, 1931, 4; 1932, 15; 1933, 157; 1934, 91; and 1935, 109.

(b) Includes 4 on construction work in 1933 and 4 in 1934.

(ii) *Average Employed throughout Year.* The average number of employees throughout the year 1934-35 was 167 salaried staff and 1,294 wages staff (68 of whom were on construction work).

13. *Accidents.*—The following table shows the number of persons killed and injured in accidents in each of the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, FEDERAL.—ACCIDENTS.

Year ended 30th June—

Railway.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Trans-Australian ..	2	..	3	..	2	1	4	1	5	..
Central Australia ..	2	..	1	..	4	..	8	..	5	..
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
North Australia ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	..
Total	4	..	5	..	6	1	13	2	16	..

Further details are available on page 24 of Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 26.

§ 3. State Railways.

1. *Administration and Control of State Railways.*—The policy of Government control of the railways has been adopted in each State, and earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 6, p. 693) contain a description of the methods adopted by the various State Governments in the control and management of their railways.

2. *Mileage Open, 1931 to 1935.*—The following table shows the length of State railways open for traffic on the 30th June in the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—MILEAGE OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1931	6,044	4,717	6,520	2,529	4,180	665	24,664
1932	6,126	4,721	6,558	2,529	4,235	645	24,814
1933	6,164	4,721	6,566	2,529	4,338	645	24,963
1934	6,164	4,721	6,566	2,529	4,360	645	24,985
1935	6,164	4,721	6,566	2,529	4,359	645	24,984

A graph indicating the mileage open in Australia at the end of each of the years 1870 to 1935 accompanies this chapter.

The appended statement shows the actual mileage opened for traffic in the year 1935, also the annual average increase in mileage opened since 1925 in each State :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—MILEAGE OPENED ANNUALLY.

Mileage.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
Mileage opened during 1934-35 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average annual mileage increase for 10 years to 30th June, 1935 ..	50.81	23.72	45.22	7.77	62.59	2.80	187.31

No new mileage was opened for traffic during 1934-35, but minor adjustments increased the length of existing lines in South Australia by 0.09 miles, and decreased that of Western Australia by 1.34 miles.

3. Length and Gauge of Railway Systems in each State. In all the States the Government railways are grouped, for the convenience of administration and management, into several divisions or systems. A summary showing concisely the gauge and length of the main and branch lines included in each division or system in the different States for the year ended 30th June, 1935, is given in the Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 26 issued by this Bureau.

4. Average Mileage Worked and Train-Miles Run. The total mileage open for traffic at the end of each financial year has been given previously; but, in considering the returns relating to revenue and expenditure and other matters, it is desirable to know the average number of miles actually worked during each year. The next table shows the average number of miles worked and the total number of train-miles run by the Government railways of each State during the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—MILEAGE WORKED AND TRAIN-MILES RUN.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
AVERAGE MILEAGE WORKED.							
1931 ..	6,013	4,710	6,509	2,535	4,123	665	24,555
1932 ..	6,050	4,720	6,550	2,529	4,214	645	24,708
1933 ..	6,159	4,721	6,565	2,529	4,278	645	24,897
1934 ..	6,161	4,721	6,567	2,520	4,351	645	24,977
1935 ..	6,164	4,721	6,567	2,529	4,359	645	24,985

TRAIN-MILES RUN.

1931 ..	25,628,405	15,045,315	10,881,045	4,991,605	5,402,604	1,251,102	64,102,256
1932 ..	25,848,580	15,103,776	10,964,810	4,911,265	5,093,170	1,130,122	63,114,741
1933 ..	25,562,220	15,121,308	10,826,016	4,909,588	5,282,089	1,107,800	63,010,011
1934 ..	25,173,109	15,111,161	11,119,270	4,910,171	5,189,931	1,134,120	63,078,220
1935 ..	26,275,459	15,536,111	12,958,956	5,080,319	5,868,396	1,230,034	66,949,275

(a) Traffic Train-Miles (exclusive of "Assistant" and "Light" mileages).

5. Lines under Construction, and Lines Authorized, 1935.—(i) *General.* The following statement gives particulars at the 30th June, 1935, of the mileage of State railways (a) under construction; and (b) authorized for construction but not commenced :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—MILEAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND AUTHORIZED, 30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	All States.
Mileage under construction ..	(a)	(b) 38.00	(c)	..	..	..	38.00
Mileage authorized but not commenced ..	366.24	39.50	1,130.00	26.25	399.24	..	1,961.23

(a) 127 miles on which work has been suspended. (b) Exclusive of 65.75 miles on which work has been suspended. (c) 156 miles on which work has been suspended.

(iii) *Lines under Construction.* In spite of the great extensions of State railways since the year 1875, there are still, in some of the States, immense areas of country which are as yet practically undeveloped, and in which little in the nature of permanent

settlement has been accomplished. The general policy of the States is to extend the existing lines inland in the form of light railways as settlement increases, and while it is true that lines which were not likely to be commercially successful in the immediate future have been constructed from time to time for the purpose of encouraging settlement, the general principle that the railways should be self-supporting is kept in view.

(a) *New South Wales.* Apart from that shown under (b) below, no railway construction work was in progress in New South Wales at 30th June, 1935. Work has been suspended on the Guyra to Dorrigo (89 miles) and Casino to Bonalbo (38 miles) lines.

(b) *Victoria.* In this State 35.50 miles of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge lines have been partially constructed, from Nowingi to Millewa South, work thereon being temporarily suspended. Under the provisions of the Border Railways Act 1922 (Vic. 3194) the following lines are under construction in New South Wales territory, viz.:—Euston to Lette (30.25 miles); and Yarrawonga to Oaklands (38 miles). Work has also been suspended on the former line while traffic on the latter is being conducted by the Constructing Authority pending the transfer to the Railways Commissioners. On completion, these lines, which are of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, will be taken over and operated by the Victorian Railways Commissioners.

(c) *Queensland.* In previous issues of the Year Book details were given of the scheme of railway construction under the provisions of the North Coast Railway Act 1910 (see Year Book No. 15, p. 551). On the 30th June, 1935, no railway construction work was in progress. The following lines are partially constructed, but work thereon is temporarily suspended:—Goondoon to Kallilwa Creek (18 miles); Yaraka to Powell's Creek (27 miles); Dajarra to Moonah Creek (41 miles); Rannes to Monto (63 miles); and Winton to 37-Mile (37 miles); a total of 186 miles.

(d) *Other States.* At 30th June, 1935, no railway construction work was in progress in South Australia, Western Australia or Tasmania.

(iii) *Lines Authorized for Construction.* (a) *New South Wales.* At the 30th June, 1935, the following lines had been authorized for construction but not commenced:—Gilgandra to Collie (21.54 miles); Jerilderie towards Deniliquin (25.00 miles); Rand to Bull Plain (27.55 miles); Canowindra to Gregra (33.87 miles); St. Leonards to Eastwood (9.07 miles); Sandy Hollow via Gulgong to Maryvale (146.48 miles); Inverell to Ashford (32 miles); Bungendore to Captain's Flat (21.18 miles); Gwabegar to Burren Junction (36.25 miles); Eastern Suburbs to Bondi (7.75 miles); and Western Suburbs to Western Road (5.55 miles); a total distance of 366.24 miles.

(b) *Victoria.* The following lines were authorized, but construction had not been commenced up to the end of June, 1935:—5 ft. 3 in. gauge: La La Siding to Big Pat's Creek (2.50 miles); Casterton to Nangeela (9 miles); and Orbost to Brodribb (6 miles). Under the Border Railways Act 1922, the following line has been authorized for construction in New South Wales Territory:—Mildura to Gol Gol (22 miles).

(c) *Queensland.* In addition to the new lines upon which work has been commenced, Parliament has authorized the construction of the following parts of the Great Western Railway—Section A, from Quilpie to Eromanga (120 miles); Section B, from Powell's Creek (224 miles); Section C, from 37-Mile to Springvale (324 miles); and Section D from Moonah Creek (216 miles). The following lines were also authorized for construction:—Texas to Silverspur (9 miles); Mount Edwards to Maryvale (28 miles); Lanefield to Rosevale (17 miles); Gatton to Mount Sylvia (11 miles); Wandoan to Taroom (42 miles); Dirranbandi extension (52 miles); Yarraman to Nanango (16 miles); Brooloo to Kenilworth (10 miles); Dobbyn to Myally Creek (50 miles); and Pearamon towards Boongee (11 miles).

(d) *South Australia.* Parliament has authorized the construction of a line on the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge from Keilpa to Mangalo Hall (26.25 miles).

(e) *Western Australia.* The following lines were authorized for construction up to the 30th June, 1935:—Yarramony to Merredin (85 miles); Brookton to Dale River (28.01 miles); Goupin Brook to Geraldton (61.24 miles); Merrijung to Mount Barker (107 miles); Loughton to Roub's Jetty (46.2 miles); Southern Cross—Southwards (27.38 miles); Yuna to Dartmoor (52 miles); a total distance of 399.24 miles.

(f) *Tasmania.* There were no new railways authorized on which work had not been commenced at 30th June, 1935.

6. Cost of Construction and Equipment.—(i) *General.* The total cost of construction and equipment of the State railways as distinct from those owned by the Commonwealth Government at the 30th June, 1935, amounted to £313,510,841, representing an average cost of £46.62 per head of population. If the cost of railways owned by the Commonwealth Government is included, the total capital cost (£329,183,123) is equivalent to an amount of £48.95 per head of the population of the Commonwealth, while the total mileage open to traffic is 12,548 miles. Particulars of the capital expenditure incurred on lines open for traffic are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—MILEAGE AND COST TO 30th JUNE, 1935.

State.	Length of Line Open (Route).	Total Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Average Cost per Mile Open.	Cost per Head of Population.	Mileage per 1,000 of Population.
	Miles.	£	£	£	Miles.
New South Wales (a) ..	(b) 6,163.83	(d) 139,851,912	(d) 22,680	52.60	2.32
Victoria ..	4,720.77	75,454,243	15,983	41.05	2.57
Queensland ..	(b) 6,506.65	(d) 35,010,898	(d) 5,332	36.17	6.78
South Australia (a) ..	2,520.35	27,295,054	10,791	40.27	4.29
Western Australia (a) ..	4,358.51	24,946,843	5,724	55.97	9.78
Tasmania ..	644.80	6,587,891	10,216	28.80	2.82
All States ..	24,984.00	(c) 313,510,841	(c) 12,548	46.62	3.72

(a) Exclusive of Federal railways.

(b) Includes portion of Grafton-South Brisbane uniform gauge line—New South Wales 26 miles, Queensland 68.82 miles (see par. 4, page 154).

(c) Includes Grafton-South Brisbane line, £4,301,000.

(d) Exclusive of Grafton-South Brisbane line.

Excluding Queensland, the lowest average cost (£5,724) per mile open is in Western Australia, and the highest (£22,689) in New South Wales, as compared with an average of £12,548 for all States. There were few costly engineering difficulties in Western Australia, and the fact that contractors were permitted to carry traffic during the term of their contracts considerably reduced expenditure, particularly in respect of all gold-field contracts.

In Queensland a reduction of £28,000,000 in the capital cost of the railways was effected by The Railway (Capital Debtlessness) Reduction Act of 1931, it being considered inequitable to burden the Department with interest charges on capital expended on railways for the purpose of developing the State.

The large increases in the capital cost of the New South Wales railways during the last few years are mainly attributable to the electrification of suburban lines and the construction of the underground city railway.

In the table above, the figures relating to cost of construction and equipment do not include stores advance accounts and the discounts and flotation charges on loans allocated to the railways. This will explain the differences between the amounts shown there for the various States and those shown in the several Railway Reports.

(ii) *Capital Cost, All Lines.* (a) *Total.* The increase in the total capital cost of construction and equipment of Government railways for each year from 1931 to 1935 is shown in the following table :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—CAPITAL COST OF LINES OPEN.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W. £	Victoria. £	Q'land. £	S. Aust. £	W. Aust. £	Tasmania. £	All States. £
1931 ..	130,802,362a	74,302,935	59,497,495a	27,255,643	23,329,093	6,549,965	b326,108,493
1932 ..	137,792,319a	74,415,458	633,884,190a	27,202,936	23,618,654	6,561,429	b307,875,986
1933 ..	138,921,968a	74,706,736	34,098,724a	27,167,930	24,159,782	6,560,434	b309,986,574
1934 ..	139,058,321a	75,225,403	34,380,657a	27,176,158	24,704,212	6,561,937	b311,486,688
1935 ..	139,851,912a	75,454,243	35,010,898a	27,295,054	24,946,843	6,587,891	b313,510,841

TOTAL COST OF LINES OPEN.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W. £	Victoria. £	Q'land. £	S. Aust. £	W. Aust. £	Tasmania. £	All States. £
1931 ..	130,802,362a	74,302,935	59,497,495a	27,255,643	23,329,093	6,549,965	b326,108,493
1932 ..	137,792,319a	74,415,458	633,884,190a	27,202,936	23,618,654	6,561,429	b307,875,986
1933 ..	138,921,968a	74,706,736	34,098,724a	27,167,930	24,159,782	6,560,434	b309,986,574
1934 ..	139,058,321a	75,225,403	34,380,657a	27,176,158	24,704,212	6,561,937	b311,486,688
1935 ..	139,851,912a	75,454,243	35,010,898a	27,295,054	24,946,843	6,587,891	b313,510,841

COST PER MILE OPEN.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W. £	Victoria. £	Q'land. £	S. Aust. £	W. Aust. £	Tasmania. £	All States. £
1931 ..	(a) 21,735	15,753	(a) 9,210	10,776	5,581	9,851	(b) 13,222
1932 ..	(a) 22,493	15,763	(a) 5,167	10,756	5,584	10,173	(b) 12,407
1933 ..	(a) 20,915	15,833	(a) 5,193	10,743	5,569	10,173	(b) 12,418
1934 ..	(a) 22,560	15,935	(a) 5,237	10,745	5,666	10,175	(b) 12,467
1935 ..	(a) 22,689	15,983	(a) 5,332	10,791	5,724	10,216	(b) 12,548

(a) Exclusive of Grafton-South Brisbane line.

(b) Includes Grafton-South Brisbane line.

(c) The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000,000, in accordance with The Railway (Capital Indebtedness) Reduction Act of 1931.

(b) *From Consolidated Revenue.* The following table shows the amounts provided from Consolidated Revenue for construction and equipment to 30th June, 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT TO 30th JUNE, 1935.

To 30th June—	N.S.W. £	Victoria. £	Q'land. £	S. Aust. £	W. Aust. £	Tasmania. £	All States. £
1935 ..	669,390	5,538,661	..	..	640,908	16,935	6,865,804

(iii) *Loan Expenditure.* The subjoined table shows the total net loan expenditure on Government railways in each State for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W. £	Victoria. £	Q'land. £	S. Aust. £	W. Aust. £	Tas. £	All States. £
1931 ..	2,312,557	455,293	434,350	Cr. 55,467	454,159	44,725	3,645,617
1932 ..	1,052,137	..	50,115	Cr. 127,576	137,025	Cr. 15,008	1,096,853
1933 ..	214,885	..	Cr. 28,829	Cr. 101,622	180,495	Cr. 6,682	258,247
1934 ..	122,203	1,044	341,917	Cr. 79,356	316,081	Cr. 644	700,745
1935 ..	1,237,533	..	785,103	40,043	295,076	39,426	2,397,181

The following statement shows the total loan expenditure on railways to the 30th June, 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—TOTAL LOAN EXPENDITURE TO 30th JUNE, 1935.

State.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.(c)	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure	61,44,514,777	47,4,499,177	62,779,154	33,804,940	24,650,982	7,061,331	347,310,301

(a) Gross expenditure. (b) Includes expenditure on Grafton-South Brisbane Railway. (c) Includes losses funded.

7. Gross Revenue.—(i) *General.* The total revenue from all sources, the revenue per average mile worked, and the revenue per train-mile run during each financial year from 1931 to 1935 inclusive were as follows :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—GROSS REVENUE.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.(b)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
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TOTAL GROSS REVENUE.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	16,005,741	10,008,358	6,476,979	2,586,132	3,198,913	400,176	38,676,299
1932	15,801,022	9,454,304	5,994,523	2,746,341	2,922,385	381,283	37,299,858
1933	16,205,320	9,446,121	5,992,394	2,734,083	2,932,140	381,483	37,691,541
1934	15,600,186	9,175,111	6,230,188	2,550,039	2,919,315	390,003	36,065,842
1935	16,802,699	9,421,092	7,167,073	2,658,390	3,311,839	399,764	39,760,857

GROSS REVENUE PER AVERAGE MILE WORKED.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	2,662	2,124	995	1,020	776	602	1,575
1932	2,612	2,003	915	1,086	693	591	1,516
1933	2,631	2,001	913	1,081	685	592	1,514
1934	2,546	1,943	940	1,012	671	606	1,480
1935	2,726	1,996	1,092	1,051	760	620	1,591

GROSS REVENUE PER TRAIN-MILE RUN.

	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1931	149.89	150.64	142.83	124.34	142.10	76.77	144.86
1932	146.84	146.58	135.34	124.38	139.78	80.99	141.35
1933	152.15	147.97	132.84	133.65	133.20	82.65	143.56
1934	149.59	143.82	134.23	124.62	120.99	82.72	140.65
1935	153.48	145.54	132.73	125.59	135.44	78.00	142.53

(a) Includes £800,000, contributions from consolidated revenue towards losses on working of country developmental lines. (b) Includes contributions from consolidated revenue in respect of losses on non-paying lines, 1930-31, £158,508; 1931-32, £139,429; 1932-33, £124,288; 1933-34, £134,424; and 1934-35, £140,614.

The amounts of revenue earned per average mile worked and per train-mile run during 1934-35 in respect of (a) passenger and (b) goods and live stock traffic, separately, are given later.

(ii) *Coaching, Goods and Miscellaneous Receipts.* (a) *Totals.* The gross revenue is composed of (a) receipts from coaching traffic, including the carriage of mails, horses, parcels, etc., by passenger trains; (b) receipts from the carriage of goods and live stock; and (c) rents and miscellaneous items. The subjoined table shows the gross revenue from 1931 to 1935, classified according to the three chief sources of receipts. The total of the three items specified has already been given in the preceding paragraph.

RAILWAYS, STATE.—COACHING, GOODS, ETC., RECEIPTS.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W. £	Victoria. £	Q'land. £	S. Aust. £	W. Aust. £	Tas. £	All States. £
COACHING TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.							
1931 ..	5,870,676	4,378,162	2,021,666	635,490	724,989	144,526	13,775,509
1932 ..	5,606,430	3,946,053	1,762,225	631,104	649,890	132,456	12,728,158
1933 ..	5,603,015	3,008,871	1,708,247	655,700	602,444	126,273	12,875,587
1934 ..	5,555,290	3,904,663	1,872,598	646,784	688,480	128,079	12,795,894
1935 ..	5,867,820	4,087,945	1,946,526	653,610	731,449	132,566	13,419,916

GOODS AND LIVE STOCK TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

1931 ..	7,841,400	4,817,808	4,191,161	1,787,747	2,280,638	241,458	21,169,218
1932 ..	7,853,315	4,805,738	4,008,966	1,948,293	2,106,129	234,986	20,957,427
1933 ..	8,169,056	4,773,699	4,006,279	1,924,982	2,110,065	240,978	21,225,059
1934 ..	7,802,130	4,572,038	4,146,808	1,762,899	2,059,813	248,261	20,591,949
1935 ..	8,582,612	4,555,722	4,987,309	1,853,188	2,405,046	255,428	22,639,305

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

	(a)	(b)					
1931 ..	2,293,659	812,388	264,152	162,895	184,286	14,192	3,731,572
1932 ..	2,341,277	702,513	223,332	166,944	166,366	13,841	3,614,273
1933 ..	2,342,311	703,551	217,868	153,302	159,631	14,232	3,590,895
1934 ..	2,332,766	698,410	210,782	150,256	171,022	14,563	3,577,799
1935 ..	2,352,267	777,425	233,238	151,592	175,344	11,770	3,701,636

(a) See note (a) to Gross Revenue table on previous page.

(b) See note (b) to Gross Revenue table on previous page.

(b) *Percentages.* The following table shows for the two years 1933-34 and 1934-35 the percentage which each class of receipts bears to the total gross revenue:—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—PERCENTAGES OF RECEIPTS.

State.	1933-34.			1934-35.		
	Coaching.	Goods and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Coaching.	Goods and Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	35.41	49.72	14.87	34.92	51.08	14.00
Victoria ..	42.56	49.83	7.61	43.39	48.36	8.25
Queensland ..	30.06	66.56	3.38	27.16	69.59	3.25
South Australia ..	25.27	68.86	5.87	24.59	69.71	5.70
Western Australia ..	23.58	70.56	5.86	22.09	72.62	5.29
Tasmania ..	32.76	63.51	3.73	33.16	63.89	2.95
All States ..	34.62	55.70	9.68	33.75	56.94	9.31

(c) *Averages for Passenger Earnings.* The subjoined table shows the passenger earnings per average mile of line worked and per passenger-train-mile in each State for the year ended the 30th June, 1935. Further particulars of passenger-mileage will be found in sub-paragraph 14 (i) hereinafter.

RAILWAYS, STATE.—PASSENGER EARNINGS, AVERAGES, 1934-35.

State.	Number of Passenger-Train-Miles.	Number of Passenger Journeys.	Passenger Earnings.			
			Gross.	Per Average Mile Worked.	Per Passenger-Train-Mile.	Per Passenger Journey.
	No.	No.	£	£	d.	d.
New South Wales ..	16,926,231	160,211,508	5,153,196	836	73.07	7.72
Victoria ..	10,854,456	139,680,012	3,685,978	781	81.50	6.33
Queensland (b) ..	5,081,692	24,249,641	1,448,924	221	68.43	14.34
South Australia ..	3,250,672	16,600,213	524,884	208	38.75	7.56
Western Australia ..	(a) 2,361,259	12,876,378	503,087	129	57.29	10.51
Tasmania ..	(a) 553,592	2,133,541	111,578	173	48.37	12.55
All States ..	39,027,902	355,820,293	11,488,247	460	70.65	7.75

(a) Includes "Assistant" and "Light" mileage. (b) Exclusive of Queensland portion of Grafton-South Brisbane (uniform gauge) line.

(d) *Averages for Goods and Live Stock Traffic.* The gross receipts from goods and live stock traffic per average mile worked, per goods-train mile, and per ton carried, for the year ended the 30th June, 1935, are given below. Particulars of ton-mileage will be found in sub-paragraph 14 (ii) hereinafter.

RAILWAYS, STATE.—GOODS AND LIVE STOCK TRAFFIC RECEIPTS, AVERAGES, 1934-35.

State.	Number of Goods-Train-Miles.	Goods and Live-stock Tonnage.	Goods and Live-Stock Traffic Receipts			
			Gross.	Per Average Mile Worked.	Per Goods-Train-Mile.	Per Ton Carried.
	No.	Tons.	£	£	d.	d.
New South Wales ..	9,349,228	612,605,311	8,582,612	1,392	220.32	162.64
Victoria ..	4,681,655	6,009,961	4,555,722	965	233.54	181.93
Queensland (c) ..	7,788,282	4,840,870	4,939,658	752	152.22	244.90
South Australia ..	1,829,647	2,332,581	1,853,188	733	243.09	190.68
Western Australia ..	(a) 3,663,628	2,903,481	2,405,046	552	157.55	198.80
Tasmania ..	(a) 679,758	678,227	255,428	396	90.18	90.39
All States ..	27,992,198	29,430,431	22,591,654	904	193.70	184.23

(a) Includes "Assistant" and "Light" mileage.
way leave charges only were collected.

Brisbane (uniform gauge) line.

(b) Exclusive of 353,309 tons of coal on which
(c) Exclusive of Queensland portion of Grafton-South

8. *Working Expenses.* (i) *General.* In order to make an adequate comparison of the working expenses, allowance should be made for the variation of gauges and of physical and traffic conditions, not only on the railways of the different States, but also on different portions of the same systems. When traffic is light, the percentage of working expenses is naturally greater than when traffic is heavy; and this is especially true in Australia, where ton-mile rates are in many cases based on a tapering principle—i.e., a lower rate per ton-mile is charged upon merchandise from remote interior districts—and where on many of the lines there is but little back loading.

The following table shows the total annual expenditure and the percentage thereof on gross revenue in each State for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—WORKING EXPENSES.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	12,899,646	7,499,934	5,075,478	2,734,619	2,610,839	448,838	31,269,354
1932	12,532,869	6,181,490	4,429,218	2,130,395	2,123,281	386,929	27,784,182
1933	11,966,648	6,366,838	4,323,655	1,978,545	2,111,588	373,762	27,121,036
1934	11,203,520	6,241,505	4,494,314	2,028,772	2,186,506	385,383	26,540,000
1935	11,565,658	6,505,859	5,086,921	2,121,411	2,382,744	(b) 417,944	28,080,537

PERCENTAGE OF WORKING EXPENSES ON GROSS REVENUE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1931	80.59	74.94	78.36	105.74	81.62	112.16	80.85
1932	79.32	65.38	73.89	77.57	72.65	101.48	74.49
1933	73.84	67.40	72.15	72.37	72.02	97.97	71.96
1934	71.40	68.03	72.14	79.25	74.90	98.59	71.80
1935	68.83	69.06	70.98	79.80	71.95	104.55	70.62

(a) Exclusive of £120,000 for depreciation charges.

(b) Exclusive of £54,000 for depreciation charges.

The variation in the percentage of working expenses on the gross revenue in each State for the years 1865 to 1935 is illustrated in the graph which accompanies this chapter.

(ii) *Averages.* The next table shows the working expenses per average mile worked and per train-mile run in each State for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—WORKING EXPENSES, AVERAGES.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
WORKING EXPENSES PER AVERAGE MILE WORKED.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	2,145	1,592	780	1,070	633	675	1,273
1932	2,071	1,310	675	842	504	600	1,124
1933	1,943	1,349	659	782	494	580	1,089
1934	1,813	1,322	684	802	503	593	1,003
1935	1,876	1,378	775	839	547	648	1,124

WORKING EXPENSES PER TRAIN-MILE RUN.

	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1931	120.80	112.83	111.93	131.48	115.98	86.10	117.07
1932	116.36	96.56	96.95	104.04	100.05	82.17	105.32
1933	112.35	99.73	95.85	96.72	95.93	80.97	103.30
1934	106.81	97.83	96.63	98.76	97.36	81.55	100.98
1935	105.64	100.50	94.21	100.22	97.44	81.55	100.66

(iii) *Distribution.* The subjoined table shows the distribution of working expenses under four chief heads of expenditure for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING EXPENSES.

Year ended 30th June	N.S.W. £	Victoria. £	Q'land. £	S. Aust. £	W. Aust. £	Tas. £	All States. £
MAINTENANCE.							
1931	2,199,347	1,394,185	1,401,338	438,462	576,723	117,319	6,127,374
1932	2,346,791	1,110,987	1,221,829	335,280	470,544	102,116	5,587,547
1933	2,460,825	1,464,041	1,156,044	327,887	493,968	94,756	5,997,521
1934	2,651,375	1,564,771	1,161,699	367,776	552,907	96,441	6,397,969
1935	2,432,517	1,570,137	1,291,450	(a) 386,152	553,090	116,000	6,349,346

LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE AND WAGON CHARGES.

1931	5,642,719	2,840,181	2,068,942	1,382,409	1,218,580	192,911	13,345,742
1932	5,280,630	2,260,152	1,780,463	1,102,292	978,698	168,194	11,570,429
1933	4,991,900	2,231,648	1,764,765	955,698	960,993	167,005	11,072,600
1934	4,193,295	2,156,706	1,851,705	951,529	956,702	176,451	10,286,388
1935	4,573,455	2,181,626	2,180,556	(b) 984,904	1,088,138	182,647	11,191,326

TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

1931	3,212,276	2,026,918	1,321,254	564,025	698,463	110,037	7,932,973
1932	3,059,815	1,690,542	1,177,336	457,706	572,101	92,275	7,049,775
1933	2,771,583	1,628,237	1,136,739	450,886	562,000	87,154	6,636,500
1934	2,711,111	1,713,789	1,320,239	484,831	620,975	98,581	6,964,612
1935	2,726,197	1,713,789	1,320,239	484,831	620,975	98,581	6,964,612

OTHER CHARGES.

1931	1,845,304	1,238,650	283,944	349,723	117,073	28,571	3,863,265
1932	1,845,033	1,119,809	249,590	235,117	101,938	24,344	3,576,431
1933	1,742,340	1,042,912	206,107	244,074	94,627	24,247	3,414,307
1934	1,742,903	872,546	260,095	232,285	98,016	22,261	3,258,906
1935	1,833,489	1,040,307	294,676	205,524	120,541	(c) 20,716	3,575,253

(a) Exclusive of £8,000 for depreciation charges.

(b) Exclusive of £112,000 for depreciation charges.

(c) Exclusive of £54,000 for depreciation charges.

9. *Salaries and Wages.*—The following table shows the total amount paid in salaries and wages in each State during the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES PAID.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	10,167,293	5,587,539	3,851,295	1,743,574	2,099,947	314,590	23,764,238
1932	9,637,122	4,435,048	3,341,120	1,382,707	1,620,084	260,943	20,677,033
1933	8,462,906	4,417,160	3,244,342	1,376,676	1,675,594	249,856	19,426,534
1934	8,154,378	4,533,562	3,396,671	1,418,788	1,902,457	259,288	19,665,144
1935	8,782,701	4,698,837	3,805,286	1,492,693	2,050,615	287,853	21,117,985

10. *Net Revenue.*—(i) *Net Revenue and Percentage on Capital Cost.* The following table shows the net sums available to meet interest charges, also the percentage of such sums upon the capital cost of construction and equipment of lines open for traffic in each State for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—NET REVENUE AND PERCENTAGE THEREOF ON CAPITAL COST OF LINES OPEN.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
NET REVENUE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	3,106,095	2,508,424	1,401,501	—148,487	588,074	—48,662	7,406,945
1932	3,268,153	3,272,814	1,565,305	615,946	799,104	—5,646	9,515,676
1933	4,238,672	3,079,283	1,668,739	755,538	820,552	7,721	10,570,505
1934	4,486,666	2,933,606	1,735,874	531,167	732,809	5,520	10,425,642
1935	5,237,041	2,915,233	2,080,152	536,979	929,095	—18,180	11,680,320

PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1931	(a) 2.40	3.38	(a) 2.38	— 0.54	2.52	— 0.74	(b) 2.27
1932	(a) 2.37	4.40	(a) 4.62	2.26	3.37	— 0.09	(b) 3.09
1933	(a) 3.05	4.12	(a) 4.81	2.78	3.40	0.12	(b) 3.41
1934	(a) 3.23	3.90	(a) 4.99	1.95	2.97	0.08	(b) 3.35
1935	(a) 3.74	3.86	(a) 5.94	1.97	3.72	— 0.28	(b) 3.73

(a) Exclusive of Grafton-South Brisbane line.

(b) Includes Grafton-South Brisbane line.

These figures are also represented in the graphs which accompany this Chapter.

(ii) *Net Revenue, Averages.* Tables showing the gross earnings and the working expenses per average mile worked and per train-mile run have been given previously. The net earnings, *i.e.*, the excess of gross earnings over working expenses, per average mile worked and per train-mile run are shown in the following table :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—NET REVENUE, AVERAGES.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
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NET REVENUE PER AVERAGE MILE WORKED.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	517	532	215	— 59	143	—73	302
1932	540	693	239	243	190	— 9	385
1933	688	652	254	299	192	12	425
1934	728	621	265	209	168	8	417
1935	850	618	317	212	213	—28	467

NET REVENUE PER TRAIN-MILE RUN.

	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1931	29.09	37.76	30.90	— 7.14	26.12	— 9.33	27.73
1932	30.34	51.12	34.26	30.08	37.65	— 1.20	36.07
1933	39.79	48.24	36.99	36.93	37.28	1.67	40.26
1934	42.78	45.99	37.40	25.86	32.63	1.17	39.67
1935	47.84	45.04	38.52	25.37	38.00	— 3.55	41.87

11. Interest.—The amount of interest payable on expenditure from loans on the construction and equipment of the railways in each State during the five years ended 30th June, 1935, was as follows:—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—INTEREST ON RAILWAY LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June.— N.S.W. Victoria. Q'land. S. Aust. W. Aust. Tasmania. All States.

AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAYABLE.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1933 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Including interest charges on the Grafton-South Brisbane line, which for the year 1934-35 amounted to £202,000 and was contributed by New South Wales, £72,204; Queensland, £27,038; and the Commonwealth, £102,758. See B § 1, 4 ante.

The interest payable on the cost of construction and equipment, the expenditure from consolidated revenue (£0,865,804) for that purpose being deducted, was at the rate of 4.16 per cent. in 1934-35. The reduction of £28,000,000 in the Queensland Capital Account referred to on page 172 is reflected in the decrease in the annual interest payable by that State.

Exchange on interest payments abroad is not included in the above table. This item is not charged against the railways in Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania and the figures for these States are not available. In the remaining States the amounts apportioned since 1930-31 were as follows:—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—EXCHANGE ON OVERSEA INTEREST PAYMENTS.

Year ended 30th June—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.
	£	£	£
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

12. Profit or Loss.—The following table shows the actual profit or loss after deducting working expenses and interest and all other charges, excepting exchange payments, from the gross revenue, and the percentage of such profit or loss on the total capital cost of construction and equipment for the last five years:—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—PROFIT OR LOSS.

Year ended 30th June.— N.S.W. Victoria. Q'land. S. Aust. W. Aust. Tasmania. All States.

PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER PAYMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OTHER CHARGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1933 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT OR LOSS ON CAPITAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.(b)

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1931 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1933 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) See Note (a) paragraph 11 above. (b) The cost of the Grafton-South Brisbane line is excluded from New South Wales and Queensland but is included with "all States."

13. *Traffic.*—(i) *General.* Reference has already been made to the difference in the traffic conditions on many of the lines. These conditions differ not only in the several States, but also on different lines in the same States, and apply to both passenger and goods traffic. By far the greater part of the population of Australia is confined to a fringe of country near the coast, more especially in the eastern and southern districts. A large proportion of the railway traffic between the chief centres of population is therefore carried over lines in the neighbourhood of the coast, and is thus, in some cases, open to seaborne competition.

The following table gives particulars for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—TRAFFIC.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
NUMBER OF PASSENGER JOURNEYS.							
1931 ..	126,811,993	131,655,200	22,007,173	15,127,140	11,702,741	1,852,145	312,460,012
1932 ..	128,359,419	125,990,585	20,761,976	15,608,245	10,394,311	1,680,897	302,795,433
1933 ..	132,867,221	130,190,013	22,216,409	16,074,221	11,732,291	1,678,483	314,758,638
1934 ..	142,520,429	131,367,215	22,877,900	16,325,004	12,103,104	1,789,329	326,082,981
1935 ..	160,211,508	139,689,012	24,328,300	16,660,213	12,876,378	2,133,541	355,898,952

PER 100 OF MEAN POPULATION.

1931 ..	4,983	7,511	2,397	2,688	2,715	831	4,819
1932 ..	4,999	6,984	2,231	2,705	2,397	744	4,630
1933 ..	5,128	7,173	2,361	2,774	2,685	736	4,775
1934 ..	5,454	7,198	2,407	2,803	2,748	781	4,924
1935 ..	6,060	7,607	2,532	2,828	2,906	931	5,310

PER AVERAGE MILE OF LINE WORKED.

1931 ..	21,089	28,588	3,382	6,091	2,838	2,786	12,725
1932 ..	21,216	26,093	3,170	6,172	2,467	2,606	12,255
1933 ..	21,574	27,577	3,384	6,355	2,742	2,603	12,643
1934 ..	23,122	27,826	3,484	6,454	2,782	2,775	13,092
1935 ..	25,992	29,589	3,705	6,587	2,954	3,308	14,245

TONNAGE OF GOODS AND LIVE STOCK CARRIED.

1931 ..	10,743,109	6,099,310	3,857,766	2,162,709	3,153,525	466,153	26,482,572
1932 ..	10,211,322	6,166,081	3,800,698	2,119,094	2,847,568	449,039	25,973,772
1933 ..	11,147,866	6,244,316	3,887,005	2,387,817	2,840,077	519,585	26,816,299
1934 ..	11,364,235	5,805,377	4,214,372	2,141,616	2,902,217	569,011	26,791,498
1935 ..	13,018,620	6,009,961	4,879,019	2,332,581	2,903,481	678,227	29,821,869

PER 100 OF MEAN POPULATION.

1931 ..	422	340	420	377	732	209	408
1932 ..	398	343	415	410	657	190	397
1933 ..	430	344	392	412	650	224	407
1934 ..	435	321	443	368	602	245	403
1935 ..	492	327	508	396	655	296	445

RAILWAYS, STATE.—TRAFFIC—*continued.*

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
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PER AVERAGE MILE OF LINE WORKED.

1931 ..	1,787	1,295	593	853	765	701	1,079
1932 ..	1,688	1,311	589	956	676	696	1,051
1933 ..	1,810	1,323	561	944	664	792	1,077
1934 ..	1,844	1,241	642	847	610	869	1,073
1935 ..	2,112	1,273	743	922	666	1,052	1,194

(ii) *Metropolitan and Country Passenger Traffic and Revenue.* A further indication of the difference in passenger traffic conditions is obtained from a comparison of the volume of metropolitan and suburban and country traffic in each State. This is shown below for the year 1934-35:—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND RECEIPTS, 1934-35.

State.	Passenger Journeys.			Revenue.		
	Metropolitan and Suburban.	Country.	Total.	Metropolitan and Suburban.	Country.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
N.S.W. ..	150,547,849	9,663,659	160,211,508	2,443,950	2,709,246	5,153,196
Victoria ..	a134,263,336	5,425,676	139,689,012	2,318,461	1,367,517	3,685,978
Queensland ..	19,207,744	5,120,556	24,328,300	272,466	1,213,676	1,486,142
S. Australia	b15,611,588	1,048,625	16,660,213	218,368	306,516	524,884
W. Australia	11,432,891	1,443,487	12,876,378	142,012	421,675	563,687
Tasmania ..	(c)	(c)	2,133,541	(c)	(c)	111,578
Total ..	(d)	(d)	355,898,952	(d)	(d)	11,525,465

a) Within 2 miles of Melbourne. (b) Within 25 miles of Adelaide. (c) Not available. (d) Incomplete.

(iii) *Electrification of Suburban and Country Railways.* Reference to the electrification of the Melbourne and Sydney suburban railways will be found in Year Book No. 22, p. 285.

(iv) *Goods Traffic. (a) Classification.* The differing conditions of the traffic in each State might also, to some extent, be analysed by an examination of the tonnage of various classes of commodities carried, and of the revenue derived therefrom. Comparative particulars regarding the quantities of some of the leading classes of commodities

carried are available for all the States, and the following table shows the number of tons of various representative commodities carried, with the percentage of each class on the total, for the financial year 1934-35 :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—CLASSIFICATION OF COMMODITIES CARRIED, 1934-35.

State.	Coal, Coke and Shale.	Other Minerals.	Grain and Flour.	Hay, Straw and Chaff.	Wool.	Live Stock.	All other Com- modities.	Total.
TONS CARRIED.								
New South Wales	Tons. 6,222,076	Tons. 1,263,271	Tons. 1,919,600	Tons. 208,780	Tons. 185,079	Tons. 694,927	Tons. 2,524,887	Tons. 13,018,620
Victoria ..	250,973	259,081	1,090,903	184,975	68,083	607,987	3,547,959	6,009,961
Queensland ..	603,445	598,729	1,974,554	(b)	80,624	422,952	1,198,744	4,870,019
South Australia ..	121,430	509,001	770,015	25,153	29,176	118,047	759,759	2,332,581
Western Australia	239,802	334,302	949,094	45,584	29,049	100,165	1,205,485	2,903,481
Tasmania ..	340,766	(c)	62,512	20,413	3,530	21,894	229,112	678,227
All States ..	7,778,462	2,964,384	6,766,679	484,905	395,541	1,965,972	9,465,946	29,821,889

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TONNAGE CARRIED.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	47.70	9.70	14.75	1.60	1.42	5.34	19.40	100.00
Victoria ..	4.18	4.31	18.15	3.08	1.13	10.12	59.03	100.00
Queensland ..	12.37	12.27	240.47	(b)	1.65	8.67	24.57	100.00
South Australia ..	5.21	21.82	33.01	1.08	1.25	5.06	32.57	100.00
Western Australia	8.26	11.51	32.69	1.57	1.00	3.45	41.52	100.00
Tasmania ..	50.24	(c)	9.22	3.01	0.52	3.23	33.78	100.00
All States ..	26.08	9.94	22.69	1.63	1.33	6.59	31.74	100.00

(a) Agricultural produce.
coal, coke and shale.

(b) Included with "All other commodities."

(c) Included with

(b) *Revenue.* The following table shows the revenue derived from goods and live stock traffic during 1934-35 according to a classification which has been adopted by all States :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—GOODS, ETC., TRAFFIC—REVENUE, 1934-35.

Class.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General merchandise	5,223,121	2,980,636	3,246,898	997,733	1,413,229	171,214	13,075,931
Wheat ..	(a)	532,359	(a)	364,033	528,880	(a)	1,425,272
Wool ..	679,748	100,307	431,868	66,781	83,386	4,333	1,159,417
Live stock ..	1,041,035	688,442	732,064	157,199	130,218	18,571	2,767,529
Minerals—							
Coal, coke and shale	1,299,814	80,485	262,615	31,459	135,414	(b) 29,472	1,839,259
Others ..	338,894	83,493	313,864	325,983	83,825	(c) 28,838	1,174,897
Total ..	8,582,612	4,555,722	4,987,309	1,853,188	2,405,046	255,428	22,639,305

(a) Included with General Merchandise. (b) Native coal. (c) Minerals other than native coal.
(d) Incomplete.

In New South Wales and Victoria, electric motor coaches are used for the transfer of parcels from the central stations to suburban stations, and in Victoria to convey luggage and parcels between the two main terminal stations.

14. Passenger-Mileage and Ton-Mileage.—(i) *Passenger-Miles.* The subjoined table gives particulars of passenger-mileage in respect of all States for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35.

RAILWAYS, STATE.—SUMMARY OF "PASSENGER-MILES."

Year ended 31st June	Passenger-Mileage.	Number of Journeys.	Total Miles.	Amount Received from Passengers.	Average Number of Passengers carried per Train-Mile.	Average Mileage per Passenger Journey.	Average Earnings per Passenger-Mile.	Average Fare per Passenger Journey.	Density of Traffic per Average Mile Worked
	Miles. (000 omitted.)	No. (000 omitted.)	No. (000 omitted.)	£	No.	Miles.	d.	d.	No.
NEW SOUTH WALES.									
1931	16,496	126,812	1,414,061	5,172,359	85	11.15	0.88	9.79	235,161
1932	17,148	128,839	1,390,794	4,941,000	86	10.64	0.86	9.24	227,768
1933	16,382	132,867	1,422,105	5,025,484	87	10.70	0.85	9.08	230,911
1934	16,326	142,520	1,543,531	4,869,235	95	10.83	0.76	8.20	250,418
1935	16,026	160,212	1,745,075	5,153,196	103	10.89	0.71	7.72	283,115
VICTORIA.									
1931	11,066	134,655	1,134,376	3,890,604	103	8.42	0.82	6.93	240,830
1932	10,534	125,991	1,053,215	3,544,104	100	8.35	0.80	6.69	223,138
1933	10,541	130,190	1,037,543	3,501,588	103	8.35	0.79	6.57	230,303
1934	10,559	131,367	1,079,081	3,502,513	102	8.22	0.78	6.40	228,761
1935	10,854	130,680	1,156,142	3,685,978	107	8.28	0.77	6.33	244,894
QUEENSLAND.									
1931b	4,411	21,955	(a)	1,510,412	(a)	(a)	(a)	16.51	(a)
1932b	4,625	20,695	(a)	1,200,225	(a)	(a)	(a)	14.96	(a)
1933b	4,658	22,147	(a)	1,301,405	(a)	(a)	(a)	14.10	(a)
1934b	4,808	22,856	(a)	1,175,112	(a)	(a)	(a)	14.18	(a)
1935b	4,882	24,130	(a)	1,425,024	(a)	(a)	(a)	14.34	(a)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.									
1931	3,193	15,437	167,738	499,745	53	10.87	0.72	7.77	66,179
1932	3,140	15,608	166,407	493,933	53	10.66	0.71	7.59	65,792
1933	3,152	16,074	172,106	510,277	55	10.71	0.72	7.75	68,046
1934	3,202	16,325	175,559	516,253	55	10.75	0.71	7.59	69,411
1935	3,251	16,660	177,655	524,884	55	10.66	0.71	7.56	70,237
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.									
1931	(c) 2,062	11,703	(a)	551,347	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.31	(a)
1932	(c) 1,938	10,394	(a)	489,436	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.30	(a)
1933	(c) 2,181	11,722	(a)	502,177	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.20	(a)
1934	(c) 2,290	12,603	(a)	524,773	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.45	(a)
1935	(c) 2,361	12,876	(a)	563,687	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.51	(a)
TASMANIA.									
1931	(c) 500	1,852	28,646	117,339	49	15.46	0.98	15.20	43,081
1932	(c) 490	1,800	27,488	107,888	51	15.19	0.975	15.36	42,441
1933	(c) 498	1,678	20,795	104,978	54	15.09	0.94	15.01	41,549
1934	(c) 500	1,789	27,900	107,097	56	15.62	0.92	14.36	43,356
1935	(c) 554	2,134	31,094	111,578	56	14.57	0.86	12.55	48,217

(a) Not available.
gauge) line.

(b) Exclusive of Queensland portion of Grafton-South Brisbane (uniform gauge) line.
(c) Includes "Assistant" and "Light" Mileage.

(ii) *Ton-Miles.* Particulars regarding total "ton-miles" are given in the following table for each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—SUMMARY OF "TON-MILES."

Year ended 30th June	Goods-Train-Mileage.	Total Tons Carried.	Total "Ton-miles."	Earnings.	Average Freight-paying Load Carried per "Train."	Average Haul per Ton.	Earnings per "Ton-mile."	Density of Traffic per Average Mile Worked.
	No. (,000 omitted.)	No. (,000 omitted.)	No. (,000 omitted.)	£	Tons.	Miles.	d.	Tons.
NEW SOUTH WALES.								
1931	8,997	d 10,616	1,425,184	7,841,406	158	134.25	1.30	237,260
1932	8,700	d 10,054	1,407,451	7,853,315	162	139.90	1.33	233,030
1933	9,180	d 10,880	1,550,327	8,169,056	169	142.38	1.25	252,129
1934	8,847	d 11,066	1,410,854	7,802,130	159	127.49	1.31	228,892
1935	9,349	d 12,665	1,522,781	8,582,612	163	120.23	1.34	247,051

VICTORIA.

1931	4,879	6,099	713,022	4,817,808	174	116.90	1.62	151,385
1932	4,830	6,186	769,228	4,805,738	181	124.34	1.49	162,972
1933	4,781	6,244	734,970	4,773,699	178	117.70	1.55	155,681
1934	4,752	5,858	693,741	4,572,038	146	118.42	1.58	146,948
1935	4,682	6,010	693,783	4,555,722	148	115.44	1.58	146,957

QUEENSLAND.

1931(b)	6,406	3,838	(e) 495,912	4,148,845	(c) 77	c133.20	(c) 2.00	(c) 79,149
1932(b)	6,257	3,385	(e) 510,009	3,905,227	(c) 83	c139.02	(c) 1.83	(c) 82,084
1933(b)	6,073	3,020	(e) 517,500	3,814,275	(c) 85	c117.72	(c) 1.82	(c) 82,101
1934(b)	6,236	4,152	(e) 541,238	4,080,906	(c) 87	c130.34	(c) 1.81	(c) 82,422
1935(b)	7,780	4,841	(e) 544,008	4,130,058	(c) 88	c111.40	(c) 1.73	(c) 104,164

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1931	1,770	2,193	2,503,301	1,727,747	195	132.07	1.50	112,711
1932	1,774	2,419	2,876,619	1,948,293	170	118.37	1.63	113,731
1933	1,758	2,288	2,845,503	1,901,002	161	118.70	1.63	112,114
1934	1,728	2,142	2,65,682	1,762,899	154	124.06	1.59	105,044
1935	1,830	2,333	2,81,068	1,853,188	154	120.50	1.58	111,123

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1931	(a) 3,487	3,154	373,495	2,289,638	121	118.41	1.47	90,566
1932	(a) 3,266	2,848	347,492	2,106,129	119	122.03	1.45	82,461
1933	(a) 3,230	2,840	339,007	2,110,065	105	119.37	1.49	79,237
1934	(a) 3,232	2,652	317,870	2,059,813	98	119.85	1.56	73,955
1935	(a) 3,664	2,903	362,252	2,405,046	100	124.77	1.59	83,101

TASMANIA.

1931	(a) 667	(f) 444	27,253	(f) 220,545	41	61.39	1.94	40,988
1932	(a) 627	(f) 427	26,600	(f) 215,180	43	62.45	1.93	41,386
1933	(a) 613	(f) 490	27,246	(f) 223,262	44	55.63	1.98	42,248
1934	(a) 617	(f) 540	27,623	(f) 230,507	43	51.17	1.98	42,833
1935	(a) 680	(f) 656	30,671	(f) 236,857	45	46.73	1.86	47,561

(a) Includes "Assistant" and "Light" mileage. (b) Exclusive of Queensland portion of Grafton-South Brisbane (uniform gauge) line. (c) Approximate. (d) Exclusive of coal, on which way leave charges only were collected. (e) Exclusive of Cooktown, Normanton, and Innisfail and Mourilyan tramways. (f) Exclusive of live stock.

In New South Wales the tonnages of coal on which way leave charges only have been collected were 127,209 tons (1931), 157,110 tons (1932), 258,893 tons (1933), 297,960 tons (1934) and 353,309 tons (1935).

15. **Passenger Fares and Goods Rates.**—Fares and rates are changed from time to time to suit the varying necessities of the railways, and when drought conditions prevail special concessions are made in the rates for the carriage of fodder and water and for the transfer of stock to other areas.

An earlier issue of this work (No. 18, pp. 305-6) gives detailed information as at 30th June, 1924, in regard to the following rates :—(a) Ordinary Passenger Mileage rates ; (b) Highest and Lowest Class Freight rates ; (c) Rates for agricultural produce.

16. **Rolling Stock.**—The following table shows the numbers of rolling stock in use during the years 1931 to 1935. Further details may be found in the Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 26.

RAILWAYS, STATE—ROLLING STOCK.

At 30th June—

State.	1931.			1932.			1933.			1934. *			1935.		
	Locos.	Coaching Stock.	Other Stock.	Locos.	Coaching Stock.	Other Stock.	Locos.	Coaching Stock.	Other Stock.	Locos.	Coaching Stock.	Other Stock.	Locos.	Coaching Stock.	Other Stock.
New South Wales ..	1,432	2,757	23,096	1,432	2,713	23,852	1,432	2,710	23,705	1,432	2,676	23,408	1,403	2,657	23,457
Victoria ..	657	2,600	20,007	650	2,583	20,270	650	2,567	20,260	650	2,550	20,111	640	2,531	20,004
Queensland ..	307	1,200	10,000	307	1,183	10,000	307	1,170	10,000	307	1,153	10,000	307	1,136	10,000
South Australia ..	440	674	9,335	438	670	9,202	438	668	9,144	423	620	9,106	400	611	8,836
Western Australia ..	420	493	11,244	420	493	11,241	420	493	11,250	420	493	11,272	420	493	11,175
Tasmania ..	94	224	2,017	94	224	2,025	94	224	2,025	94	223	2,016	94	225	2,036
All States ..	3,828	8,153	86,802	3,818	8,036	86,450	3,810	7,950	86,132	3,764	7,848	85,789	3,653	7,818	85,282

17. **Employees.**—(i) *At 30th June.* The following table gives the number of railway employees in each year from 1931 to 1935 inclusive, classified according to (a) salaried staff, and (b) wages staff :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—EMPLOYEES.(a)

At 30th June --

State.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Salaried Staff	Wages Staff	Salaried Staff	Wages Staff	Salaried Staff	Wages Staff	Salaried Staff	Wages Staff	Salaried Staff	Wages Staff
New South Wales ..	5,004	34,111	5,004	34,111	5,004	34,111	5,004	34,111	5,004	34,111
Victoria ..	4,051	17,985	3,720	17,456	3,621	18,150	3,533	17,450	3,490	18,000
Queensland ..	3,070	12,000	3,070	12,000	3,070	12,000	3,070	12,000	3,070	12,000
South Australia ..	1,158	5,586	1,137	5,736	1,148	5,784	1,173	5,563	1,213	5,692
Western Australia ..	1,287	5,000	1,204	5,671	1,178	6,135	1,205	7,154	1,240	7,064
Tasmania ..	191	1,234	174	1,137	166	1,133	179	1,156	171	1,200
All States ..	15,664	78,192	15,129	76,552	14,754	76,747	14,772	79,145	14,995	82,588

(a) Exclusive of construction staff.

In the period under review the totals of salaried and wages staffs increased from 93,856 in 1931 to 97,583 in 1935, a rise of 4.0 per cent.

(ii) *Average staff employed, 1934-35.* The number of employees at one point of time does not afford the best index of employment in railway work. It is considered that the following statement of the average number employed throughout the year indicates more accurately the labour requirements of the railways :—

AVERAGE STAFF EMPLOYED, 1934-35.

State.	Operating Staff.		Construction Staff.		All Employees—Staff.	
	Salaried.	Wages.	Salaried.	Wages.	Salaried.	Wages.
New South Wales ..	5,783	33,854	2	40	5,785	33,894
Victoria ..	3,456	18,346	..	..	3,456	18,346
Queensland ..	2,987	13,978	20	495	3,007	14,473
South Australia ..	1,185	5,753	..	..	1,185	5,753
Western Australia ..	1,221	7,130	8	282	1,229	7,412
Tasmania ..	171	1,296	..	..	171	1,296
All States ..	14,803	80,357	30	817	14,833	81,174

In the States of Victoria and Tasmania, railway construction work is not under the control of the Railways Commissioners.

18. *Accidents.*—The following table gives particulars of the number of persons killed and injured through train accidents and the movement of rolling stock on the Government railways in each State for each of the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive :—

RAILWAYS, STATE.—ACCIDENTS.

State.	In year ended 30th June —									
	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
New South Wales	44	409	73	308	69	329	53	389	51	421
Victoria ..	57	150	56	227	52	177	49	164	41	121
Queensland ..	15	138	13	124	26	100	21	161	21	143
South Australia ..	13	98	7	104	13	127	11	127	15	119
Western Australia	13	195	23	266	15	236	21	327	13	611
Tasmania ..	2	42	4	16	1	10	1	20	2	22
All States ..	144	1,032	176	1,045	176	979	156	1,188	143	1,437

Further details relating to the number of passengers, employees and other persons affected by railway accidents are published on page 24 of Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 26.

19. *Consumption of Oil and Fuel.*—The appended table shows the quantity and value of oil and fuel consumed by the various Government Railway Departments during the year 1934-35 :—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—CONSUMPTION AND VALUE OF OIL AND FUEL,
1934-35.

Government Railways.	OIL.						Coal.		
	Lubricating.			Fuel and Light.					
	Gallons.	Value.	Average Cost per Gallon.	Gallons.	Value.	Average Cost per Gallon.	Tons.	Value.	Average Cost per Ton.
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	328,460	32,088	1 11	948,464	25,284	0 6	1,293,369	774,469	0 12 0
Victoria ..	186,137	15,970	1 0	1,720,461	59,238	0 8	538,528	421,372	0 15 8
Queensland ..	188,188	19,292	2 1	200,945	9,118	0 11	425,191	359,292	0 16 11
South Australia ..	82,974	9,150	2 3	930,518	40,116	0 10	150,643	180,643	1 4 0
Western Australia	76,981	8,160	2 1	307,399	10,187	0 8	314,790	221,658	0 14 1
Tasmania ..	30,780	3,287	2 2	73,578	4,074	1 1	46,174	48,237	1 0 11
Total States ..	893,520	87,947	2 0	4,181,365	148,347	0 9	2,768,671	2,005,671	0 14 6
Federal ..	15,125	1,597	2 0	124,278	4,467	0 9	18,963	28,364	1 9 11
Total, Australia..	908,645	89,454	2 0	4,305,643	152,814	0 9	2,787,634	2,034,035	0 14 7

The range in the average cost per ton of coal from 12s. od. in New South Wales to £1 9s. 11d. per ton for coal used on the Federal Railways is attributable to the comparatively low haulage expenses incurred in the coal-producing States. The average cost of coal during 1934-35 showed a decrease of 0s. 3d. on that for 1933-34.

§ 4. Private Railways.

1. **Total Mileage Open, 1934-35.**—The bulk of the private railways in Australia have been laid down for the purpose of hauling timber, firewood, sugar-cane, coal, or other minerals, and they are not generally used for the conveyance of passengers or for public traffic. In many cases the lines are practically unballasted and easily removable.

The railways referred to in this section include only lines open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Complete particulars of lines used for special purposes only for the year 1934-35 are not available.

2. **Lines Open for General Traffic.**—The following statement gives a summary of the operations of private railways open for general traffic for the year 1934-35 :—

RAILWAYS, PRIVATE.—SUMMARY, 1934-35.

State.	Companies from which returns were received.	Miles Open (Route).	Capital Cost.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Train-Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Tonnage of Goods, etc.	Number of Employers.	Rolling Stock.		
		No.	Miles.	£	£	£	Miles.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ..	6	82.70	1,279,533	322,180	182,347	521,134	1,141,017	641,887	381	44	1	718
Victoria ..	2	24.94	81,384	8,843	8,330	24,148	10,829	39,236	18	5	4	36
Queensland	13	269.84	8,000,000	4,000,000	2,500,000	86,163	6,972	20,000	70	20	11	409
South Australia ..	1	50.51	(a)	(a)	(a)	83,540	260	1,670,976	30	7	1	226
Western Australia	1	277.00	2,242,476	159,574	71,295	250,141	27,332	118,159	253	23	23	523
Tasmania	3	131.57	896,377	77,322	62,625	134,538	40,412	97,676	185	20	18	302
All States (b)	26	836.61	5,100,595	610,913	352,967	1,099,664	1,226,832	2,773,191	939	122	61	2,274

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete.

The particulars given in the table are incomplete in respect of the States of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania. In New South Wales and Queensland several of these lines, although owned by private companies, are operated by the Government Railway Departments, and Government rolling stock is used thereon.

C. TRAMWAYS.

1. Systems in Operation.—(i) *General.* Tramway systems are in operation in all the States, and in recent years considerable extension has been made in the use of electrical traction, the benefit of which is now enjoyed in a number of the larger towns.

In many parts of Australia private lines used for special purposes in connexion with the timber, mining, sugar, or other industries are often called tramways, but they are more properly railways, and the traffic on them has nothing in common with that of the street tramways for the conveyance of passengers, which are dealt with in the present section.

(ii) *Total Mileage Open and Classification of Lines.* The following tables show for each State the total mileage of tramway lines open for general passenger traffic for the year 1934-35, classified (a) according to the controlling authority, (b) according to the motive power used, and (c) according to gauge, and for Australia according to motive power for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

TRAMWAYS.—ROUTE MILEAGE OPEN, 1934-35.

Controlling Authority, Nature of Motive Power and Gauge.		N.S. Wales.	Victoria	Q'land.	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total Australia
ACCORDING TO CONTROLLING AUTHORITY.								
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles
Government ..	..	187.70	178.40	..	..	52.51	..	418.61
Municipal ..	..	..	..	64.18	82.83	9.98	28.41	185.40
Private ..	..	3.50	..	..	..	11.56	..	15.06
Total ..	..	191.20	178.40	64.18	82.83	74.05	28.41	619.07

ACCORDING TO MOTIVE POWER.

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles
Electric ..	..	182.14	154.11	57.53	82.83	65.44	28.41	570.46
Steam ..	..	9.06	..	6.65	..	6.10	..	21.81
Cable ..	..	..	24.29	..	..	..	..	24.29
Horse ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.51	..	2.51
Total ..	..	191.20	178.40	64.18	82.83	74.05	28.41	619.07

ACCORDING TO GAUGE.

Gauge—								
5 ft. 3 in. ..	..	..	5.18	..	..	..	..	5.18
4 ft. 8½ in. ..	..	191.20	173.22	57.53	82.83	..	..	504.78
3 ft. 6 in. ..	..	..	..	6.65	..	74.05	28.41	109.11
Total ..	..	191.20	178.40	64.18	82.83	74.05	28.41	619.07

Further details on this subject may be obtained from page 27 of Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 26.

TRAMWAYS.—ROUTE MILEAGE OPEN, AUSTRALIA.

Nature of Motive Power.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
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ACCORDING TO MOTIVE POWER.

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Electric	574.52	574.59	571.87	573.59	570.46
Steam ..	..	29.37	21.97	21.97	21.81	21.81
Cable ..	..	24.29	24.29	24.29	24.29	24.29
Horse ..	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.51	2.51
Total ..	..	629.68	622.35	619.63	622.20	619.07

(iii) *Cost of Construction and Equipment.* The table hereunder shows the total cost of construction and equipment of all tramways to the 30th June, 1935, classified according to the nature of the motive power. Further details relating to controlling authorities are available on page 27 of Transport and Communication Bulletin No. 26.

TRAMWAYS.—COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, 1934-35.

Nature of Motive Power.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
Electric	£ 8,790,933	£ 7,189,073	£ 2,107,883	£ 4,077,349	£ 1,738,556	£ 635,535	£ 24,539,329
Steam ..	146,483	..	53,235	..	63,196	..	262,914
Cable ..	..	1,255,652	..	..	..	..	1,255,652
Horse ..	..	..	..	..	10,104	..	10,104
Total ..	8,937,416	8,444,725	2,161,118	4,077,349	1,811,856	635,535	26,067,999

ACCORDING TO MOTIVE POWER.

2. *New South Wales.*—(i) *General.* With the exception of a steam tramway $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from Parramatta to Duck River, which is operated by Sydney Ferries Ltd., the tramways of New South Wales are the property of the Government, and are under the control of the Department of Road Transport and Tramways. In Sydney and suburbs the Government tramways are divided into six distinct systems, five of which are operated by electricity, and one, the Kogarah to Sans Souci line, by steam. The conversion of the Newcastle system from steam to electric traction was completed in 1930. The gauge of all lines is 4 ft. 8½ in.

(ii) *Particulars of Working.*—*Electric and Steam Tramways.* The following table gives a summary of the operations of all tramways for the years 1931 to 1935:—

ELECTRIC AND STEAM TRAMWAYS.—NEW SOUTH WALES.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Mileage Open for Traffic (Route).	Total Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Interest.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Gross Revenue.	Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Cost.	Passengers carried.	Persons employed at end of year.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	%	%	No. ,000.	No.
1931 ..	203.09	8,090,699	3,059,897	3,124,366	-64,460	475,571	102.11	-0.80	266,393	8,191
1932 ..	197.57	8,155,204	3,306,557	3,919,267	257,206	316,626	92.22	3.15	286,501	8,417
1933 ..	197.47	8,204,065	3,268,200	2,781,068	486,232	484,057	85.12	5.93	295,783	8,033
1934 ..	194.49	8,410,978	3,028,716	2,375,152	653,564	455,086	78.42	7.77	206,639	7,922
1935 ..	191.20	8,937,416	3,323,498	2,717,383	606,115	442,905	81.76	6.78	307,616	8,112

The cost of construction and equipment is exclusive of the amount of the Stores Advance Account.

3. **Victoria.**—(i) *General.* In Melbourne, electric and cable tramway systems with route mileages of 11.4, 34 miles and 24.27 miles respectively are worked by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, while two electric tramways, (a) St. Kilda to Brighton 5.18 miles and (b) Sandringham to Black Rock 2.43 miles, belong to and are operated by the Railways Commissioners. The line from Black Rock to Dromedary was closed for traffic in August, 1931. The State Electricity Commission operates 10.98 miles of electric tramways at Geelong, acquired from the Melbourne Electric Supply Company on the 1st September, 1930, and 13.14 miles of similar traction at Ballarat and 7.84 miles at Bendigo, taken over from the Electric Supply Company of Victoria on 1st July, 1934.

A short account of the formation of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company and of the Tramways Board will be found in earlier issues of this work (*see* Year Books No. 7 page 652, No. 9 page 679 and No. 15 page 593).

With the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton line, which is of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, all the tramways of the State are of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge.

(ii) *Particulars of Working.—Electric and Cable Tramways.* The following table gives particulars for all tramways in Victoria during each of the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive:—

ELECTRIC AND CABLE TRAMWAYS.—VICTORIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Mileage Open for Traffic (Route).	Total Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Interest.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Gross Revenue.	Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Cost.	Passengers carried.	Persons employed at end of year.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	%	%	No.	No.
1931 ..	180.85	8,690,155	2,191,000	1,521,033	666,976	347,546	60.56	7.68	188,452	4,785
1932 ..	178.67	8,644,770	2,049,698	1,327,161	722,537	326,250	64.75	8.36	175,433	4,740
1933 ..	178.67	8,600,453	2,058,241	1,285,984	772,257	325,412	62.48	8.98	176,917	4,732
1934 ..	178.77	8,562,209	2,088,716	1,306,301	782,415	300,015	62.51	9.14	179,779	4,870
1935 ..	178.40	8,444,725	2,163,738	1,341,587	822,151	283,136	62.00	9.74	186,484	4,995

4. **Queensland.**—(i) *General.* The electric tramways in the city and suburbs of Brisbane were controlled by a private company, with head office in London, until the 31st December, 1922, on which date they were purchased by the Queensland Government which, under the provisions of the Brisbane Tramway Trust Act 1922, appointed a Trust to control and operate the system until 1st December, 1925, when the control passed to the Brisbane City Council. Under the provisions of the Brisbane City Council Act 1925, the Council took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust to the extent of £2,000,000 which had been incurred in London, and assumed complete control of the system. The total length of the Brisbane tramways was 57.53 route miles at 30th June, 1935, the gauge of the line being 4 ft. 8½ in.

In addition to the electric tramways, a steam tramway operated by the City Council is in operation at Rockhampton. The length of line is 6.65 route miles and the gauge 3 ft. 6 in.

(ii) *Particulars of Working.—Electric and Steam Tramways.* The following table gives particulars of the working of all tramways in Queensland for each year from 1931 to 1935 :—

ELECTRIC AND STEAM TRAMWAYS.—QUEENSLAND.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 31st December—	Mileage Open for Traffic (Route)	Total Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Interest.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Gross Revenue.	Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Cost.	Passengers carried.	Persons employed at end of year.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	%	%	No. ,000.	No.
1931 ..	63.34	2,273,109	716,605	519,738	106,867	109,346	72.53	8.66	70,761	1,404
1932 ..	63.51	2,193,545	688,883	481,186	207,607	106,689	69.85	9.46	69,478	1,431
1933 (a)	63.51	2,162,631	694,611	479,426	215,185	106,651	69.02	9.95	69,646	1,359
1934 (a)	63.51	2,115,460	700,723	501,846	198,877	106,611	71.62	9.40	71,185	1,485
1935 (a)	64.18	2,161,118	746,543	543,571	202,972	106,533	72.81	9.39	78,264	1,735

(a) Year ended 30th June.

5. *South Australia.—(i) General.* The tramways in Adelaide and suburbs are controlled by a Municipal Tramways Trust created in 1907. Prior to that year, the system was run with horse-traction by several private companies. Electric traction was inaugurated in 1909, and at the 31st July, 1935, the Tramways Trust operated a total route mileage of 82.83 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge.

(ii) *Particulars of Working.—Electric Tramways.* The following table gives particulars of the working of electric tramways in Adelaide for each year from 1931 to 1935 :—

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.—ADELAIDE.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 31st July—	Mileage Open for Traffic (Route).	Total Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Interest.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Gross Revenue.	Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Cost.	Passengers carried.	Persons employed at end of year.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	%	%	No. ,000.	No.
1931..	82.84	4,036,396	722,104	445,260	276,844	287,534	61.66	6.86	52,756	1,840
1932..	82.84	4,043,913	659,575	383,400	276,175	264,597	58.13	6.83	48,467	1,777
1933..	82.83	4,068,156	643,274	392,526	250,748	253,930	61.02	6.16	48,154	1,719
1934..	82.83	4,072,007	627,897	388,136	239,761	248,760	61.82	5.89	47,021	1,708
1935..	82.83	4,077,349	639,335	402,258	237,077	239,139	62.92	5.81	48,118	1,688

Figures relating to the working of the motor omnibus services under the control of the Municipal Tramways Trust are also included in the above table, separate particulars not being available.

6. *Western Australia.—(i) General.* The Perth electric tramways were opened for traffic by a private company on the 24th September, 1899, and the system was subsequently extended to many of the suburbs. Control was taken over by the Government on the 1st July, 1913, and the tramways are now worked in conjunction with the Government railways. The length of line open at 30th June, 1935, was 43.90 route miles. Electric tramways with a route mileage at 31st August, 1935, of 9.98 miles and controlled by the municipal authorities, are in operation in Fremantle. In

Kalgoorlie and Boulder a private company controls the electric tramways, of which at the end of 1935, the length of line was 11.56 route miles. All the electric tramways of the State are of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge.

In addition to the electric tramways, there are several Government tramways, with a total length of 8.61 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. The lines are under control of the Department of Works and Labour, and the total mileage of 8.61 miles is made up of several short lengths worked by steam or horses in connexion with the jetties at certain ports and providing communication between the jetties and the goods sheds of warehouses.

(ii) *Particulars of Working.—All Tramways.* The following table gives a summary for all tramways in the State for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

**ELECTRIC, STEAM AND HORSE TRAMWAYS.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—
SUMMARY.**

Year ended 30th June—	Mileage Open for Traffic (Route).	Total Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Interest (a).	Percentage of Working Expenses on Gross Revenue.	Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Cost.	Passengers carried.	Persons employed at end of year.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	%	%	No. '000.	No.
1931 ..	60.03	1,793,341	379,240	326,700	52,450	57,432	86.17	2.92	38,292	794
1932 ..	60.03	1,793,051	359,080	288,098	70,982	55,480	80.23	3.96	36,133	761
1933 ..	63.84	1,802,831	354,321	290,448	63,873	55,420	81.97	3.54	39,329	741
1934 ..	74.17	1,818,775	351,552	297,307	54,245	50,347	83.57	3.14	36,595	773
1935 ..	74.05	1,811,856	360,490	291,906	68,524	55,201	80.99	3.78	37,108	737

(a) Exclusive of Kalgoorlie and Boulder electric tramways operated by a private company.

7. *Tasmania.*—(i) *General.* In Hobart there is a system of electric tramways consisting of 16.70 route miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge controlled by the Hobart Municipal Council. The Launceston City Council operates a length of 11.71 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge in that City.

There are also several lines of privately-owned steam tramways, which have been included with private railways, as they do not come within the category of street tramways for the conveyance of passengers.

(ii) *Particulars of Working.—Electric Tramways.*—The following table gives a summary of the working of the two electric systems for the years 1931 to 1935 :—

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.—TASMANIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—	Mileage Open for Traffic (Route).	Total Cost of Construction and Equipment.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Interest.	Percentage of Working Expenses on Gross Revenue.	Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Cost.	Passengers carried.	Persons employed at end of year.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	%	%	No. '000.	No.
1931 ..	30.53	612,632	159,136	127,854	31,282	37,308	80.34	5.11	16,360	388
1932 ..	30.71	608,701	151,912	115,206	36,706	41,173	71.31	6.32	15,443	333
1933 ..	28.31	630,657	161,902	116,112	45,790	42,726	71.72	7.26	14,850	291
1934 ..	28.43	634,102	164,826	123,998	40,828	36,376	75.23	6.44	14,042	306
1935 ..	28.41	635,535	164,639	121,883	42,756	39,055	74.03	6.73	14,934	305

8. *Australia.—All Tramways—Summary 1931 to 1935.* The following table gives a summary of the working of all tramway systems in Australia for the years 1931 to 1935:—

ALL TRAMWAYS—AUSTRALIA—SUMMARY.

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Mileage open for traffic .. Miles	629.68	622.35	619.63	622.20	619.07
Cost of Construction and Equipment £	25,330,705	25,461,877	25,468,793	25,613,720	26,067,999
Cost per mile £	40,228	40,912	41,103	41,166	42,108
Gross Revenue £	7,227,991	7,218,605	7,180,549	6,965,430	7,398,243
Working Expenses £	6,068,041	5,644,208	5,346,464	4,992,800	5,418,648
Net Earnings £	1,159,950	1,574,397	1,834,085	1,972,630	1,979,595
Interest £	1,314,737	1,341,127	1,268,202	1,204,095	1,166,029
Percentage of Working Expenses on Gross Revenue %	83.95	78.19	74.46	71.68	73.24
Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Cost %	4.58	6.18	7.20	7.70	7.59
Tram-miles run ,000 miles	77,308	79,963	80,910	80,757	81,084
Gross revenue per tram mile .. d.	22.44	21.66	21.30	20.70	21.90
Working expenses per tram mile .. d.	18.84	16.94	15.86	14.84	16.04
Net earnings per tram mile .. d.	3.60	4.72	5.44	5.86	5.86
Passengers carried ,000	633,014	631,508	641,680	646,161	672,523
Passengers carried per tram mile .. No.	8.19	7.90	7.93	8.00	8.29
Average revenue per passenger journey d.	2.74	2.74	2.60	2.59	2.64
Persons employed at end of year .. No.	17,402	17,479	16,875	17,066	17,572

D. AIRCRAFT.

1. *Historical.*—A short review of the progress of civil aviation in Australia up to the date of foundation of the Department of Civil Aviation was given in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 334-5.

2. *Foundation of Civil Aviation Department.*—A brief account of the foundation and objects of this Department will be found in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 299.

3. *Aerodromes and Landing Grounds.*—Landing grounds have been established over the following approved routes:—Perth to Wyndham (2,067 miles); Perth to Adelaide (1,453 miles); Adelaide to Sydney (790 miles); Sydney to Brisbane (500 miles); Brisbane to Camooweal (1,226 miles); Camooweal to Darwin (802 miles); Katherine to Ord River (375 miles); Cloncurry to Normanton (216 miles); Melbourne to Hobart, via King Island (490 miles) and via Flinders Island (436 miles); Melbourne to Hay (233 miles); Mildura to Broken Hill (189 miles); Melbourne to Charleville, via Cootamundra (900 miles).

Up to the 30th April, 1936, 234 landing grounds had been acquired or leased and prepared by the Commonwealth Government for civil aviation purposes. In addition to landing grounds established and maintained by the Commonwealth Government, considerable activity is being displayed by local governing authorities in the establishment of public aerodromes. The Civil Aviation Department assists local authorities desirous of establishing aerodromes by giving technical advice regarding the suitability of proposed sites and the preparation of approved areas to comply with Departmental requirements. At the 30th April, 1936, there were 181 licensed public aerodromes under the control of local authorities. The total number of recognized landing grounds in Australia and New Guinea at the 30th April, 1936, was 415.

4. *General Flying Activities, 1935.*—During 1935, 1,320,594 miles were flown by the subsidized contractors with one fatal accident. Operators of other regular, but unsubsidized services flew 1,001,915 miles without a fatal accident. The total mileage flown by all Civil Aircraft in Australia and New Guinea during the year was 5,641,281 miles.

5. *Air Services.*—(i) *General.* Since the year 1920 the grant of financial assistance for the establishment and maintenance of regular air transport services has been part of the Government's policy for the development of civil aviation in Australia.

At the 30th April, 1936, nine subsidized contractors were operating under contracts which provided that such space as is required on each trip must be reserved for mails. On letters within the Commonwealth there is an air mail fee of 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in addition to the ordinary postage rate, and for letters to the United Kingdom the inclusive postage is 1s. 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The total route mileage of these services is 10,456 miles.

The principal service is that from Brisbane to Darwin, and thence through Netherlands East Indies to Singapore, where a junction is made with Imperial Airways Ltd. which maintains regular air communication with the United Kingdom. Overseas mail correspondence has shown a steady increase since the inception of the service in December, 1934, and has attained such proportions that on occasions prospective passengers have had to be refused. In consequence, the Commonwealth Government has approved of the service being duplicated, and the twice-weekly schedule was inaugurated in May, 1936. This increased frequency also applies to the branch lines Daly Waters-Perth and Charleville-Cootamundra.

Since their inception the various subsidized regular air services over prepared routes have completed 15,638,015 passenger miles, and have carried 78,016 paying passengers over various stages. Approximately 130 tons of mail have also been carried to the 31st December, 1935.

All pilots and mechanics employed on these services must join the Air Force Reserve when called upon.

(ii) *Regular Air Services at 30th April, 1936.* These services are of three categories, viz.:—(a) subsidized services carrying passengers, mails and freight; (b) unsubsidized services carrying mails (under agreement with the Postmaster-General's Department) passengers and freight; and (c) unsubsidized services carrying passengers and freight.

The total route mileage is 16,876, and the mileage flown weekly is 62,510, but with increased frequency of certain services, as above mentioned, in May, 1936, the latter figure will be considerably augmented. Details of the services are as follows:—

(a) *Subsidized Services.*—Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.—Brisbane-Darwin-Singapore, 4,361 miles; Cloncurry-Normanton, 216 miles. MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Co. Ltd.—Perth-Daly Waters, 2,252 miles; Ord River-Wyndham, 154 miles. Butler Air Transport Co.—Cootamundra-Charleville, 629 miles. Holyman's Airways Pty. Ltd.—Melbourne-Launceston-Hobart, 463 miles. West Australian Airways Ltd.—Perth-Adelaide, 1,453 miles. Aircrafts Pty. Ltd.—Brisbane-Cracow, 250 miles. Rockhampton Aerial Services Ltd.—Rockhampton-Mount Coolon, 330 miles. Commercial Aviation Co. Ltd.—Adelaide-Whyalla, 150 miles. Adastral Airways Ltd.—Sydney-Bega, 205 miles. All these services are operated once weekly in each direction over the routes mentioned, except the Melbourne-Hobart service, which is daily (Sundays excepted) in each direction, and Sydney-Bega, which is twice weekly in each direction.

(b) *Unsubsidized (Mail) Services.* Holyman's Airways Pty. Ltd.—Melbourne-Sydney, 490 miles. Airlines of Australia Ltd.—Sydney-Brisbane, 500 miles; Brisbane-Townsville, 711 miles. T. H. McDonald.—Townsville-Cairns, 190 miles; Cairns-Cooktown, 100 miles. Adelaide Airways Ltd.—Adelaide-Melbourne, 468 miles; Adelaide-Port Lincoln, 105 miles; Adelaide-Broken Hill, 257 miles. Airlines (W.A.) Ltd.—Perth-Wiluna-Kalgoorlie-Perth (round trip), 1,164 miles. W.A.S.P. Airlines Ltd.—Sydney-Narranmore-Broken Hill, 935 miles. The frequency of the services varies.

(c) *Unsubsidized Services.* Rockhampton Aerial Services Ltd.—Brisbane—Rockhampton, 325 miles. Airlines of Australia Ltd.—Brisbane—Toowoomba, 75 miles; Townsville—Cairns, 190 miles; Sydney—Newcastle, 80 miles. Aircrafts Pty. Ltd.—Brisbane—Bundaberg, 200 miles. W.A.S.P. Airlines Ltd.—Sydney—Narromine—Coonamble, 300 miles; Sydney—Griffith, 310 miles. Ansett Airways Pty. Ltd.—Melbourne—Hamilton, 150 miles. Adelaide Airways Ltd.—Adelaide—Kangaroo Island, 95 miles. The frequency of the services varies.

(d) *Air Ambulance Services.* Following an agreement between the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. and the Australian Inland Mission, an air ambulance service to provide medical attention where required in Western and Northern Queensland, operating from a base at Cloncurry, was inaugurated on the 17th May, 1928. The aircraft company provides the aircraft and pilot, and the mission authorities provide the doctor. The scheme has proved most successful, and many instances are recorded of lives being saved by the services thus made available.

The "flying doctor" scheme has been extended to Western Australia. From the Wyndham base the service is maintained by the MacRobertson—Miller Aviation Co., which employs a D.H.83 aircraft specially fitted for ambulance work. This aircraft is employed on the regular Ord River—Wyndham air service, and is available for Australian Aerial Medical Service as required. The Victorian Section of the Australian Aerial Medical Service, with the aid of a small Commonwealth monetary grant, provides a doctor and bears the cost of flying operations in this district. A further air ambulance is also available at Port Hedland, Western Australia, under the joint managements of the MacRobertson—Miller Aviation Company and the Western Australian section of the Australian Aerial Medical Service. At Kalgoorlie similar work is undertaken by a local aircraft owner.

The outback districts of North Australia also have the benefit of a "flying doctor", as the Commonwealth Medical Officer at Katherine is a licensed pilot, and, by arrangement with the Government, he uses his aeroplane to visit patients at distant isolated centres.

With the assistance of a small Governmental subsidy the Far West (New South Wales) Children's Health Scheme maintains an "Aerial Baby Health Clinic" at Bourke and surrounding district. An aeroplane is chartered from a local owner, and is used for the conveyance of the clinic's nurse who interviews mothers and gives lectures at the centres visited. To facilitate its work, the clinic (with the aid of financial assistance from the New South Wales Government) has had aerodromes prepared in the territory over which periodical flights are carried out.

6. *Gliding.*—Activities are carried out in various centres of the Commonwealth, but the sport is confined chiefly to Perth, Queensland and Melbourne where local bodies are assisted in their operations by a small Governmental grant.

7. *Meteorological Aids to Aviation.*—Close co-operation exists between the meteorological authorities and aviation interests, with mutual advantage. Certain of the air transport companies operating regular services compile for the meteorological authorities logs of the weather conditions along their routes. In return, aviation interests obtain from the Weather Bureau regular weather reports and forecasts for the main air routes, while special information may be had at any time on request. Civil Aviation authorities have also made available special apparatus for upper air observations, and special observation flights have been conducted over a long period by the Royal Australian Air Force at Point Cook.

A meteorological station has been erected at Darwin, and regular weather forecasts and reports are supplied to Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. and the MacRobertson—Miller Aviation Company to facilitate the operation of the air services in North Australia, and across the Timor Sea. The information supplied includes upper air observations at Darwin.

Weather reports from Darwin are transmitted by Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd., which maintains a continuous W. T. with all the movements of aircraft. The meteorological office at Darwin is thus enabled to keep in touch with the aircraft crossing the Timor Sea, and furnish up to date advice of weather conditions.

In June, 1935, agreement was reached between the Commonwealth Government and the Netherlands East Indies authorities for the free interchange of weather reports for the use of air services operating between Darwin and Singapore. Reports of the weather conditions at a number of centres in Netherlands East Indies are broadcast from Koepang (Timor) at 9.30 a.m. daily, the broadcast including also particulars of upper air observations at Koepang. Similarly, reports in respect of Darwin, Daly Waters, Wyndham, Broome and Port Hedland are broadcast from Darwin at 12.30 p.m. daily.

8. Wireless.—Increasing use has been made of wireless facilities as aids to navigation in the operation of the Melbourne-Hobart and Singapore-Darwin air services, and in the northern section of the Perth-Daly Waters service. D/F. wireless stations have been established at Essendon, Western Junction and Darwin aerodromes. Continuous wireless touch is now maintained between aircraft and ground stations on the Sydney-Melbourne-Hobart air route, over the whole of the overseas air route, and also whilst aircraft are traversing the sparsely populated section of the route between Clonerry and Darwin.

9. Patrol Boat, Darwin.—A fast petrol-driven motor boat capable of a speed of 20 knots and with a range of 900 miles has been purchased by the Commonwealth Government to render aid in the event of any aircraft being forced to alight in the Timor Sea. The boat will also be employed for patrol duties in connection with the administration of the Department of the Interior, and it is expected that it will be ready for service in June, 1936.

10. Aircraft Construction.—Tugan Aircraft Ltd., Sydney, have successfully developed a new twin-engined, high-wing, commercial monoplane known as the "Gannet", and production has commenced on a series of these machines. Accommodation is provided in the standard model for seven passengers and a pilot, and the first aircraft of the type was delivered to W.A.S.P. Airlines Ltd. for use on their regular services. The second machine was specially equipped to the order of the Royal Australian Air Force, and the third of the series has been sold for use on the W.A.S.P. Airlines Ltd. services. A fourth machine is now under construction.

Another aircraft of new design now nearing completion is a low-wing monoplane. This machine is one of a series of aircraft which may be adopted for a variety of purposes. Two designs, viz., the T.W.A.3 and T.W.A.4, have been completed, and the first aircraft is now ready to undergo tests for issue of Type Certificate. The local manufacture of aircraft materials and components continues to show considerable expansion and many firms and individuals engaged in allied industries are taking advantage of the demand for aircraft products and are expanding their factories to cope with this work.

11. Aircraft Imports.—The following table shows the number of aircraft imported into the Commonwealth and Territory of New Guinea during the past four years:—

Year.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36. (To 30th April, 1936.)
Number of aircraft imported	14	15	48	50

The decision of the Commonwealth Government to permit the entry of American and other foreign aircraft into the country under certain conditions has resulted in many orders being placed by Australian operators with American aircraft manufacturers.

The Douglas D.C.2 aircraft, which is used on the Bass Strait Service, is the largest and most costly aeroplane yet imported into Australia. Another type imported is the Stinson Model "A" aircraft, which is in use on the Sydney-Brisbane service.

12. *Training of Air Pilots.*—(i) *The Associated Aero Clubs.* These clubs provide facilities in all States for flying instruction and practice. During the year ended 30th April, 1936, 170 pupils qualified for private ("A") pilot's licences. Many graduates have completed advanced courses of training, gained their commercial ("B") licences and now own aircraft. Other pupils have qualified as instructors.

The Commonwealth Government grants assistance to the clubs by providing hangar accommodation, the free use of aerodromes, suitable club houses which are leased to the clubs, and bonuses for each pupil trained to a standard that will enable him to obtain a private ("A") pilot's licence. Bonuses are also paid to the clubs in respect of the renewal of pilots' licences of club members, and each club receives an establishment grant conditional on a prescribed number of aircraft being maintained in an airworthy condition and a prescribed amount of flying being performed each month. Included in the aircraft fleets of the several clubs is a number of D.H.60 ("Moth") machines, which were loaned by the Commonwealth Government.

Originally instruction was confined to the capital cities, but operations have now been extended by the clubs to a certain number of provincial centres where aircraft and instructors are made available as required.

Aviation pageants are held from time to time by the various Aero Clubs, both at their base cities and at country centres, and have had a valuable educative effect in stimulating interest in aviation.

(ii) *Other Organizations.* Flying training is also carried out intermittently by companies, clubs, or private owners at various centres throughout the Commonwealth. These do not receive Government subsidy.

During the year ended 30th April, 1936, 105 pupils graduated from all flying training organizations for "A" pilots' licences.

13. *Notable Flights.*—Many notable long distance flights have been carried out by Australian pilots. Short accounts of those prior to the year under review are contained in previous issues of the Year Book. (See No. 21 and subsequent issues.)

During the twelve months ended 30th April, 1936, there was a number of flights between Australia and Europe, the most outstanding being that of Mr. H. F. Broadbent, who, in a Percival Gull aircraft, flew from England to Australia in 6 days 21 hours. This constitutes a record for a solo flight between the two countries. In October, 1935, Mr. W. M. O'Hara made a successful crossing of the Tasman Sea from Australia to New Zealand, the journey occupying 14 hours. In November, 1935, Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, accompanied by T. Pethybridge as co-pilot, attempted a record flight from England to Australia in a Lockheed Altair aeroplane in which in 1934 he had flown across the Pacific Ocean from Brisbane to San Francisco. Unfortunately this proved to be the last flight of the famous airman, whose aircraft was not seen after leaving India. A most exhaustive search from Singapore to the Bay of Bengal was carried out for many days by machines of the Royal Air Force, Qantas Empire Airways and Mr. C. J. Melrose, but without result. Thus closed the flying career of Australia's, and perhaps the world's, greatest airman.

14. *Statistical Summary.*—The collection and compilation of aircraft statistics were undertaken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics on the 1st July, 1922. The subjoined table gives a summary of operations for the years ended 30th June, 1931 to 1935 :—

CIVIL AIRCRAFT.—AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Registered Aircraft Owners					
(a) No.	129	115	115	114	123
Registered Aircraft (a) No.	225	189	197	188	208
Licensed Pilots—(a)					
Private No.	407	363	370	429	569
Commercial .. No.	209	183	184	201	210
Licensed Flying Instructors					
(a) No.	..	..	..	59	35
Licensed Navigators (a) No.	..	..	..	..	13
Licensed Aircraft R/T Operators (a) .. No.	..	..	..	..	7
Licensed Ground Engineers					
(a) No.	293	277	272	261	297
Aerodromes—(a)					
Government .. No.	57	58	59	64	65
Public No.	66	96	114	126	140
Government Emergency Grounds .. No.	121	121	119	135	138
Flights carried out .. No.	113,340	96,192	85,346	89,894	114,886
Hours flown No.	41,507	31,050	31,883	35,487	44,507
Approx. Mileage .. Miles	3,596,930	2,527,700	2,587,389	3,061,449	3,713,718
Passengers carried—					
Paying No.	80,651	56,883	58,155	54,119	45,491
Non-paying .. No.	13,699	13,771	12,949	10,117	11,743
Total No.	94,350	70,654	71,104	64,236	57,234
Goods, weight carried (b) lb.	48,503	29,494	36,212	43,627	43,080
Mails, weight carried lb.	48,503	29,494	36,212	43,627	43,080
Accidents—					
Persons killed .. No.	29	7	5	10	28
Persons injured .. No.	20	17	6	12	10

(a) At 30th June.
Western Australia.

(b) Stage freight has been included in some instances in South Australia and

Particulars of flying over the Darwin-Singapore Section of the Imperial Airways route, not included in the above table, are shown below for the period 30th November, 1934 to 30th June, 1935.

Period.	Number of Flights. (a)	Hours Flown.	Approximate Mileage.	Total Passengers Carried.	Weight of Goods Carried.	Weight of Mail Carried.
					lb.	lb.
30th November, 1934, to 30th June, 1935	61	1,186	140,706	49	1,019	24,828

(a) The distance between Darwin and Singapore is here regarded as a single flight.

15. New Guinea Activities.—The discovery of gold in New Guinea resulted in considerable aviation activity in the vicinity of the gold-fields, which, by ground route, are situated about 70 miles inland from Salamaua, on the north-east coast of the mainland of New Guinea. The value of aircraft as a means of transporting food and stores to the field and of bringing the gold to the seaboard is shown by the fact that, whereas aircraft cover the distance in less than one hour, the nature of the intervening country is such that a journey by other means occupies more than a week. Guinea

Airways Ltd. employs specially constructed freight machines for the transportation of dredging machinery and other heavy material to the Bulolo fields. Horses, cattle, motor cars, building material and various kinds of heavy freight are continually being carried inland from the coast in aircraft, and such activity constitutes one of the most notable feats of transport in the history of aviation. Inward mails are carried by Guinea Airways Ltd., under arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department, from Port Moresby to Wau, Lae and Bulolo. The air mail fee is 14d. per ounce in addition to the ordinary postage, plus 3d. per half-ounce (air mail surcharge) if an Australian air service is also used. Mails are carried by W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd. under arrangement with the New Guinea Administration from Salamaua to Wau and other inland mining centres. None of the air services operating in the Territory are subsidized by the Commonwealth Government, but the latter Company and the Pacific Aerial Transport Ltd. hold contracts with the New Guinea Administration for the provision of air transport for Administration passengers and goods between the coast and the gold-fields. Several new aerodromes have been prepared in the Territory and there has been an increase in aviation activities generally. The Companies and persons operating in New Guinea are:—Guinea Airways Ltd.; Holden's Air Transport Service Ltd.; Pacific Aerial Transport Ltd.; W. R. Carpenter and Co.; Salamaua Aerial Services; Bulolo Gold Dredging Ltd; E. J. Stephens and N. G. Mendham. The subjoined table gives a summary of operations for the years ended 30th June, 1931 to 1935.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT.—TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June—

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Registered Aircraft Owners					
(a) No.	5	6	5	10	9
Registered Aircraft (a) No.	15	15	19	26	25
Licensed Pilots—(a)					
Private No.	4	2	1	4	3
Commercial .. . No.	13	16	21	24	27
Licensed Flying Instructors					
(a) No.	..	..	..	..	1
Licensed Navigators (a) No.	..	..	..	..	1
Licensed Ground Engineers					
(a) No.	18	30	30	37	42
Aerodromes—(a)					
Government .. . No.	2	2	2	3	5
Public No.	..	..	..	3	3
Government Emergency					
Landing Grounds No.	3	3	3	15	3
Flights carried out	No. 2,672	4,664	7,228	9,877	14,710
Hours flown .. . No.	3,969	5,160	8,499	10,061	13,022
Approximate mileage Miles	325,807	424,232	680,871	811,440	1,094,308
Passengers carried—					
Paying No.	2,992	3,450	6,948	10,799	14,200
Non-paying .. . No.	87	31	93	209	203
Total No.	3,079	3,481	7,041	11,008	14,403
Goods, weight carried lb.	3,107,616	9,778,072	10,982,936	14,985,723	17,447,746
Mails, weight carried lb.	24,604	23,394	47,097	90,046	97,889
Accidents—					
Persons killed	No. 1	..	2	..	2
Persons injured	No. 1	..	..	1	4

(a) At 30th June.

E. MOTOR VEHICLES.

1. *The Motor Car and Motor Industry.*—(i) *Evolution of the Motor Car.* In the issue of the Year Book for 1927 (No. 20, p. 319) a short history of the evolution of the motor car is given.

(ii) *Motor Industry.* Although motor cars are not entirely manufactured in Australia, the capital invested in assembling and body building plants is considerable. The importance of the industry is shown by the figures relating to local manufacture of motor bodies and imports of motor cars and fuel which are given in the following table for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

MOTOR BODIES BUILT, AND BODIES, CHASSIS AND FUELS IMPORTED—
AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35
Motor bodies built in Australia ..	No.	10,417	6,323	13,532	26,302	45,445
	Value £	864,209	450,510	1,100,504	2,112,439	4,180,886
Motor bodies imported ..	No.	137	61	168	1,116	2,215
	Value £	14,007	7,360	12,233	86,800	170,558
Chassis imported ..	No.	9,307	4,146	15,776	32,924	53,775
	Value £	721,893	355,415	1,306,830	2,528,969	4,090,777
Fuels imported—						
Crude petroleum ..	Million gallons	93	49	58	58	55
	Value £	823,573	448,631	486,302	488,341	460,781
Petroleum spirit, etc. ..	Million gallons	171	156	181	208	212
	Value £	4,054,265	2,622,414	3,218,209	2,852,649	2,706,474

The value of the tyres both locally produced and imported, for which figures are however, not available, must also be taken into consideration, particularly as the prevailing practice is for distributors to retail cars on a five-tyre basis. Spares, batteries, accessories, etc., are additional items for which there is a wide market in Australia.

2. *Registration.*—The arrangements for the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of drivers and riders thereof are not uniform throughout Australia. Methods of registration, licence fees payable, etc., in each State were referred to in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 337-340, and later issues up to No. 25.

3. *Public Vehicles.*—In all the capital cities of the States and in many of the most important provincial centres taxicabs and other vehicles ply for hire under licence granted either by the Commissioner of Police or the Local Government authority concerned. As most of these vehicles are independently controlled by individuals or small companies, it has not been possible to obtain complete data in respect of their operations.

4. *Motor Omnibuses.*—Motor omnibus traffic, both in urban and provincial centres, has assumed considerable proportions during recent years, and prior to the constitution of Boards empowered to allocate routes over which omnibuses may operate, had a very marked effect on railway and tramway services. The regulation of traffic of motor vehicles has arisen from the belief that the economic waste arising from duplication of services parallel with or contiguous to existing railway and tramway systems is thus avoided. The general principle governing the allocation of routes is that omnibus services should act as feeders to existing transport utilities. Revenue from licence fees is devoted principally to the maintenance or construction of roadways to enable them to withstand the wear and tear caused by the heavy traffic. In some States the various railway and tramway systems have motor services complementary to their main services. Such services are conducted in New South Wales by the Department of Road Transport and Tramways, in Victoria by the Victorian Railways Commissioners, in South Australia by the South Australian Railways Commissioners and by the Municipal Tramways Trust, Adelaide, and in Tasmania by the Municipality of Hobart. In most instances the omnibus service has been provided to meet the competition of private enterprise and to endeavour to protect the existing transport utilities provided by public bodies.

5. *Motor Vehicles Registered, etc.*—(i) *Year 1934-35.* Particulars of the registration of motor vehicles, etc., for the year 1934-35 are contained in the subjoined table :—

MOTOR VEHICLES.—SUMMARY, 1934-35.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered.					Gross Revenue derived from—				
	Motor Cars.	Motor Cycles.	Commercial Vehicles.	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population at 30th June, 1935.	Drivers' and Riders' Licences Issued.	Vehicle Registrations and Motor Tax.	Drivers' and Riders', etc., Licences.	Other Sources. (e)	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
New South Wales (a) ..	616,483	22,777	56,055	243,315	92.0	341,255	1,692,203	173,464	86,418	1,952,085
Victoria ..	140,483	24,968	37,487	202,938	110.4	260,388	1,293,145	65,764	44,225	1,403,134
Queensland ..	665,261	7,807	27,985	101,033	101.4	125,550	569,799	49,761	27,216	646,778
South Australia ..	42,815	8,903	14,450	66,168	113.1	93,258	515,995	45,081	12,775	573,851
Western Australia ..	30,341	6,597	16,279	53,217	119.4	63,539	280,011	15,990	22,795	318,796
Tasmania ..	12,900	3,881	3,010	19,791	86.5	23,475	97,980	11,749	9,802	119,531
Northern Territory ..	303	31	182	516	101.0	773	343	354	..	697
Federal Capital Territory ..	1,098	81	273	1,452	156.4	2,080	7,834	1,031	77	8,942
Australia ..	457,684	75,045	155,721	688,450	102.4	910,218	4,457,310	363,194	203,310	5,023,814

(a) Approximate figures only on account of Annual and Quarterly Registration Certificates.
 (b) Includes Hire Cars. (c) Includes Taxis and Hire Cars. (d) Certificates of competency (State Transport Act of 1932). (e) Includes Dealers' Plates, Transfers, Duplicates, Fees, Penalties, etc.

(ii) *Quinquennium 1931-1935.* The following table shows the number of vehicles registered, licences issued, and revenue received therefrom during each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

MOTOR VEHICLES.—REGISTRATIONS, ETC., AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Motor Vehicles Registered.					(b) Revenue derived from—				
	Motor Cars.	Motor Cycles.	Commercial Vehicles.	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population at 30th June.	Drivers' and Riders' Licences Issued.	Vehicle Registrations and Motor Tax.	Drivers' and Riders', etc., Licences.	Other Sources.	Total.
							£	£	£	£
1930-31	429,206	76,966	a 97,933	604,105	92.6	805,626	3,747,726	324,907	..	4,072,633
1931-32	419,970	71,696	a 96,254	587,920	89.4	754,839	3,717,707	305,175	..	4,022,882
1932-33	438,499	72,896	a 105,837	617,232	93.1	760,973	3,815,470	303,909	..	4,119,379
1933-34	455,199	73,104	a 116,341	644,644	96.6	863,082	4,120,305	341,685	132,106	4,603,096
1934-35	457,684	75,045	155,721	688,450	102.4	910,218	4,457,310	363,194	203,310	5,023,814

(a) Incomplete. Queensland commercial vehicles included with motor cars. (b) Prior to the year 1933-34 the figures purporting to show the revenue collected were not uniform throughout the States.

(iii) *Relation to Population.* The table hereunder gives the number of vehicles (exclusive of motor cycles) registered per 1,000 of population at 30th June, in each State for each of the years 1921 and 1931 to 1935 :—

MOTOR VEHICLES (EXCLUSIVE OF MOTOR CYCLES) REGISTERED PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
31st Dec., 1921	15	16	8	24	12	13	(a)	(a)	15
30th June, 1931	79	80	86	82	92	65	110	155	81
" 1932	73	81	83	85	96	61	119	134	79
" 1933	77	86	86	88	92	62	131	135	82
" 1934	78	90	89	99	97	65	129	143	86
" 1935	83	97	96	98	105	70	95	148	91

(a) Not available.

(iv) *Revenue per Motor Vehicle.* The following table gives the approximate average revenue per vehicle (exclusive of motor cycles) received in respect of registration and motor tax in the several States for each year from 1930-31 to 1934-35. In some States the revenue from motor tax on cycles is not separately recorded. In these cases the flat rate provided for cycles in the registration acts has been applied, and the average amounts shown must therefore be regarded as approximate only.

AVERAGE REVENUE PER VEHICLE FROM REGISTRATION FEES AND MOTOR TAX (EXCLUSIVE OF MOTOR CYCLES).

State or Territory.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	7 1 7	7 6 8	6 10 5	7 6 5	7 11 0
Victoria	6 19 10	6 17 5	6 17 8	7 0 2	7 3 5
Queensland	5 10 4	5 19 10	5 17 3	6 1 3	5 18 8
South Australia	8 4 5	8 10 8	8 13 1	7 19 2	8 11 11
Western Australia	6 15 7	6 3 8	6 3 4	6 4 10	5 17 5
Tasmania	5 11 0	5 14 1	5 14 3	5 14 3	5 15 0
Northern Territory	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Federal Capital Territory ..	4 19 9	5 8 9	5 4 2	5 3 9	5 12 1
Australia	6 17 9	6 19 10	6 15 7	6 19 6	7 2 2

6. *Comparative Motor Vehicle Statistics, 1936.*—The result of the 1936 World Motor Census, conducted by the "American Automobile" magazine, from which the following particulars have been extracted, shows that there were 37,275,264 motor cars, trucks, and buses registered in various countries of the world at 1st January, 1936. This shows an increase of 5.5 per cent. on the figure for the previous year, and is the highest figure yet attained.

COMPARATIVE MOTOR VEHICLE STATISTICS, 1st JANUARY, 1936.

Country.	Approximate Population in Millions.	Motor Cars, Trucks and Buses.	Motor Cycles.
Australia	7	631,854	76,279
Argentina	12	290,553	..
Belgium	8	162,450	..
Brazil	45	145,000	..
Canada	11	1,161,002	10,463
Cuba	4	34,381	358
Denmark	4	130,599	26,347
France	42	2,182,138	..
Germany	65	1,104,000	1,053,556
Great Britain	47	1,990,650	499,712
India	353	164,706	13,142
Irish Free State	3	52,518	4,035
Italy	43	391,709	114,542
Japanese Empire	97	130,118	51,500
Mexico	18	97,500	1,200
Netherlands	8	143,920	47,390
Netherlands East Indies	64	57,214	13,438
New Zealand	2	190,876	22,392
Spain	24	179,500	14,000
Sweden	6	154,800	46,000
Switzerland	4	90,500	35,000
Union of South Africa	8	238,855	33,148
United States of America	126	26,107,107	95,633

The foregoing figures are in some cases approximations based on estimates furnished by Trade Commissioners or representative motor trade organizations in the several countries, and in other cases are incomplete, especially in relation to motor cycles.

As regards numbers of motor cars in relation to the population, Australia ranks fourth among the countries of the world.

F. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

§ 1. General.

1. *The Commonwealth Postal Department.*—In previous issues of the Year Book some account was given of the procedure in connexion with the transfer to the Federal Government of the postal, telegraphic and telephone facilities of the separate States. (See Year Book No. 15, p. 601.)

Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Act, 1901, the Commonwealth Postal Department was placed under the control of a Postmaster-General, being a responsible Minister with Cabinet rank. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs controls the Department under the Postmaster-General, whilst the principal officer in each State is the Deputy Director, Posts and Telegraphs.

2. *Postal Facilities.*—(i) *Relation to Area and Population.* The subjoined statement shows the number of post offices, the area in square miles and the number of inhabitants to each post office (including non-official offices) in each State and in Australia at the 30th June, 1935. In order to judge clearly the relative postal facilities provided in each State, the area of country to each office, as well as the number of inhabitants per office, should be taken into account. The returns given for South Australia in this and all succeeding tables include those for the Northern Territory, while the returns for the Federal Capital Territory are included in those for New South Wales.

POSTAL FACILITIES.—RELATION TO AREA AND POPULATION,
AT 30th JUNE, 1935.

State.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of post offices (a) ..	2,451	2,536	1,207	779	591	508	8,072
Number of square miles of territory to each office in State ..	127	35	556	1,160	1,651	52	369
Number of inhabitants to each office	1,083	725	802	757	754	450	833
Number of inhabitants per 100 square miles ..	855	2,091	144	65	46	873	226

(a) Includes "Official," "Semi-Official," and "Non-Official" Offices.

The foregoing table does not include "telephone" offices at which there is no postal business.

(ii) *Number of Offices.* The following table shows the number of post offices in each State from 1901 to 1934-35:—

POST OFFICES—NUMBER.

State.	At 31st December—		At 30th June—							
	1901.(b)		1916.(b)		1925.		1934.		1935.	
	Official and Semi-Official Post Offices.	Non-Official Post Offices. (a)	Official and Semi-Official Post Offices.	Non-Official Post Offices. (a)	Official and Semi-Official Post Offices.	Non-Official Post Offices. (a)	Official and Semi-Official Post Offices.	Non-Official Post Offices. (a)	Official and Semi-Official Post Offices.	Non-Official Post Offices. (a)
New South Wales	438	1,770	500	2,140	459	2,205	436	2,013	432	2,019
Victoria ..	241	1,070	233	2,200	250	2,128	235	2,271	273	2,263
Queensland ..	137	1,165	212	1,119	215	1,072	186	1,016	187	1,020
South Australia ..	180	523	147	697	147	660	144	628	144	635
Western Australia	181	34	154	459	138	582	124	449	125	466
Tasmania ..	57	315	51	427	48	466	42	466	42	466
Australia ..	1,217	5,883	1,357	7,208	1,287	7,413	1,207	6,843	1,203	6,869

(a) Includes offices previously designated as "Allowance" and "Receiving" Offices.

(b) Figures for 1905 and 1915 are not available.

(iii) *Employees and Mail Contractors.* The number of employees and mail contractors in the Central Office and in each of the States at specified dates is given in the appended table :—

POSTAL EMPLOYEES AND MAIL CONTRACTORS.

State.	At 31st December—		At 30th June—							
	1905.		1916 (d)		1925.		1934.		1935.	
	Employees.	Mail Contractors.	Employees.	Mail Contractors.	Employees.	Mail Contractors.	Employees.	Mail Contractors.	Employees.	Mail Contractors.
Central Office ..	(a)	..	(a)	..	170	..	202	..	226	..
New South Wales ..	5,690	1,029	13,166	1,809	14,413	1,915	13,220	1,053	13,289	2,030
Victoria ..	4,086	912	8,840	1,152	11,140	1,139	9,979	1,070	10,545	1,017
Queensland ..	2,640	(b)	4,102	806	6,322	839	4,908	1,209	5,139	1,253
South Australia ..	1,727	259	2,816	348	3,020	450	3,200	301	3,393	311
Western Australia ..	1,273	154	2,558	284	3,271	319	2,629	342	2,813	385
Tasmania ..	(c) 865	(b)	1,275	224	1,551	243	1,391	242	1,536	218
Australia ..	16,481	2,354	32,817	4,713	40,733	4,885	35,609	5,117	36,941	5,214

(a) Included in Victorian Staff. (b) Included in "employees." Separate particulars are not available. (c) At 31st December, 1901. (d) Figures for 1915 are not available.

3. *Gross Revenue, Postmaster-General's Department.—Branches.* The gross revenue (actual collections) in respect of each branch of the Department during each of the last five years is shown in the table hereunder :—

GROSS REVENUE, POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—BRANCHES.

Branch and Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Postal Branch—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	2,355,336	1,642,917	875,705	440,665	304,020	176,915	5,886,158
1931-32 ..	2,305,557	1,583,136	841,602	435,526	381,113	162,995	5,709,029
1932-33 ..	2,310,889	1,620,072	862,081	462,520	307,253	162,112	5,845,797
1933-34 ..	2,431,142	1,673,812	872,713	462,934	402,081	164,640	6,007,414
1934-35 ..	2,559,985	1,765,381	917,172	469,215	433,302	170,576	6,318,431
Telegraph Branch—							
1930-31 ..	404,479	261,355	195,767	141,202	111,118	38,997	1,152,918
1931-32 ..	373,139	242,195	191,508	136,321	103,713	30,084	1,085,099
1932-33 ..	358,211	251,007	195,328	136,145	112,151	38,885	1,001,823
1933-34 ..	378,056	263,904	202,570	131,086	120,318	40,485	1,130,928
1934-35 ..	432,771	301,896	222,010	118,533	141,403	43,773	1,260,388
Wireless Branch—							
1930-31 ..	54,691	63,690	12,789	16,821	4,006	3,675	155,672
1931-32 ..	63,384	65,515	12,600	16,870	5,524	4,274	168,197
1932-33 ..	79,702	77,567	15,728	22,698	8,843	5,506	210,134
1933-34 ..	127,453	118,626	28,160	36,250	17,130	9,229	326,857
1934-35 ..	133,177	110,328	20,929	39,303	10,287	9,509	338,593
Telephone Branch—							
1930-31 ..	2,199,466	1,509,415	814,794	565,982	326,252	139,447	5,644,356
1931-32 ..	2,089,555	1,555,417	792,607	590,700	297,713	131,263	5,309,395
1932-33 ..	2,092,461	1,595,977	787,597	514,157	301,418	131,228	5,445,838
1933-34 ..	2,202,273	1,647,408	818,981	535,158	308,490	135,662	5,647,972
1934-35 ..	2,300,056	1,740,660	884,147	502,999	328,271	141,785	6,027,518
All Branches—							
1930-31 ..	5,013,972	3,566,377	1,890,055	1,164,670	835,996	359,034	12,839,104
1931-32 ..	4,831,935	3,416,313	1,811,317	1,118,507	788,063	317,316	12,363,151
1932-33 ..	4,871,266	3,545,613	1,860,704	1,155,520	810,668	340,821	12,593,592
1933-34 ..	5,131,142	3,673,812	1,892,713	1,188,934	820,318	378,125	13,109,171
1934-35 ..	5,483,539	3,927,267	2,053,458	1,166,910	922,263	371,643	13,944,930
Total Revenue per head of mean population—							
1930-31 ..	1.06	1.09	2.07	2.01	1.94	1.61	1.08
1931-32 ..	1.88	1.01	1.98	1.02	1.82	1.49	1.89
1932-33 ..	1.87	1.05	1.98	1.08	1.88	1.50	1.91
1933-34 ..	1.06	2.03	2.02	1.98	1.93	1.53	1.97
1934-35 ..	2.07	2.14	2.14	2.01	2.08	1.62	2.08

Compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, an increase of 6.2 per cent. is shown in the gross revenue earned, the increases in the several branches being as follows:—Postal 5.2 per cent., Telegraph 10.9 per cent., Wireless 5 per cent., and Telephone 6.7 per cent.

4. Expenditure, Postmaster-General's Department.—(i) *Distribution.* The following table shows, as far as possible, the distribution of actual expenditure on various items in each State during the year ended 30th June, 1935. The table must not be regarded as a statement of the working expenses of the Department, since items relating to new works, interest, etc., are included therein.

EXPENDITURE, POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPT.—DISTRIBUTION, 1934-35.

Particulars.	Central Office.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure from Ordinary Votes—								
Salaries and payments in the nature of salary ..	43,312	1,744,508	1,261,044	660,679	447,325	328,507	169,112	4,655,415
General expenses ..	2,466	116,307	86,924	32,327	31,530	21,680	12,897	304,131
Stores and material ..	1,503	40,353	26,315	22,637	8,404	9,574	4,641	113,757
Mail services ..	110,000	402,226	240,381	201,089	67,809	80,139	34,214	1,136,758
Engineering services (other than New Works) ..	41,638	832,229	569,881	278,692	208,598	142,431	104,222	2,177,691
Other services ..	42,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,860
Total ..	241,809	3,135,623	2,185,474	1,196,624	763,666	582,330	325,086	8,430,612
Pensions and retiring allowances ..	..	32,087	35,653	..	..	23,579	..	91,319
Rent, repairs, maintenance, fittings, &c. ..	..	39,249	27,991	15,637	9,393	8,945	1,856	103,071
Proportion of audit expenses ..	..	3,913	2,718	1,420	872	655	342	9,920
Interest on transferred properties ..	..	114,328	61,362	45,575	37,523	21,869	9,924	290,581
New Works—								
Telegraph, telephone and wireless ..	..	584,412	385,203	148,520	88,386	88,783	69,256	1,364,660
New buildings, &c. ..	..	18,231	34,773	14,271	2,471	7,410	1,063	78,225
Other expenditure not allocated to States ..	3,090,193	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,090,193
Total ..	3,332,002	3,927,843	2,733,264	1,422,057	902,311	733,577	407,527	13,458,581
	(c)							(e)

(a) Orient Steam Navigation Company's Overseas Mail contract. (b) Particulars of apportionment to States not available. (c) Including expenditure not apportioned to States.

(ii) *Total, 1931 to 1935.* The next table gives the actual payments made, as shown by records kept for Treasury purposes in respect of the Postal Department, for each of the years ended 30th June, 1931 to 1935 inclusive.

EXPENDITURE, POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

		Year ended 30th June—				
Expenditure.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
		£	£	£	£	£
Total ..	..	14,282,984	12,196,307	12,165,210	12,288,173	13,458,581

The total expenditure increased by 9.5 per cent. during 1934-35, but the amount expended was more than £2,000,000 less than that in 1929-30.

5. Profit or Loss, Postmaster-General's Department.—(i) *States*, 1934-35. The foregoing statements of gross revenue and expenditure represent actual collections and payments made and cannot be taken to represent the actual results of the working of the Department for the year. The net results for each branch in the several States after providing for working expenses, depreciation and interest charges during the year, were as follows :—

PROFIT OR LOSS, POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, 1934-35.

Branch.	Profit or Loss	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Postal ..	{ Profit Loss	746,813	566,764	288,748	116,558	101,852	7,544	1,828,279
Telegraph ..	{ Profit Loss	4,865	33,198	272	8,883	3,306	7,465	15,019
Wireless ..	{ Profit Loss	66,408	74,557	5,984	12,755	3,065	426	162,343
Telephone ..	{ Profit Loss	264,807	160,554	122,553	74,738	3,708	67,136	402,332
All Branches	{ Profit Loss	1,073,163	835,073	417,013	45,692	104,515	67,483	2,407,973

After providing for depreciation, pensions and retiring allowances and interest on capital, the year 1934-35 closed with a surplus of £2,307,973. For the preceding year a surplus of £2,000,104 was shown.

(ii) *Branches*, 1931 to 1935. The following statement gives particulars of the operating results of each branch for the period 1931 to 1935 :—

PROFIT OR LOSS, POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—BRANCHES.

Year Ended 30th June—	Branch.									
	Postal.		Telegraph.		Wireless.		Telephone.		All Branches.	
	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	721,282	..	..	300,514	35,148	..	..	432,920	..	67,004
1932 ..	1,267,534	..	..	183,367	30,932	..	..	379,090	736,009	..
1933 ..	1,471,685	..	..	101,588	22,796	..	..	200,275	1,192,618	..
1934 ..	1,684,608	..	..	41,012	87,235	..	260,273	..	2,000,104	..
1935 ..	1,828,279	..	15,019	..	162,343	..	402,332	..	2,407,973	..

6. Capital Account.—The appended statement shows particulars of the fixed assets of the Postmaster-General's Department at 30th June, 1935 :—

FIXED ASSETS, POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, 30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	Net Value, 1st July, 1934.	Capital Expenditure, 1934-35.	Gross Value, 30th June, 1935.	Less Deprecia- tion, &c. 1934-35. (a)	Net Value, 30th June, 1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Telephone Lines and equipment	32,276,559	1,228,028	33,504,587	541,612	32,962,975
Telegraph Lines and Trunk Line equipment	10,101,932	199,491	10,301,423	51,339	10,340,084
Telegraph equipment	617,208	36,094	653,302	9,495	643,807
Postal equipment	406,072	6,560	412,632	1,077	411,555
Sites, Buildings, Furniture and Office equipment	9,298,193	108,646	9,406,839	6,413	9,400,426
Miscellaneous	594,288	64,096	658,384	40,756	617,628
Wireless equipment	155,390	114,240	269,630	851	268,779
Total	53,539,642	1,757,155	55,296,797	651,543	54,645,254

(a) Includes dismantled assets, depreciation written off, and assets transferred.

During the past quinquennium the value of the fixed assets has increased by 5.8 per cent., the net value at 30th June, 1930, being £51,669,440.

§ 2. Posts.

1. Postal Matter Dealt With.—(i) *Australia*. The following table gives a summary of the postal matter dealt with in Australia during the five years 1931 to 1935. Although mail matter posted in Australia for delivery therein is necessarily handled at least twice, only the numbers dispatched are included in the following table, which consequently gives the number of distinct articles handled :—

POSTAL MATTER DEALT WITH—AUSTRALIA.

Year ended 30th June—	Letters, Postcards, Letter Cards and Packets.		Newspapers.		Parcels.		Registered Articles other than Parcels.	
	Number (,000 omitted).	Per 1,000 of Popula- tion.	Number (,000 omitted).	Per 1,000 of Popula- tion.	Number (,000 omitted).	Per 1,000 of Popula- tion.	Number (,000 omitted).	Per 1,000 of Popula- tion.

POSTED WITHIN AUSTRALIA FOR DELIVERY THEREIN.

1931	701,694	107,985	127,959	19,692	9,769	1,593	6,447	992
1932	677,847	103,437	118,906	18,145	8,841	1,349	6,096	930
1933	699,932	105,974	118,357	17,920	8,661	1,311	6,093	923
1934	733,506	110,217	121,600	18,272	8,549	1,285	6,223	935
1935	764,153	114,012	123,922	18,489	8,456	1,262	6,576	981

TOTAL POSTAL MATTER DEALT WITH.

1931	761,508	117,190	152,326	23,442	10,209	1,571	7,244	1,115
1932	731,134	111,569	139,502	21,288	9,203	1,404	6,731	1,027
1933	751,777	112,963	139,963	21,031	9,044	1,369	6,710	1,016
1934	790,166	118,731	142,040	21,343	8,942	1,344	6,870	1,032
1935	821,770	122,608	146,496	21,857	8,876	1,324	7,273	1,085

(ii) *States.* The next table shows separately for each State the postal matter dealt with in 1934-35.

POSTAL MATTER DEALT WITH—STATES 1934-35. (a)

State.	Letters, Postcards, Letter Cards and Packets.		Newspapers.		Parcels.		Registered Articles, other than Parcels.	
	Number (,000 omitted).	Per 1,000 of Popula- tion.	Number (,000 omitted).	Per 1,000 of Popula- tion.	Number (,000 omitted).	Per 1,000 of Popula- tion.	Number (,000 omitted).	Per 1,000 of Popula- tion.
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA.								
New South Wales	295,175	111,655	60,303	22,811	3,433	1,299	2,485	940
Victoria ..	233,604	127,205	25,773	14,034	1,683	916	1,793	976
Queensland ..	98,016	102,009	20,404	21,235	1,642	1,709	987	1,027
South Australia ..	51,877	72,311	11,000	11,000	500	1,000	500	500
Western Australia	50,900	114,857	5,870	13,246	696	1,571	553	1,248
Tasmania ..	31,871	139,085	4,876	21,279	116	506	243	1,060
Australia ..	764,153	114,012	123,922	18,489	8,456	1,262	6,576	981

OVERSEA DISPATCHED.

New South Wales	9,653	3,651	2,427	918	94	36	142	54
Victoria ..	9,249	5,036	3,609	1,965	42	23	86	47
Queensland ..	2,597	2,703	781	813	14	15	36	37
South Australia ..	2,477	4,204	405	687	8	14	22	37
Western Australia	2,853	6,438	425	959	10	23	24	54
Tasmania ..	2,821	12,311	183	799	1	4	3	13
Australia ..	29,650	4,424	7,830	1,168	169	25	313	47

OVERSEA RECEIVED.

New South Wales	12,665	4,791	7,888	2,984	118	45	179	68
Victoria ..	7,242	3,944	2,470	1,345	71	39	121	66
Queensland ..	2,219	2,309	1,297	1,350	21	22	33	34
South Australia ..	1,568	2,661	921	1,563	13	22	17	29
Western Australia	3,418	7,254	1,802	4,111	24	51	27	61
Tasmania ..	1,055	4,604	346	1,510	4	17	7	31
Australia ..	27,967	4,173	14,744	2,200	251	37	384	57

(a) See explanation in paragraph (i).

2. *Value Payable Parcel Post.*—(i) *General.* The Postal Department undertakes to deliver registered articles sent by parcel post within Australia, or between Papua or Nauru and Australia, to recover from the addressee on delivery a specified sum of money fixed by the sender, and to remit the sum to the sender by money order, for which the usual commission is charged. The object of the system is to meet the requirements of persons who wish to pay at the time of receipt for articles sent to them, also to meet the requirements of traders and others who do not wish their goods to be delivered except on payment.

(ii) *Summary of Business.* The next statement gives particulars regarding the value-payable post in each State for the years 1931 to 1935:—

VALUE-PAYABLE PARCEL POST.—SUMMARY.

Year ended 30th June— | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | Australia.

NUMBER OF PARCELS POSTED.

		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1931	..	248,316	27,786	179,564	18,413	75,977	568	550,624
1932	..	280,589	37,144	182,902	25,315	80,330	714	606,994
1933	..	289,975	37,567	210,992	23,559	79,820	1,711	643,624
1934	..	305,972	40,769	204,459	21,309	79,030	1,782	653,321
1935	..	309,024	36,959	200,358	19,940	76,174	1,720	644,175

VALUE COLLECTED.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	..	342,786	38,596	242,756	21,108	86,103	764	732,113
1932	..	331,328	47,481	239,761	26,931	83,973	920	721,394
1933	..	343,155	49,392	261,183	24,704	81,029	1,980	761,443
1934	..	377,752	55,305	248,002	22,502	83,524	1,970	789,055
1935	..	304,750	50,469	244,829	19,965	83,364	1,936	765,313

REVENUE INCLUDING POSTAGE, COMMISSION ON VALUE, REGISTRATION AND MONEY ORDER COMMISSION.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	..	32,791	3,684	23,430	2,294	8,944	68	71,211
1932	..	36,606	4,787	23,962	3,088	9,450	90	77,983
1933	..	37,555	4,952	25,723	3,031	9,867	212	81,340
1934	..	40,356	5,460	26,947	2,827	10,452	213	86,255
1935	..	39,653	5,012	24,623	3,197	8,912	215	81,612

The number and value of parcels forwarded in New South Wales and Queensland are much higher than in any of the other States, although the system has also found favour in Western Australia. These three States have the largest areas, and consequently more people at long distances from business centres who avail themselves of the value-payable system. Although South Australia also has a large area, the population of that State is, comparatively, not widely spread.

3. *Sea-borne Mail Services.*—(i) *General.* In earlier issues of this work particulars of sea-borne mail services were included, but owing to the restrictions of space the insertion of this information terminated with Year Book No. 22.

(ii) *Amount of Subsidies Paid.* The following table shows the amounts of subsidies paid by the Commonwealth Postal Department for ocean and coastal mail services during the year ended 30th June, 1935:—

MAIL SUBSIDIES.—OCEAN AND COASTAL SERVICES, 1934-35.

Service.	Orient S.N. Co.	Queens- land Ports.	South Australian Ports.	Western Australian Ports.	Tas- manian Ports.
	£	£	£	£	£
Annual subsidy ..	110,000	1,200	4,800	5,520	50,853(a)

(a) Including £50,000, the amount payable under new contract applying from 13th March, 1935, the annual amount payable under the previous contract being £30,000.

4. **Total Cost of Carriage of Mails.**—During the year 1934-35 the amount paid for conveyance of mails at poundage rates by non-contract vessels and on account of other countries' services was £31,430; by road services, £552,578; and by railway services, £303,956. The total expenditure during the financial year 1934-35 on the carriage of mails, as disclosed by the Profit and Loss Account, amounted to £1,146,946.

5. **Transactions of the Dead Letter Offices.**—The table hereunder shows the number of letters, postcards and letter-cards, and packets and circulars, including Inland, Interstate and International, dealt with by the Dead Letter Offices in 1934-35, and the methods adopted in the disposal thereof:—

DEAD LETTER OFFICES.—SUMMARY, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
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LETTERS, POSTCARDS AND LETTER-CARDS.

Returned direct to writers or delivered ..	1,030,150	228,813	120,715	68,377	113,117	65,958	1,645,130
Destroyed in accordance with Act ..	79,791	39,592	19,501	8,409	3,382	2,806	153,541
Returned to other States or Countries as unclaimed ..	44,318	17,215	9,320	3,017	11,381	1,152	86,403
Total ..	1,103,259	285,620	158,536	79,803	127,880	69,916	1,885,074

PACKETS AND CIRCULARS.

Returned direct to writers or delivered ..	883,401	114,089	171,054	11,426	64,050	14,114	1,258,134
Destroyed in accordance with Act ..	2,200	3,332	2,340	1,070	3,733	642	10,704
Returned to other States or Countries as unclaimed ..	2,119	6,234	5,205	1,688	620	49	15,925
Total ..	975,050	153,954	201,307	25,992	70,405	35,305	1,462,013
Grand Total (letters, packets, etc.) ..	2,138,309	439,574	359,843	105,855	198,285	105,221	3,347,087

During the year 1934-35 money and valuables to the amount of £75,390 were found in undeliverable postal articles.

6. **Money Orders and Postal Notes.**—(i) *General.* The issue of money orders and postal notes is regulated by sections 24 to 29 of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1901. A money order may be issued for payment of sums up to £20 within Australia, and not

exceeding £40 (in some cases £20, and in Mauritius £10) in places abroad. A postal note, which is payable only within Australia and in Papua, cannot be issued for a larger sum than twenty shillings.

(ii) *States, 1934-35.* Particulars regarding the business transacted in each State for the year 1934-35 are given hereunder :—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.—SUMMARY, 1934-35.

State.	Value of Money Orders Issued.	Value of Money Orders Paid.	Net Money Order Commission Received.	Value of Postal Notes Sold.	Poundage Received on Postal Notes.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	7,160,965	7,215,364	38,482	2,888,930	69,334
Victoria ..	2,915,158	3,188,972	17,642	1,922,979	47,931
Queensland ..	2,450,226	2,259,543	15,807	790,416	18,003
South Australia ..	816,452	804,894	5,163	430,791	10,756
Western Australia ..	1,339,671	1,222,037	8,341	447,159	10,261
Tasmania ..	502,999	478,787	2,858	170,066	4,138
Australia ..	15,185,471	15,168,697	88,293	6,650,341	160,423

The figures in the foregoing table relating to money orders and postal notes show an increase compared with the previous year.

(iii) *Australia, 1931 to 1935.* The next table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in Australia from 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.—SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA.

Year ended 30th June—	Money Orders.				Postal Notes.			
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	No. (,000).	£ (,000).	No. (,000).	£ (,000).	No. (,000).	£ (,000).	No. (,000).	£ (,000).
1931 ..	3,055	15,790	2,989	15,381	14,691	5,343	14,731	5,348
1932 ..	2,781	14,351	2,788	14,367	16,205	5,579	16,132	5,563
1933 ..	2,707	14,257	2,691	14,229	16,717	5,746	16,735	5,729
1934 ..	2,769	14,646	2,762	14,589	19,595	6,397	19,446	6,370
1935 ..	2,859	15,185	2,847	15,169	19,557	6,650	19,489	6,631

(iv) *Classification of Money Orders Issued and Paid.* (a) *Money Orders Issued.* The next table shows the number and value of money orders issued during the year 1934-35, classified according to the country where payable :—

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.—COUNTRY WHERE PAYABLE, 1934-35.

Where Issued.	Where Payable.				Total.
	In Australia.	In New Zealand.	In Great Britain and Ireland.	In Other Countries.	
NUMBER.					
Australia	2,707,667	20,875	91,804	38,306	2,858,742
VALUE.					
Australia	£ 14,783,532	£ 62,496	£ 198,872	£ 140,571	£ 15,185,471

(b) *Money Orders Paid.* The number and value of money orders paid during the year 1934-35, classified according to the country where issued, are given hereunder—

MONEY ORDERS PAID.—COUNTRY OF ISSUE, 1934-35.

Where Paid.	Where Issued.				Total.
	In Australia.	In New Zealand.	In Great Britain and Ireland.	In Other Countries.	
NUMBER.					
Australia	2,718,433	54,235	48,312	25,880	2,846,860
VALUE.					
Australia	£ 14,778,899	£ 119,028	£ 193,256	£ 77,514	£ 15,168,697

In the tables above, money orders payable or issued in foreign countries which have been sent from or to Australia through the General Post Office in London are included in those payable or issued in Great Britain and Ireland.

(c) *Classification of Postal Notes Paid.* The subjoined table shows the number and value of postal notes paid during the year 1934-35, classified according to the State in which they were issued.

Particulars regarding the total number and value of postal notes issued and paid in each of the last five years have been given previously.

POSTAL NOTES PAID.—STATE OF ISSUE, 1934-35.

Particulars.	Postal Notes Paid in—						
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
NUMBER.							
Issued in same State	7,114,436	3,618,801	1,733,633	765,706	1,008,676	389,013	14,530,293
Issued in other States	859,425	511,899	700,421	91,117	87,199	2,608,598	4,859,659
Total ..	7,973,861	4,130,700	2,434,054	856,823	1,095,875	2,997,641	19,488,954
VALUE.							
Issued in same State	£ 2,438,670	£ 1,271,285	£ 641,404	£ 268,960	£ 362,116	£ 126,980	£ 5,109,544
Issued in other States	262,417	194,462	254,757	36,418	20,789	753,010	1,521,853
Total ..	2,701,087	1,465,747	896,251	305,377	382,935	879,990	6,631,397

The number and value of postal notes paid in Australia during the year showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. and 4.1 per cent. respectively compared with the corresponding figures for the year 1933-34.

§ 3. Telegraphs.

1. General.—(i) *Development of System.* A review of the development of the Telegraph Services in Australia was given in a previous issue of this work (*see* Year Book No. 15, p. 625), but limitations of space preclude the repetition of this information in the present issue. During the past few years substantial improvements in both the speed and grade of telegraph service throughout Australia have been effected, the entire system being subjected to intensive reorganization.

(ii) *External Circulation or Routing of Traffic.* The external circulation system of the Australian telegraph service has been considerably modified, direct communication having been established between cities and towns which formerly were served through intermediate repeating centres. The reorganization has eliminated the loss of time in transit, improved the grade of service, and led to economy as regards the labour formerly required in manual re-transmission. As a result of the reorganization there are now only five repeating centres, eighteen centres having been abolished.

(iii) *Carrier Wave System.* This system which permits a number of messages to be transmitted simultaneously over the one pair of wires is now in operation between Perth and Adelaide, Adelaide and Melbourne, Melbourne and Sydney, and Sydney and Brisbane. There are now 38,260 miles of one-way telegraph carrier channels in operation.

(iv) *Direct Telegraph Communication over Great Distances.* The telegraph system in Australia provides direct communication between many places separated by great distances as indicated in the following examples:—Sydney-Perth, 2,695 miles; Perth-Wyndham, 1,933 miles; Melbourne-Brisbane, 1,246 miles; Brisbane-Cairns, 1,056 miles; Adelaide-Perth, 1,627 miles; Melbourne-Perth, 2,104 miles; Adelaide-Darwin, 1,940 miles; and Sydney-Adelaide, 1,068 miles. These direct channels provide a speedy service between the centres named, the average time involved in the transmission of a telegram being ten minutes.

(v) *Machine Telegraphy.* In order to speed up transmission, machine printing telegraph systems have been introduced between capital cities and between important country centres. Murray multiplex machine apparatus is in operation between Sydney

and Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, Sydney and Adelaide, Sydney and Perth, Sydney and Canberra, Sydney and Lismore, Sydney and Wagga Wagga, Melbourne and Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide, Melbourne and Perth, Melbourne and Canberra, Adelaide and Perth, Brisbane and Rockhampton, and Brisbane and Townsville, providing telegraph outlets which permit the carriage of very heavy loads with a minimum transit time. The operation of the apparatus has been steadily improved, and now is worked so that each channel has an output up to 50 words per minute. Between Melbourne and Mildura, Perth and Fremantle, and Perth and Kalgoorlie, start-stop telegraph printing systems are in operation.

(vi) *Phonogram Service.* Telephone subscribers may now telephone telegrams for onward transmission, or have messages telephoned to them. The fee for the service is small, and the innovation means, in effect, that the telegraph system is brought into the home of every telephone subscriber. The number of telegrams lodged by telephone during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1935, was 2,111,562 or 13.3 per cent. of the total lodgments, and the popularity of this facility is growing.

(vii) *Radiograms within Australia.* On 1st May, 1929, the rates for radiograms between Flinders Island, King Island, Wave Hill, Brunette Downs and other places within the Commonwealth were reduced to 1½d. per word with a minimum charge of two shillings. Communication at these rates was extended to Lord Howe Island in August, 1929.

(viii) *Picturegram Service.* During the year ended 30th June, 1935, 408 picturegrams were transmitted between Sydney and Melbourne, the revenue being £956. Any kind of picture or document may be accepted for transmission, the charges varying from 30s. to 67s. 6d. according to the size of the picture or document and the grade of transmission desired.

(ix) *Overseas Phototelegram Service.* An overseas phototelegram service, "via Beam," was inaugurated in October 1934, permitting the transmission in either direction of facsimiles between Sydney or Melbourne and England, of dimensions up to a maximum of ten inches by nine inches. The charges are calculated at the rate of three shillings and three pence per square centimetre with a minimum charge of £16 5s. 3d. for 100 square centimetres.

(x) *Special Telegram Forms.* The use of appropriately designed telegram forms for conveying Christmas and New Year greetings continues to increase in volume and popularity. The increase since the inception of this facility in 1929 represents 102.3 per cent. :—

Year.						No. of Greeting Telegrams.
1929	..	..	..	..	..	144,102
1930	..	..	..	..	..	157,705
1931	..	..	..	..	..	184,142
1932	..	..	..	..	..	191,156
1933	..	..	..	..	..	192,363
1934	..	..	..	..	..	235,252
1935	..	..	..	..	..	291,588

During the year 1933-34 telegram forms of special design and attractive colouring in connexion with Mothers' Day messages, Birthday greetings and Congratulatory telegrams were placed at the disposal of the public. The popularity of these facilities is indicated by the increase in the number of Mothers' Day telegrams from 16,091 in 1934 to 28,950 in 1936. No statistics are available in respect of Birthday greetings and Congratulatory messages, but it is estimated that the number of telegrams in these categories exceeds 500,000 annually. In 1936 two additional greeting facilities employing ornamental telegram stationery were introduced, one for the conveyance of social greetings and the other for use during Easter-tide.

(xi) *Private Wire Teleprinter and Printergram Services.* In conformity with its policy of placing at the service of the public new developments in communication, the Department has now introduced the teleprinter service. This may be briefly defined

as typewriting over electrical circuits, teleprints being similar in performance to typewriters, except that the keyboard and platen are electrically connected by means of a telegraph line.

This facility combines the speed of the telegraph and the flexibility and personal touch of the telephone with the accuracy and permanency of the printed word. It affords the great advantage of direct and instantaneous communication between points within the same building or separated by distances up to thousands of miles. Communications are automatically produced at both ends exactly as sent, and information may be despatched with the utmost privacy even in exposed situations where other means are unsuitable. It affords two-way communication at speeds up to 60 words a minute.

Printergram services connecting any business premises with the local Telegraph Office for the transmission and reception of telegrams are also available. This saves time and labour, while providing a permanent record of each transaction.

Twenty private wire services employing 70 teleprinter units have already been installed, including a stock ticker service enabling the simultaneous communication of information from a single transmitting unit located in the Sydney Stock Exchange to each of 31 printer units installed in the offices of city stock-brokers.

2. **Telegraph Offices, Length of Lines and Wire.**—(i) *Summary for Australia.* The following table shows the number of telegraph offices and the length of telegraph lines and of telegraph wire available for use in Australia in each year from 1931 to 1935:—

TELEGRAPHS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Particulars for Year ended 30th June.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of offices	9,189	9,160	9,162	9,199	9,255
Length of wire (miles)—					
Telegraph purposes only	62,009	58,891	55,302	54,655	54,806
Telegraph and telephone purposes	98,140	98,369	101,797	102,953	104,203
Length of line (miles)—					
Conductors in Morse cable	3,789	4,157	4,401	4,538	4,694
Conductors in submarine cable (statute miles)	4,859	4,863	4,833	4,764	4,883
Pole routes (miles)	100,596	100,507	99,951	96,395	97,694

(ii) *States.* The following table gives corresponding particulars for each State for the year 1934-35:—

TELEGRAPHS.—STATES, SUMMARY, 30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of offices ..	3,025	2,427	1,504	818	950	531	9,255
Length of wire (miles)—							
Telegraph purposes only	17,165	8,247	12,737	6,877	9,110	670	54,806
Telegraph and telephone purposes ..	37,530	14,106	29,033	14,691	7,389	1,454	104,203
Length of line (miles)—							
Conductors in Morse cable	2,539	1,452	480	..	199	24	4,694
Conductors in submarine cable (statute miles) ..	3,650	282	323	219	..	409	4,883
Pole routes (miles) ..	32,789	19,256	15,830	14,822	11,505	3,492	97,694

A total length of 159,009 miles of wire is available for telegraph purposes, of which 104,203 miles are also used for telephone purposes. Compared with those for the previous year, the figures show an increase of 1,401 miles (0.88 per cent.) in the total length and an increase of 1,250 miles (1.21 per cent.) in the length of line used for both telegraph and telephone purposes.

3. Number of Telegrams Dispatched.—(i) *Australia.* The number of telegrams dispatched to destinations within Australia in each of the last five years is given hereunder :—

TELEGRAMS DISPATCHED.—AUSTRALIA.

Telegrams.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number (a)	12,985,298	12,679,951	12,778,028	13,393,627	14,617,871

(a) Including interstate cablegrams.

(ii) *States.* The appended table shows the total number of telegrams dispatched in each State in 1934-35 according to the class of message transmitted :—

TELEGRAMS DISPATCHED.—STATES, 1934-35.

Class of Message Transmitted within Australia.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Paid and Collect—							
Ordinary ..	4,173,309	2,823,576	2,355,702	958,144	1,494,485	266,462	12,071,678
Urgent ..	231,420	77,551	65,978	48,804	49,458	9,873	483,084
Press ..	213,718	126,145	79,807	44,279	39,332	20,982	524,263
Lettergram ..	84,994	64,903	74,841	38,319	96,034	33,183	392,274
Radiogram ..	30,449	4,422	5,642	5,004	2,891	6,030	54,438
Total ..	4,733,890	3,096,597	2,581,970	1,094,550	1,682,200	336,530	13,525,737
Unpaid—							
Service ..	139,646	48,495	55,901	37,164	47,447	16,213	344,866
Shipping ..	28,074	79,386	17,006	3,394	10,409	4,492	142,761
Meteorological ..	187,243	81,954	80,802	100,449	123,858	30,201	604,507
Total ..	354,963	209,835	153,709	141,007	181,714	50,906	1,092,134
Grand Total ..	5,088,853	3,306,432	2,735,679	1,235,557	1,863,914	387,436	14,617,871

The figures in the foregoing table show an increase in the total volume of telegraph business of 1,244,134 messages (9.14 per cent.) as compared with the previous year.

4. *Letter telegrams.* Letter-telegrams are accepted at any hour at telegraph offices which are open for business after 7 p.m., subject to the condition that delivery is effected by posting at the letter-telegram office of destination.

5. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—Particulars of the revenue and net operating results of the telegraph systems for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are given in earlier pages.

6. **Telegraph Density.**—The latest statistics available disclose that, on a population basis, Australia now occupies a pre-eminent position in the world in the use of the Telegraph Service, with an average of 2.0 messages annually per head of population. The United States of America has the second highest average of 1.2, followed by Great Britain with 1.0 per head of population. The following table gives the figures for the more important countries:—

TELEGRAPH DENSITY STATISTICS—CHIEF COUNTRIES.

Country.	Percentage of Telegraph to Total Wire Communication.	Telegraph Communication per Head of Population.
Australia	3.2	2.0
Austria	0.3	0.2
Belgium	2.3	0.7
Canada	0.4	0.9
Czechoslovakia	1.4	0.3
Denmark	0.3	0.5
Finland	0.3	0.1
France	3.4	0.7
Germany	0.8	0.3
Great Britain	2.7	1.0
Hungary	1.4	0.1
Japan	1.4	0.8
Netherlands	0.8	0.4
Norway	1.3	1.0
Poland	0.4	0.1
Spain	2.9	0.9
Sweden	0.4	0.6
Switzerland	0.8	0.5
Union of South Africa	2.2	0.6
United States of America	0.6	1.2

§ 4. Overseas Cable and Radio Communication.

1. **First Cable Communication with the Old World.**—In earlier issues of the Year Book will be found a detailed account of the connexion of Australia with the old world by means of submarine cables. (*See* No. 6, p. 770.)

2. **General Cable Services.**—Descriptions of the various cable services between Australia and other countries are given in Year Book No. 22, pp. 335 and 336.

3. **Merging of Cable and Wireless Interests.**—Following upon the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference in London in 1928 to examine the situation which had arisen as the result of the competition of the Beam Wireless with the Cable services, the Imperial and International Communications Limited was formed and took over the operations of the Pacific Cable Board and the control of the Eastern Extension Cable Company and the Marconi Wireless Company.

4. **Overseas Cable and Radio Business.**—(i) *Australia.* The subjoined table shows the number of cablegrams and radiotelegrams received and dispatched in Australia from 1932-33 to 1934-35:—

CABLEGRAMS AND RADIOTELEGRAMS.—AUSTRALIA.

Messages.	Number Received.			Number Dispatched.			Total Number Received and Dispatched.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number ..	579,958	608,323	625,842	639,121	656,935	684,761	1,219,079	1,265,258	1,310,603

(ii) *States.* The number of cablegrams and radiotelegrams received and dispatched in each State during the year 1934-35 is given hereunder :—

CABLEGRAMS AND RADIOTELEGRAMS.—STATES, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	Australia.
Number received ..	324,575	205,261	26,525	29,537	31,123	8,821	625,842
Number dispatched	332,859	230,329	34,157	37,893	40,306	9,217	684,761
Total ..	657,434	435,590	60,682	67,430	71,429	18,038	1,310,603

(a) Exclusive of interstate cablegrams, which are included with interstate telegrams.

5. Cable and Radio (Beam) Rates.—(i) *Ordinary Messages.* From 1st February, 1927, the cable rates (per word) between Australia and Great Britain were reduced as follows :—Ordinary, 2s. 6d. to 2s.; deferred ordinary, 1s. 3d. to 1s.; and Government, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 0½d., and substantial reductions were also made on the Canadian service (via Pacific) as from the same date. The rates between Australia and Great Britain "Via Beam" are—Ordinary, 1s. 8d.; deferred ordinary, 10d.; Government, 10d. The following are the rates at present operating in regard to traffic with the principal countries :—

CABLEGRAM AND RADIOTELEGRAM RATES, JUNE, 1935.

To --	Rate per Word and Route.	
	Via Cable.	Via Beam.
European Countries	2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.	1s. 11½d. to 2s. 5½d.
Asiatic Countries	2s. 5d. to 6s. 3d.	.. ..
Africa	1s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 11d.
North America	1s. 7d. to 4s. 4d.	1s. 5½d. to 3s. 7d.
Central America	3s. 10d. to 6s. 1d.	3s. 5½d. to 4s. 10d.
West Indies	3s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	.. ..
South America	4s. 1d. to 7s. 5d.	3s. 9d. to 6s.

(ii) *Deferred Telegrams (via Cable or Radio).* Under this system a reduction of 50 per cent. in the ordinary cable or radio charges is made under certain conditions. Any such messages which have not reached their destination within 24 hours may be transmitted in turn with full-rate messages. This service, together with the "Daily Letter Telegram" service, has affected the ordinary business to a considerable extent. "Deferred Press" telegrams, subject to a delay of 18 hours, may be exchanged between Australia and (a) Great Britain at the rate of 4½d. per word by cable and 3d. per word via radio; (b) Canada, at 2½d. per word by cable and 2½d. per word via radio; and (c) United States of America, at 3d. to 4d. per word by cable and 3½d. to 4d. per word via radio.

(iii) *Daily Letter Telegrams.* The Daily Letter Telegram service was inaugurated in September, 1923, between Australia and Great Britain and Canada, later being extended to most countries in the British Empire and in Europe, to the United States and to certain other places. In accordance with the decision of the International Telegraph Conference which was held at Madrid in 1932, the charges on Daily Letter Telegrams have, since 1st April, 1933, been based on one-third of the tariff per word for full-rate messages, and are now subject to a minimum charge as for 25 words (in lieu of 20 as previously). These messages are delivered on the morning of the second day following that of lodgment.

(iv) *Week-end Letter Telegrams.* The Week-end Letter Telegram facility which had been in operation for a number of years between Australia and certain other countries was abolished on 1st April, 1933, in accordance with the decision of the Madrid International Telegraph Conference.

(v) *Press Telegrams.* The rate per word ordinary on press messages exchanged with Great Britain is 6d. by cable and 4d. via radio, while that on deferred press is 4½d. and 3d. respectively.

(vi) *Night Letter Telegrams.* A Night Letter Telegram service was introduced between Australia and New Zealand on 1st May, 1924, and was extended to Fiji on 1st December, 1924. As from 1st April, 1933, the minimum charge for messages has been fixed as for 25 words (in lieu of 20 as previously) in accordance with a decision of the Madrid Conference, the minimum charges being—to New Zealand, 3s. 9d. minimum, 2d. for each additional word beyond 25; Suva, 5s. 10d. minimum, 3d. for each additional word; other places in Fiji, 7s. 4d. minimum, and 4d. for each additional word beyond 25. Night Letter Telegrams are accepted at any time and are delivered by first post on the morning following receipt.

§ 5. Telephones.

1. *Telephone Services.*—(i) *Mileage, etc., Australia.* The following table shows the mileage of lines, etc., for telephone purposes, giving trunk lines separately, on 30th June, 1932 to 1935.

TELEPHONE LINES.—AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Ordinary Lines—				
Conduits duct miles	6,217	6,454	6,733	7,128
„ route miles	3,571	3,776	4,079	4,467
Conductors in aerial and underground cables .. loop mileage	813,905	826,788	837,094	847,393
Conductors in cables for junction circuits .. loop mileage	73,779	72,713	71,592	74,849
Open conductors .. single wire mileage	418,264	418,053	419,015	417,640
Trunk Lines—				
Telephone trunk lines only .. miles	236,209	232,409	228,084	231,125
Telegraph and telephone purposes „	98,369	101,797	102,953	104,203

(ii) *Comparison with Other Countries.* The number of telephones connected with exchanges at the 30th June, 1935, was higher than any total previously attained. The number reached in June, 1930, prior to the depression period, was 520,169. This number, however, fell to 484,626 in 1932, but increased again to 532,377 at 30th June, 1935. There are 79.2 telephones per 1,000 of population and Australia occupies seventh place among countries with the greatest density of telephones. The average length of wire per telephone in Australia is 5.0 miles, as compared with 5.0 miles in the United States of America, 4.0 miles in Canada and 3.9 miles in New Zealand.

(iii) *Trunk Line System.* Telephone trunk lines are provided in practically every settled area of the Commonwealth. When the submarine cable between the mainland and Tasmania was completed on the 25th March, 1936, the ideal of a nation-wide telephone service was realized.

With the object of still further improving the transmission between widely separated centres additional telephone carrier systems have been installed. There are 59 such systems in service in Australia, giving a total of 101 speech channels with an aggregate mileage of approximately 28,500 miles.

(iv) *Automatic Exchanges.* At the 30th June, 1935, there were 80 automatic or semi-automatic exchanges in operation, providing facilities for 230,931 telephones, 224,806 of which were in the telephone networks of the six State capital cities.

(v) *Rural Automatic Exchanges.* A new type of automatic exchange suitable for installation in rural areas has been developed, the advantage of this particular equipment being that it affords an economical day and night service. There are 29 such exchanges in operation, and the installation of further units is proceeding.

(vi) *Summary for States.* Particulars relating to the telephone service in each State for the years ended 30th June, 1933 to 1935, will be found in the following table:—

TELEPHONE SERVICES.—SUMMARY.

Particulars.	Year (30th June).	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia
No. of Exchanges ..	1933	1,035	1,639	917	554	644	352	6,071
	1934	1,035	1,618	902	550	642	344	6,087
	1935	1,051	1,650	979	556	639	342	6,117
No. of Telephone Offices (including Exchanges)	1933	2,937	2,339	1,115	701	930	512	8,924
	1934	2,950	2,348	1,127	801	947	510	8,983
	1935	2,971	2,303	1,142	814	941	505	9,036
No. of lines connected ..	1933	135,850	110,386	48,170	37,330	20,561	11,461	363,776
	1934	139,185	113,083	49,000	37,711	20,832	11,500	372,621
	1935	150,257	121,031	51,448	38,052	22,129	11,908	390,025
No. of instruments connected	1933	182,992	152,603	62,207	48,163	27,220	14,087	487,662
	1934	188,091	157,802	63,762	49,089	27,731	14,324	501,402
	1935	202,363	168,198	67,161	50,512	29,336	14,807	532,377
(a) No. of subscribers' instruments	1933	177,869	149,179	59,559	46,945	25,956	13,255	473,063
	1934	183,378	154,137	61,382	47,537	26,455	13,400	486,188
	1935	190,854	164,373	64,004	48,916	28,042	13,972	516,851
(b) No. of public telephones	1933	3,229	2,226	1,531	789	000	549	9,227
	1934	3,353	2,344	1,550	803	000	541	9,500
	1935	3,459	2,408	1,595	824	888	537	9,711
(c) No. of other local instruments	1933	1,894	1,288	814	720	364	283	5,372
	1934	1,663	1,321	821	749	376	284	5,114
	1935	2,050	1,417	872	772	406	298	5,815
Instruments per 100 of population	1933	7.01	8.39	6.56	8.27	6.20	6.19	7.36
	1934	7.17	8.62	6.66	8.34	6.27	6.28	7.51
	1935	7.62	9.15	6.91	8.56	6.58	6.47	7.92
Earnings ..	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	1933	2,125,762	1,603,177	799,251	532,000	308,470	136,000	5,504,840
	1934	2,215,130	1,666,633	835,162	538,001	316,772	130,614	5,741,321
	1935	2,409,286	1,792,748	898,346	550,646	341,175	145,212	6,137,413
Working expenses ..	1933	1,330,070	1,037,001	479,664	301,371	226,132	138,224	3,603,352
	1934	1,400,843	1,077,001	493,682	308,115	231,433	143,022	3,764,056
	1935	1,498,546	1,171,206	522,607	433,833	236,182	162,338	4,024,712
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1933	62.80	64.68	59.11	56.25	73.30	101.57	65.46
	1934	62.80	64.68	59.11	56.25	73.30	101.57	65.46
	1935	62.43	65.33	58.17	77.52	69.23	111.79	65.58

The number of instruments per 100 of population increased from 7.51 in 1933-34 to 7.92 in 1934-35. The actual number of instruments increased from 501,402 to 532,377, a gain of 6.17 per cent. Of the total instruments connected at 30th June, 1935, 220,379, or 41.4 per cent., were served by exchanges situated beyond the limits of the telephone networks of the six State capital cities. The metropolitan networks are limited to a radius of 15 miles from the General Post Office in Sydney and Melbourne, and 10 miles in the other State capital cities.

(vii) *Systems in Use.* The following table shows the percentage of automatic, common battery and magneto telephone lines at 30th June, 1933 to 1935 :—

PERCENTAGE OF AUTOMATIC, COMMON BATTERY AND MAGNETO LINES.

System.	30th June.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Automatic	1933	45.10	37.68	35.99	37.04	41.89	29.43	40.10
	1934	46.14	38.55	36.50	37.51	49.08	30.22	41.35
	1935	48.44	40.66	37.99	38.74	50.86	31.17	43.36
Common Battery ..	1933	2.83	18.90	..	13.66	6.25	17.05	9.08
	1934	2.84	19.18	..	13.90	..	17.36	8.88
	1935	2.96	18.88	..	14.10	..	17.23	8.82
Magneto	1933	52.08	43.42	64.01	40.30	51.86	53.52	50.82
	1934	51.02	42.27	63.50	48.59	50.92	52.42	49.77
	1935	48.60	40.46	62.01	47.16	49.14	51.60	47.82

(viii) *Subscribers' Lines and Calling Rates.* The next table gives the number of subscribers' lines and the daily calling rate at central, suburban and rural telephone exchanges in the several States for the year 1934-35 :—

TELEPHONE.—SUBSCRIBERS' LINES AND DAILY CALLING RATE, 1934-35.

State.	Central Exchanges.		Suburban Exchanges.		Rural Exchanges.		Total.	
	Subscribers' Lines.	Average Outward Calls Daily per line.	Subscribers' Lines.	Average Outward Calls Daily per line.	Subscribers' Lines.	Average Outward Calls Daily per line.	Subscribers' Lines.	Average Outward Calls Daily per line.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	16,786	11.41	67,453	4.38	59,358	2.24	143,597	4.32
Victoria ..	7,966	10.86	63,474	3.96	45,854	1.67	117,294	3.53
Queensland ..	7,011	9.75	12,662	3.56	30,042	2.54	49,715	3.82
South Australia ..	5,311	8.13	15,041	3.41	17,408	1.60	37,760	3.24
Western Australia	7,441	6.22	4,221	4.08	9,458	1.69	21,120	3.76
Tasmania ..	2,990	4.03	1,064	2.41	7,468	2.04	11,522	2.59
Australia ..	47,505	9.43	163,915	3.91	169,588	2.03	381,008	3.82

A comparison of the daily calling rates for each class of exchange shows that New South Wales registered the greatest number per line at central and suburban exchanges, and Queensland at rural exchanges. For Australia as a whole, the average number of calls per line at central exchanges was approximately two and a third times the number registered at suburban exchanges, while the average for suburban exchanges was almost double the number shown for rural exchanges.

(ix) *Trunk Line Calls and Revenue.* In the next table the number of telephone trunk line calls recorded, the amount of revenue received, and the average revenue per call are shown for each of the States for the years 1932-33 to 1934-35 :—

TELEPHONES.—TRUNK LINE CALLS AND REVENUE.

	New South Wales	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
Total Calls for Year—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1932-33 ..	9,651,642	8,157,857	5,329,262	3,115,450	1,559,004	1,196,868
1933-34 ..	10,713,588	8,519,955	5,684,135	3,153,224	1,653,861	1,241,947
1934-35 ..	11,163,557	8,987,751	6,091,847	3,369,281	1,778,511	1,313,679
Total Revenue for	£	£	£	£	£	£
Year—						
1932-33 ..	473,295	357,063	284,681	142,013	81,868	41,454
1933-34 ..	527,651	380,004	317,223	149,272	87,939	41,667
1934-35 ..	552,489	403,206	346,821	152,233	94,328	42,535
Average Revenue per	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
Call—						
1932-33 ..	11.53	10.51	13.00	10.04	12.50	8.31
1933-34 ..	11.82	10.70	13.40	11.25	12.76	8.05
1934-35 ..	11.88	10.76	13.60	10.81	12.73	7.77

The number of trunk line calls during 1934-35 increased by nearly one and three quarter millions, or by 5.51 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year, and the average revenue per call increased by 0.04d.

2. Revenue from Telephones.—Particulars regarding the revenue from telephone services are included in tables in § 1.

§ 6. Radio Telegraphy and Telephony.

1. General.—A statement in regard to the initial steps taken to establish radio telegraphy in Australia was given in Official Year Book No. 18, p. 343.

2. Wireless Licences.—Under the Wireless Telegraphy Act and Regulations, no wireless station can be installed or operated without a licence from the Postmaster-General. Licences are issued for the following:—(a) Coast Stations, which are operated at various points around the coast and in Papua and New Guinea by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., under agreement with the Commonwealth; (b) Ship Stations (regulations under the Navigation Act 1935 require that all ships registered in Australia and engaged in interstate traffic shall have an efficient radio telegraph installation, which in the case of cargo vessels of less than 750 tons gross register shall include apparatus for automatically transmitting prescribed signals of distress, these vessels not being required to carry fully qualified operators; similar legislation, designed to ensure the safety of life at sea, has also been introduced by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland); (c) Land Stations to be operated where no telegraph or telephone facilities exist; (d) Broadcasting Stations, other than those of the National Broadcasting Service; (e) Broadcast Listeners' Receiving Sets; (f) Portable Stations on motor cars, etc.; (g) Aircraft Stations; (h) Experimental Stations; and (i) Special Stations, i.e., stations other than those named above.

The following table shows the number of each class of licence issued in each State, etc., during the year 1934-35:—

WIRELESS LICENCES, 1934-35.

Station Licence.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Total Aust.	Papua and New Guinea	Grand Total.
Coast	2	1	6	1	5	3	1	..	19	9	28
Ship	22	66	6	7	3	1	..	..	105	..	105
Aircraft ..	6	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	1	12
Land (b) ..	9	3	19	4	4	3	18	..	60	10	70
Broadcasting (a) ..	17	15	10	5	6	3	..	1	57	..	57
Broadcast Listeners' ..	277,576	236,886	67,351	76,306	41,176	20,088	59	1,072	720,514	18	720,532
Experimental ..	512	361	176	148	81	33	2	6	1,319	1	1,320
Portable	11	5	4	..	1	..	4	..	25	3	28
Special	29	15	..	..	3	..	..	..	47	..	47
Total Licences Issued,	278,184	237,356	67,572	76,471	41,279	20,131	85	1,072	720,515	42	722,199

(a) There are also thirteen stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service, including a short-wave station (C.L.R. Leamchert, Victoria). (b) In addition to the licensed stations there are two operated by the Postmaster-General's Department, viz., Wave Hill (N.T.) and Carnoowee (Q.), and fourteen low-powered stations established by the Government of the Territory of New Guinea.

3. Broadcasting—(i) *The National Broadcasting Service.* The technical services for the National Service are provided by the Postmaster-General's Department, and the programmes by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, a body consisting of five members, constituted under the provisions of the Australian Broadcasting Commission Act. The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is 21s. per annum for a receiver situated approximately within 250 miles from a station of the National Service, and 15s. per annum in the territory beyond. Licences are issued free to blind persons. The Commission receives 12s. from each fee, the Department retaining the balance.

The National Broadcasting System of the Commonwealth at present comprises 15 transmitting stations, as follows:—2FC Sydney, 2BL Sydney, 2NC Newcastle, 2CO Corowa, 3LO Melbourne, 3AR Melbourne, 3GI Sale, Short Wave station 3LR Lyndhurst, 4QG Brisbane, 4RK Rockhampton, 5CL Adelaide, 5CK Crystal Brook, 6WF Perth, 7ZL Hobart and 7NT Kelso, near Launceston. The regional stations normally radiate the programme from the central studios of the nearest capital city. The whole National system is completely interconnected by programme lines extending over a route mileage of 4,400 miles, whereby items of national interest are conveyed to and simultaneously radiated by all stations, including the short-wave station 3LR.

The following stations, comprising the second group in the constructional programme of the National Broadcasting Service, are scheduled to commence operations during the latter half of 1936:—2NR Lawrence, near Grafton (New South Wales), 2CR Cummock, near Dubbo (New South Wales), 3WV Dooen, near Horsham (Victoria), 4QN Clevedon, near Townsville (Queensland), 6WA Minding, near Wagin (Western Australia), and 6GF Kalgoorlie (Western Australia).

Some of the new stations will use a new form of transmitting aerial, which has been devised by the Postmaster-General's Department. With this form of aerial, the mast itself is the radiating element and the particular object of the design is to achieve, with masts of 500 to 600 feet in height, results similar to those otherwise only obtainable by masts of 800 to 1,000 feet.

The Department has considerably developed the use of very high frequency radio transmission: the frequencies used range from 40 million to 200 million cycles per second (wave-lengths approximately seven metres to one and a half metres). Apparatus using this high frequency has been employed in the broadcasting system for connecting pick-up points with the fixed programme lines where unusual mobility or freedom from physical connexion was required.

Progress has been made in the facilities for the reception of overseas broadcasting. Programmes from overseas have been regularly received and re-transmitted over the National network. Most of the important programmes from the Empire Broadcasting Station at Daventry have thus been made available to listeners in the Commonwealth.

(ii) *Commercial Broadcasting Stations.* The services of other broadcasting stations are conducted by private enterprise under licence from the Postmaster-General. Licences are granted on conditions which ensure satisfactory alternative programmes for listeners. The fee for a broadcasting station licence is £25 and the maximum period of a licence is three years, although they may be renewed annually at the discretion of the Postmaster-General. Licensees of these stations do not share in the listeners' licence fees, but rely for their income on revenue received from the broadcasting of advertisements and other publicity. The number of these stations in operation at 30th April, 1936, was 70, and there are several stations in prospect.

(iii) *Radio Inductive Interference.* The Postmaster-General's Department takes active measures to suppress, so far as possible, interference with broadcast reception resulting from the radiations of energy from electric machinery and appliances. During the year, the Department received 5,913 complaints of interfering noises, which, in all but a few instances, were satisfactorily disposed of.

(iv) *Prosecutions Under the Wireless Telegraphy Act.* During the year 991 persons were convicted for using unlicensed broadcasting receiving equipment, the total fines amounted to £1,710.

4. Oversea Communication by Wireless.—(i) *Beam Wireless.* The Beam wireless stations provided for under the agreement between the Commonwealth

Government and Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. were completed early in 1927, and a direct beam wireless service to England was established on 8th April, 1927. A similar service to North America was opened on 16th June, 1928. Satisfactory communication is maintained daily over a period of hours, and the services are being well patronized by the public. A comparison of the rates charged for "Beam" and Cable messages is given in § 4, Overseas Cable and Radio Communication. Particulars of international traffic via "Beam" are given in par. (iv) (a) following.

(ii) *International Wireless Telephone Service.* Overseas radio telephone services terminating in Australia continue to be well patronized, and from the establishment of the first service in April, 1930, to the 30th June, 1935, 7,305 calls were completed of which 4,290 originated in Australia. Of these calls 6,072 were connected over the Anglo-Australian service, 1,206 on the Australia-New Zealand channel and the remaining 27 were between Australia and Java.

The Australian telephone subscriber now has access to about 32,000,000 telephones, or approximately 93 per cent. of the world's total. The concessional tariff introduced in December, 1933, in respect of calls between Australia and Great Britain on Saturdays, has now been extended to European countries. The charge is £1 per minute, plus, in the case of countries on the Continent, a zone fee to cover the use of land lines from London.

(iii) *Wireless Communication in the Pacific.* New Zealand, the territories of New Guinea and Papua and the various small islands in the Pacific Ocean are served by a comprehensive system of wireless communication. In New Guinea and Papua, nine wireless telegraphy stations are established under an agreement between the Commonwealth and Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. for communication with ships at sea, and for inter-communication. Three of these stations Rabaul (New Guinea) and Port Moresby and Samarai (Papua) also have direct communication with the mainland of Australia. In addition, there are, in New Guinea, fourteen low powered transmitters established by the New Guinea Administration for interior communication, while in both Papua and New Guinea several small stations are operated by gold exploration parties, missionary societies and others.

Direct communication by wireless telegraphy exists between Sydney and Suva (Fiji) and Noumea (New Caledonia), while Wellington (New Zealand) is linked with Sydney by wireless telephone. Other wireless telegraph stations in the Pacific include Auckland, Awarua and Chatham Islands (New Zealand), Port Vila (New Hebrides), Apia (Samoa), Tulagi and Vanikoro (Solomon Islands), Nauru (Marshall Islands), Ocean Island (Gilbert and Ellice Group), Truk and Yap (Caroline Islands), and Guam (Marian Islands).

(iv) *Radiotelegraphic Traffic.* (a) *International.* The following statement shows particulars of international traffic "via Beam" to and from United Kingdom and other places during the year ended 30th June, 1935:—

RADIO TRAFFIC. INTERNATIONAL. YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1935.

Class of Traffic	Number of Words Transmitted to—			Number of Words Received from—		
	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Places.	Total.
Ordinary (a) ..	1,030,426	676,947	2,307,373	1,291,469	246,609	1,538,078
Deferred (Delivery) ..	121,802	15,721	137,523	135,279	6,075	141,354
Press (including deferred press) ..	221,222	11,558	232,780	1,295,853	46,303	1,342,156
Daily Bulletin and meeting telegrams ..	2,611,024	807,608	3,418,632	1,672,979	238,921	1,911,900
Total ..	5,549,877	1,892,492	7,442,369	5,367,519	651,199	6,018,718

(a) Includes Code telegrams.

(b) *Coast Stations.* Particulars of the traffic handled by the several coast stations during the year 1934-35 are as follows :—

RADIO TRAFFIC.—COAST STATIONS, 1934-35.

State or Territory.	Total Paying Words.	Particulars.			
		Messages.			
		Paying.	Service.	Weather.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ..	1,455,807	75,002	3,697	6,241	84,940
Victoria ..	87,562	8,314	190	2,574	11,078
Queensland ..	203,050	17,809	4,386	3,404	25,599
South Australia ..	64,632	5,335	252	659	6,246
Western Australia ..	149,431	11,424	2,565	3,467	17,456
Tasmania ..	207,834	11,733	1,581	2,753	16,067
Northern Territory ..	49,745	2,538	1,203	1,343	5,084
Australia ..	2,218,061	132,155	13,874	20,441	166,470
Papua ..	263,394	15,357	718	1,123	17,198
Grand Total ..	2,481,455	147,512	14,592	21,564	183,668

(c) *Island Stations.* Particulars of the island radio traffic dealt with during the year 1934-35 are given in the following table :—

RADIO TRAFFIC.—ISLAND STATIONS, 1934-35.

Particulars.		To Australia.	From Australia.	Inter- Island.	Ship.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Messages ..	..	27,433	21,770	20,581	1,943	71,727
Words ..	..	432,940	338,204	263,243	24,238	1,058,625

(v) *Proficiency Certificates.* Every station, in respect of which a licence is issued, must be operated by a person holding a certificate of proficiency.

During the year 1934-35, 297 Operator's Certificates of Proficiency were awarded.

The number of each class was :—Commercial—First Class 37, Second Class 28 ; Limited—Radiotelegraphy 9, Radiotelephony 48 ; and Amateur 175.

CHAPTER VII.

TRADE.

§ 1. Introductory.

Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to overseas trade and commerce will be found in Sub-section 51 (i) and sections 86 to 95 of the Act.

§ 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book brief particulars of the various Commonwealth Acts and amendments thereof affecting overseas trade have been given in chronological order. This information is not repeated in the present issue. Particulars of recent legislation relating to overseas trade are given hereunder.

2. **Customs Tariff 1933–1936.**—The Tariff Schedule in operation at 30th June, 1936, was a consolidation of the Schedules to the Customs Tariff 1933 and the Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1933, as amended by Customs Tariff 1936 and proposals introduced on 22nd May, 1936. Customs Tariff 1933–1936 incorporates the Customs Act 1901–1930 and repeals earlier Customs Tariff Acts.

The Customs Tariff 1921–1930 provided a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff and a General Tariff. The Customs Tariffs 1933 made no provision for an Intermediate Tariff, but this feature was restored by the Customs Tariff 1936 which provides duties of Customs under three headings, viz., “British Preferential Tariff,” “Intermediate Tariff” and “General Tariff.” The rates of duty imposed under the “British Preferential Tariff” apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom provided such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of British preference, and that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia.

The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may be extended wholly or in part to any British non-self-governing colony, British protectorate or to certain territories governed under British mandate. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff have been extended by separate Trade Agreements to certain goods the produce of the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand.

The “Intermediate Tariff”. In submitting the tariff schedules to Parliament on 20th March, 1936, the Minister for Trade and Customs made the following statement of the object of the Intermediate Tariff: “Another new feature of the Schedules is the Intermediate Tariff. It has been re-introduced to provide a convenient avenue for expressing the level of duties which the Government propose should form the basis for trade treaties. The rates proposed under the protective items of the Intermediate Tariff express, in every case, a protective level for Australian industry as well as preserving the margins of preference required under the Ottawa Agreement.”

Customs Tariff 1933–1936 provides that the Governor-General may from time to time by proclamation declare that from a time and date specified in the proclamation the Intermediate Tariff shall apply to such goods specified in the proclamation as are the produce or manufacture of any British or foreign country specified in the proclamation.

The “General Tariff” applies to all importations excepting:—

- (a) Goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, shipped in the United Kingdom;
- (b) Goods the produce or manufacture of the following countries when admissible under the British Preferential Tariff or at a special rate of duty: Canada (*vide* Act No. 13 of 1931, Act No. 5 of 1934, Act No.

16 of 1936 and proposals introduced on 22nd May, 1936); New Zealand (*vide* Act No. 26 of 1933 as amended by Act No. 2 of 1934); Norfolk Island (*vide* Act No. 15 of 1913); Papua and New Guinea (*vide* Act No. 4 of 1934); and British non-self-governing Colonies, British Protectorates and certain Territories governed under British mandate.

(c) Goods admitted under the provisions of the Intermediate Tariff.

Customs Tariff 1933-1936 provides for duties on certain goods to be deferred. Where a deferred duty on any goods is provided in the Schedule, the Minister shall refer to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether the deferred duty should or should not operate on and after the date to which it has been deferred. The Board shall report whether the goods in respect of which the deferred duty is provided are being made or produced in Australia or will be so made or produced on, or immediately after, the date to which the duty has been deferred—(a) in reasonable quantities; (b) of satisfactory quality; and (c) at a reasonable price having regard, among other things, to the probable economic effect of the imposition of the deferred duty upon other industries concerned, and upon the community in general. Upon receipt of a report from the Tariff Board, the Minister may defer the duty further by notice published in the *Gazette*.

During the period 3rd April, 1930, to 23rd July, 1931, a special customs duty equal to 50 per cent. of the rate already in force was imposed on a number of items which were mostly of a luxury nature. The list of items affected was gradually reduced between 24th May, 1932, and 28th February, 1935, from which date the special customs duty ceased to operate.

By proclamation of 4th April, 1930, the importation of 78 classes of goods into the Commonwealth was prohibited, but these prohibitions were all removed during the period from 24th February to 31st August, 1932.

An amendment of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations of 22nd May, 1936, prohibited under Item 21 the import into Australia, except under special licence, of 84 classified groups of goods produced or manufactured in foreign countries. The principal items affected wholly or in part are preserved vegetables, cotton, artificial silk and silk piece goods, costumes, dresses and robes, corsets, mens' fur felt hats, linoleums, iron and steel plates, sheets and pipes, copper pipes, lawn mowers, pasteurizers, typewriters, cranes, elevators, etc., electrical goods including refrigerators, piston rings, piston pins and valves, storage batteries for motor vehicles, sparking plugs, electric light and power cable, wireless receivers, wireless valves, carbon manufactures, guns, rifles and cartridges, lampware, plate glass, toilet preparations, wooden staves, kinematographs, boots and shoes, writing and typewriting paper, brake and transmission lining, motor cycles, motor cycle and side car parts, motor bodies, panels and parts including undergear, vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers, cameras, celluloid sheets, machines and machinery, locomotive engines and parts, engines of diesel or heavy oil type.

Under Item 22 the import, except under special licence, is prohibited of motor vehicle chassis produced or manufactured in any country except the United Kingdom. Imports of chassis from the principal suppliers other than the United Kingdom will be restricted to the same level of imports as for the twelve months ended 30th April, 1936.

From the same date, 22nd May, 1936, customs duties were increased on imports of certain items of cotton, artificial silk and silk piece goods and on motor chassis.

A further amendment of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations of 3rd July, 1936 (Item 23 of the Second Schedule) prohibits, except under special licence, the import into Australia of specified goods from any country or any colony or territory administered by that country which on or after 24th June, 1936, and on or before 26th June, 1936, had put into effect any ordinance, proclamation, or other instrument—

(a) providing in effect that certain goods produced or manufactured in Australia shall not be imported into that country or any such colony or territory except with the permission of the competent Minister of State of that country; or

- (b) imposing on certain goods produced or manufactured in Australia import duties in addition to the import duties prescribed in the Import Tariff annexed to the Tariff Customs Law of that country. (The restriction of imports into Japan is referred to in paragraph 9 of this section.)

3. **Primage Duty.**—From 10th July, 1930, a primage duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed on all goods whether dutiable or not dutiable, in addition to the duties collected in accordance with the Customs Tariff 1921–1930, excepting bullion, specie, radium and certain special governmental and other imports. The rate of primage duty was subsequently increased to 4 per cent. as from 6th November, 1930.

A proclamation of 14th May, 1931, exempted certain aids to primary production, and on 11th July, 1931, a further amendment, in addition to extending the list of these goods and also exempting some minor imports from primage duty, provided for a rate of 4 per cent. *ad valorem* on a few other items, mainly aids to production, and increased the *ad valorem* rate of primage duty to 10 per cent. on all other articles imported. Amendments made since 11th July, 1931, have greatly increased the list of goods exempt from primage duty.

The Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Act 1934 imposed primage duty at rates of 4, 5, and 10 per cent. and provided for preferential treatment of certain goods admitted under the British Preferential Tariff. A proclamation of 12th December, 1934, exempted from primage duty goods the produce or manufacture of Fiji and a proclamation of 25th September, 1935, exempted from primage duty goods the produce or manufacture of the Territories of New Guinea and Papua. Under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand are exempt from primage duty. Similarly under the Norfolk Island Act 1913 goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island are exempt from primage duty.

In 1934–35 the value of goods from the United Kingdom admitted under British Preferential Tariff rates was, in Australian currency, £35,343,229 and the primage duty paid, £1,496,201. This amount is £840,438 less than the amount which would have been paid if certain goods had not been subject to preferential rates of primage duty.

4. **Preferential Tariff.**—(i) *British Preference.* The Commonwealth Tariff 1908 provided Preferential Tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Subsequent amendments of the Tariff have extended the list of articles to which the preferential rates apply. The favourable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended by Customs Tariff 1921 and when this Act was incorporated in Customs Tariff 1921–1930 further concessions were granted.

On the introduction of the preferential treatment of British goods by the Commonwealth Tariff, it was required that British material or labour should represent not less than one-fourth the value of such goods. From the 1st September, 1911, it was required in regard to goods only partially manufactured in the United Kingdom, that the final process or processes of manufacture should have been performed in the United Kingdom and that the expenditure on material of British production and/or British labour should have been not less than one-fourth of the factory or works cost of the goods in their finished state.

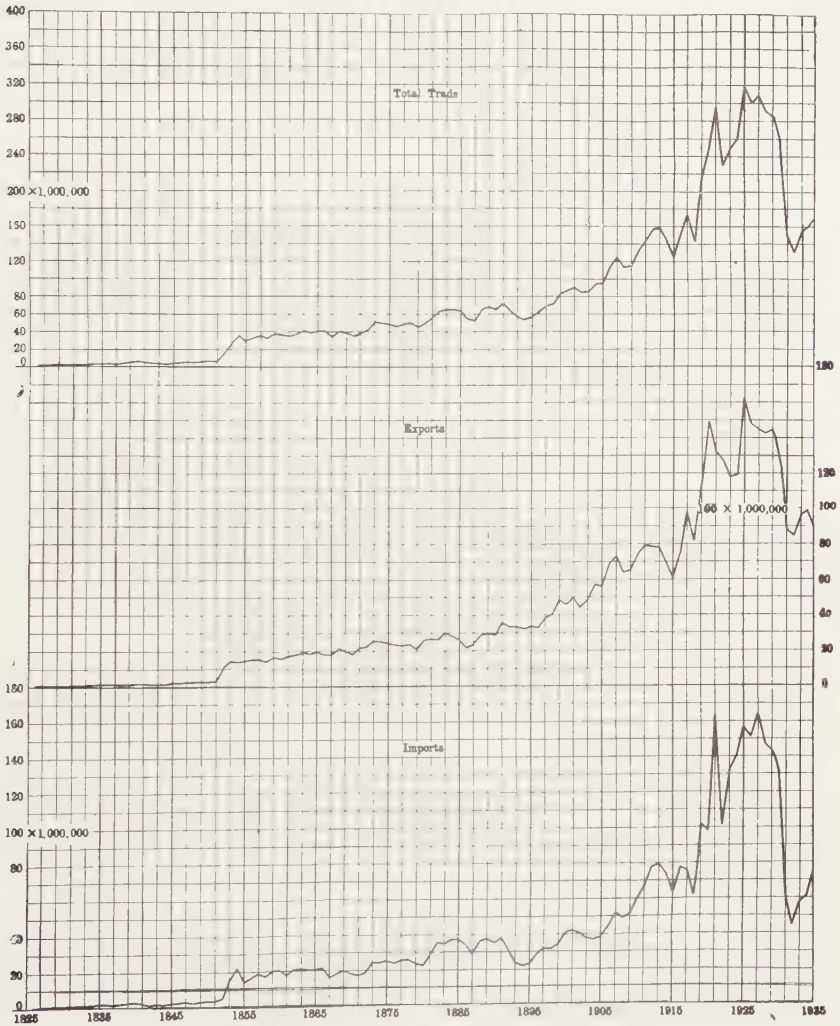
These conditions, as later amended, were superseded by Customs Act 1934 which repealed section 151A of the Principal Act and inserted in its stead :—

151A (1.) For the purposes of any Customs Tariff whether passed before or after the commencement of this section, the following goods shall, subject to this section, be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom :—

- (a) Goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom from materials in one or more of the following classes—

- (i) Materials wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom or in Australia.
- (ii) Imported unmanufactured raw materials.
- (iii) Imported manufactured raw materials as determined by the Minister.

VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1934-35.



(See page 250.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height ten million pounds sterling for imports and exports, and twenty million pounds sterling for total trade.

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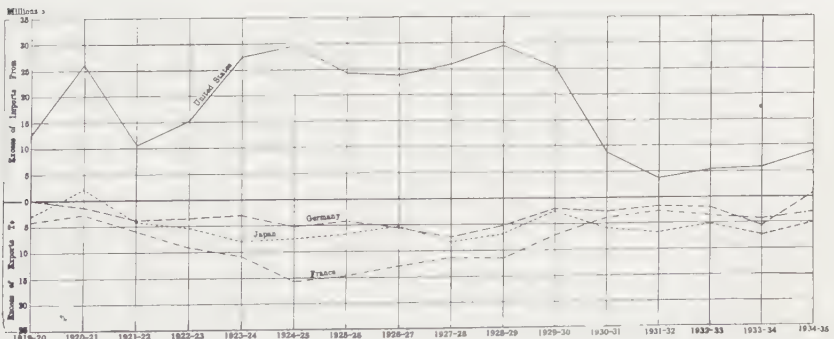
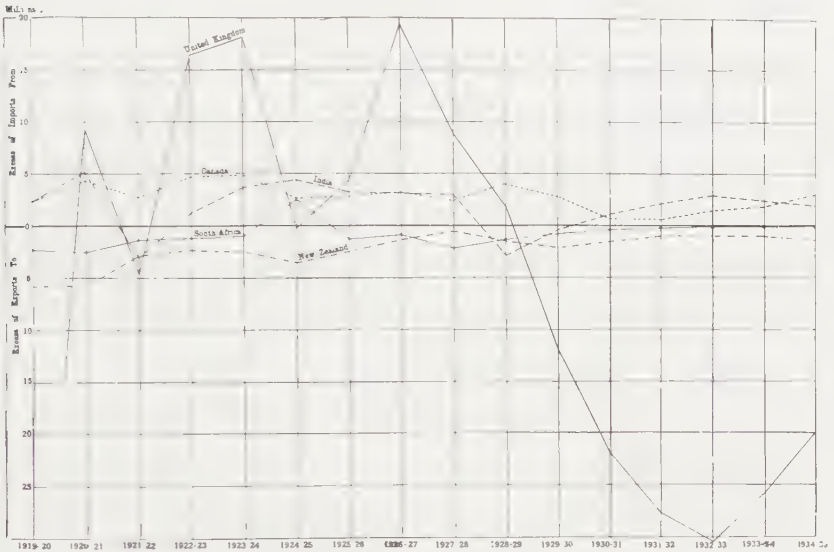
VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
— AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1934-35.



(See page 250.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 10s. od. per head of the population.

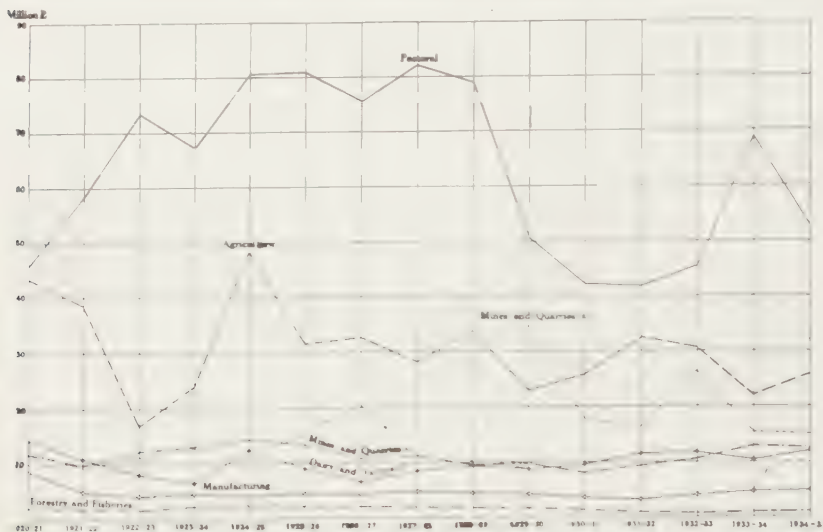
BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, 1910-20 TO 1934-35.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each square or rectangle represents one year, and the vertical height five million pounds sterling.

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EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES, 1920-21 TO 1934-35.



EXPLANATION. -Mines and Quarries (a) represents the total exports of the produce of this industry, including bullion and specie.

Mines and Quarries (b) represents the export of products other than Gold, to which is added the value of gold produced in the respective years.

- (b) Goods of the factory or works cost of which not less than seventy-five per cent. is represented—
- (i) by labour or material of the United Kingdom; or
 - (ii) by labour or material of the United Kingdom and labour or material of Australia.
- (c) Goods of a class or kind not commercially produced or manufactured in Australia and of the factory or works cost of which not less than twenty-five per cent. is represented—
- (i) by labour or material of the United Kingdom; or
 - (ii) by labour or material of the United Kingdom and labour or material of Australia.

(2.) Where in relation to any class or kind of goods to which paragraph (c) of the last preceding sub-section applies the Minister is satisfied that it is desirable that 50 per cent. should be substituted for the percentage specified, the Minister may so determine and thereupon that paragraph shall apply to that class or kind of goods as if 50 per cent. were so substituted accordingly.

(3.) No goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom unless the final process of their production or manufacture was performed in the United Kingdom.

(4.) The provisions of this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to goods imported from any country with which the Commonwealth has a Preferential Tariff Agreement in like manner as they apply in relation to goods imported from the United Kingdom.

Sub-sections 5, 6 and 8 of section 151A relate to certain powers of the Minister and sub-section 7 to the meaning of "unmanufactured raw materials."

The Customs Tariff 1933-1936 provides that the British Preferential Tariff rates of duty apply to goods or manufactures of the United Kingdom provided such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of British preference (*see* Section 151A of Customs Act 1901-1930 as amended by Customs Act 1934 above). Customs Tariff 1933-1936 also provides that the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may be extended wholly or in part to any British non-self-governing colony, British Protectorate, or to certain territories governed under British mandate. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff have also been extended by separate Trade Agreements to certain goods the produce of the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand.

At the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa, Canada, during July and August, 1932, a trade agreement providing increased preference was made between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Tariff proposals embodying the terms of the trade agreement came into operation on the 14th October, 1932. An Act entitled the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act 1932 approved the provisions of the trade agreement arising out of the Conference at Ottawa. Briefly stated the Commonwealth Government agrees (a) to invite Parliament to pass legislation making the tariff changes necessary to give effect to the preference formula set forth in the agreement; (b) that protection by tariffs shall be afforded only to those industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success; (c) that during the currency of the agreement the tariff shall be based on the principle that protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that in the application of such principle special consideration may be given to the case of industries not fully established; (d) that the Australian Tariff Board review existing protective duties in accordance with the above principles, and after the receipt of the report of the Board the Parliament shall be invited to vary, wherever necessary, the tariff on goods of United Kingdom origin in such manner as to give effect to such principles; (e) that no new protective duty shall be imposed and no existing duty shall be increased on United Kingdom goods to an amount in excess of the recommendation of the Tariff tribunal; (f) that United Kingdom producers shall

be entitled to full rights of audience before the Tariff Board when it has under consideration above-mentioned matters; (g) that, in so far as concerns goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Government undertake to (i) repeal the proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain goods; (ii) remove as soon as practicable the surcharges imposed by resolution introduced into the Parliament of Australia on 24th May, 1932; and (iii) to reduce or remove primage duty as soon as the finances of Australia will allow. The agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years and come into effect on 20th August, 1932 (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken).

The prohibitions and surcharges referred to in this agreement have been abolished and primage duty on a large number of items removed or reduced as stated in par. 10 of this section. The concessions granted by the Government of the United Kingdom under the terms of the Ottawa trade agreement on goods of Australian origin are set out briefly in par. 6 of this section. Further reference to this trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book, No. 26, 1933.

On the basis of the imports during 1913 the preferential provisions of the Tariff of 1908-1911 covered 65 per cent. of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the goods. On the basis of the imports during 1934-35 the Customs Tariffs 1933 extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 90 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and at the same time increased the margin of preference to 16.2 per cent. *ad valorem*. These percentages relate to all imports on which preference was granted, whether dutiable or free under the preferential provisions. With regard to imports on which preference was granted and which were dutiable under both the Preferential and General Tariffs, the average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty paid in 1934-35 under the Customs Tariffs 1933 on goods of United Kingdom origin was about 17.5 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would have been called upon to pay an average rate of about 35.7 per cent.

An application of the Customs Tariffs 1933 to the total imports of £A39,381,859 (including outside packages) from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1934-35 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £A35,343,229, upon which duty to the amount of £A3,343,596 was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have paid £A9,070,971 duty or £A5,736,375 more than was paid at preferential rates, representing an additional duty of 16.2 per cent. on the value of the goods. The principal classes which benefited under the Preferential Tariff and the additional duty that would have been collected under the General Tariff during the year 1934-35 were textiles, £1,714,076; metals and metal manufactures, £1,462,648; machines and machinery, £663,153; paper, £349,134; drugs, chemicals, etc., £284,265; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £111,404; spirituous and alcoholic liquors, £04,773; earthenware, glass, etc., £187,193; manufactured fibres, £184,157; and apparel, £152,904.

If a preferential tariff had not been in operation in 1934-35 £A5,736,375 additional customs duty would have been collected under the general tariff on United Kingdom goods imported at preferential rates. It would be improper, however, to speak of this sum as the "value" of preference to the United Kingdom as some of the preferential goods would have come from the United Kingdom without preference.

The margin of preference granted by the preferential tariff has been increased to some extent by the operation of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933. This Act provides for deductions of duty consequent on the depreciation in the value of Australian currency in relation to the currencies of other countries but is limited in its application to protected goods admitted under the British preferential tariff. On goods of United Kingdom origin subject to exchange adjustment in 1934-35 the deductions amounted to £400,729 and reduced the duty from £3,804,325 to £3,343,596.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £24,208,573, and the duty collected thereon was £16,947,642, or £4,114,612 more than would have been paid under the British Preferential Tariff Rates.

The following table shows the effect of the Preferential provisions of the Customs Tariff on imports of goods affected favourably or adversely by the British Preferential Tariff during the years, 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35:—

EFFECT OF THE PREFERENTIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

IMPORTS OF GOODS AFFECTED FAVOURABLY OR ADVERSELY BY THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "FREE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£ 11,729,146	13,309,515	16,249,321	5,961,194	6,731,535	9,804,298
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£ ..	..	..	866,145	1,064,661	1,621,495
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	% ..	..	..	14.5	15.8	16.5
Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	£ 1,599,757	2,012,102	2,270,359	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 13.6	15.1	14.0	..	..	..

GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "DUTIABLE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£ 15,563,764	16,935,600	19,093,908	10,880,441	11,465,731	14,404,275
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£ 2,923,866	2,952,024	3,343,596	3,826,125	4,354,743	5,326,147
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	% 18.8	18.4	17.5	35.2	38.0	37.0
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£ 5,203,786	5,375,189	6,809,612	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 33.4	33.5	35.7	..	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff ..	£ ..	..	..	2,344,109	2,426,292	2,833,030
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff ..	% ..	..	..	21.6	21.2	19.7
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates ..	£ 2,279,920	2,423,165	3,466,016	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods ..	% 14.6	15.1	18.2	..	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential Tariff rates ..	£ ..	..	..	1,482,016	1,928,451	2,493,117
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries ..	% ..	..	..	13.6	16.8	17.3

(a) Goods cleared under "General Tariff".

(b) See note (b) at end of table.

**EFFECT OF THE PREFERENTIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS
TARIFF—continued.**

Particulars	United Kingdom.			Other Countries,(a)		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
TOTAL GOODS—"FREE" AND "DUTIABLE," AFFECTED BY THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£ 27,292,910	29,345,115	35,343,229	16,841,935	18,197,266	24,208,573
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£ 2,923,866	2,952,021 ^b	3,343,596 ^b	4,692,270	5,419,404	6,947,642
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	% 10.7	10.1	9.5	27.8	29.8	28.7
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£ 6,803,543	7,387,291	9,079,071	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 24.9	25.2	25.7	..	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff ..	£ ..	..	..	2,344,109	2,426,292 ^b	2,833,036 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff ..	% ..	..	..	13.9	13.3	11.7
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates ..	£ 3,879,677	4,435,267 ^b	5,736,375 ^b	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods ..	% 14.2	15.1	16.2	..	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential rates ..	£ ..	..	..	2,348,161	2,993,112 ^b	4,114,612 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries ..	% ..	..	..	13.9	16.5	17.0

(a) Goods cleared under "General Tariff" (b) In computing this amount, account has been taken of the effect of the Exchange Adjustment Act on the margin of British preference.

NOTE.—For the purpose of the above analysis the value of imports is stated in Australian currency.

(ii) *Exchange Adjustment.* The Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933 provides for adjustments in Duties of Customs, consequent upon depreciation in the value of Australian currency in relation to the currencies of countries, to goods on which the British Preferential Tariff applies. This Act came into operation on 5th October, 1933, but subsequent amendments have extended the list of items affected. The application of Section 5 of the Act is explained hereunder:—

The deduction to be made from duty in respect of protected goods (covered by items specified in the schedule to the Act) and subject to the British Preferential Tariff on account of the depreciation of Australian currency in relation to the currency of the British country exporting the protected goods to Australia will depend on—

(a) Whether the extent of depreciation is not less than 16½ per cent; or

(b) Whether the extent of depreciation is not less than 11 1-9 per cent., and less than 16⅔ per cent.

If (a) applies, the deduction from the amount of duty will be—(i) one-fourth of the amount of duty; or (ii) 12½ per cent. (¼) of the value for duty, whichever is the less:

If (b) applies, the amount of duty will be—(i) the amount of duty; or (ii) 10 per cent. of the value for duty, whichever is the less. The telegraphic transfer (buying) rate shall determine the extent of depreciation of Australian currency.

Prior to 1933-34 the Tariff Board had recommended rates of duty as though exchange was at par, but early in the year mentioned the Board decided to change the basis of its recommendations and has since shown its findings under the following headings:—

- (a) The rates which would prove reasonable and adequate under existing conditions of exchange.
- (b) An estimate as closely as can be made of the rates which would be reasonable and adequate if exchange suddenly reverted to par.
- (c) The scale of adjustment necessary to meet conditions of exchange between parity and the present adverse rate of 25 per cent.

In tariff proposals introduced on 6th December, 1934, and later, the new basis has been adopted in fixing rates of duty on certain items in accordance with the Board's recommendations as set out in (a) with provision for the adjustment of rates of duty as set out in (c). In respect to such items the deductions under the provisions of the Exchange Adjustment Act will cease to apply.

During the year 1934-35 the operation of the Exchange Adjustment Act reduced the amount of duty which otherwise would have been collected by £479,994. This amount was distributed as follows:—United Kingdom, £461,011; Canada, £18,578; and British non-self-governing Colonies, £405. The Exchange Adjustment on United Kingdom and Canadian imports included £282 and £5 respectively allowed on goods which were subject to the same rates of duty under the British Preferential and General Tariff. As already mentioned the Exchange Adjustment Act has increased the margin of preference previously enjoyed by these countries. Imports of United Kingdom origin to the value of £A35,343,229 benefited by a reduction in duty of £A460,729 or 1.3 per cent. *ad valorem*, while similar goods from other countries which were cleared under the General Tariff amounted to £A24,208,573 on which a similar concession would have represented £A384,867 or 1.6 per cent.

The effect of the Exchange Adjustment Act on the imports from British Dominions was small. The reduction of £18,578 in the duty on imports of Canadian origin represented about 4 per thousand *ad valorem* on the total imports, and on the imports from British non-self-governing countries the effect was less.

(iii) *Papua and New Guinea Preference.* The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1934 which supersedes the Act of 1926 provides for Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea. Imports into Australia direct from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory from which they were imported, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariffs 1933, be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule to the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1934 proposals are coffee, dried litchi fruit, various native fresh fruits, edible fungi, green and dry ginger, coconuts, Rangoon beans, kapok and sesame seeds, areca nuts, cocoa beans, massoi oil, nuts (edible), sago, tapioca, spices, vanilla beans and gums. Total imports from Papua during 1934-35 amounted to £149,553, imports of goods entitled to preference to £41,267, and duties remitted to £45,150. Total imports from the Territory of New Guinea during 1934-35 amounted to £1,531,941 including gold £1,444,418, imports of goods entitled to preference to £39,832, and the duties remitted to £40,721.

5. *Reciprocal Tariffs.*—(i) *General.* The Customs Tariff of 1921 introduced a new feature into Australian Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. No provision was made in the Customs Tariffs 1933 for an intermediate tariff but in the Customs Tariff 1936 this feature was restored. The purpose of the intermediate tariff as stated by the Minister for Trade and Customs is referred to in § 2 par. 2.

The trade agreement signed at the Imperial Economic Conference, 1932, held at Ottawa, Canada, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia materially altered the existing conditions of preference. The agreement provides special preferential trade conditions between the Commonwealth of Australia and the United Kingdom and certain of its

dependencies. Customs Tariff 1933 embodied the main provisions of the Ottawa Agreement, and imposed duties of customs under two headings—British Preferential Tariff and General Tariff. No provision was made for an Intermediate Tariff in the abovementioned Act. The terms of the agreement conceded by the Commonwealth Government are briefly stated in § 2 par. 4 and the concessions granted by the Government of the United Kingdom on goods of Australian origin are set out in § 2 par. 6 of this chapter. A review of the trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book No. 26, 1933.

(ii) *Union of South Africa.* Until 1922, the Union of South Africa was the only British Dominion with which Australia had a reciprocal Tariff Agreement. The Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act 1906 and subsequent amending Acts provided preferential rates of duty to be applied to certain imported goods "when those goods are imported from and are the produce or manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union."

The Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 was repealed by the Customs Tariff 1926. The repeal came into operation on the 1st July, 1926, since when South African goods imported have had no special tariff treatment.

(iii) *Dominion of New Zealand.* On the 11th April, 1922, an agreement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand whereby goods specified in the schedule attached to the agreement should be admitted at the rates of duty set out in the schedule. In addition to the goods specially mentioned in the schedule, it was provided that "all other goods being the produce or manufacture of Australia or New Zealand shall be dutiable at the rates applicable to goods being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, upon entry into New Zealand or Australia respectively." This agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament in the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1922, and by Proclamation dated 24th August, 1922, came into operation on the 1st September, 1922. A variation of the original agreement was ratified by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1926, whilst a further amendment of certain rates of duty came into operation from the 15th June, 1928, under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1928.

A new Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand came into operation on 1st December, 1933, and was ratified by Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1933 which repealed the earlier Acts. Alterations of minor importance have since been made by proclamations. The Act of 1933 provides that duties on all goods specified in the schedule to the Act shall be at the rates indicated therein, and that all goods other than those provided for in the schedule shall be subject to the rates in force under the British Preferential Tariff. An amendment to this Act in 1934 provides that where the rate of duty upon any class of goods under the New Zealand British Preferential Tariff, is less than that operating in Australia under the British Preferential rate, upon request by the New Zealand Government, such goods may, after proclamation, be admitted at the lower rate. The rates of duty on goods re-exported from New Zealand (not being goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand) and which are imported into Australia, and upon which if they had been imported into Australia direct from the country of origin would have been subject to the rates of duty under the British Preferential Tariff, shall be the rates of duty in force under that tariff.

The Act provides that films produced in New Zealand by or for the Government of New Zealand for publicity purposes shall be admitted free of duty, also that cocoa beans the produce of Western Samoa shall not be subject to any higher duties than those paid on cocoa beans the produce of any British non-self-governing Colony or Protectorate or any Territory under British mandate. Nothing in the Act shall apply to goods being the produce of Cook Islands.

Goods the produce or manufacture of the Dominion of New Zealand are exempt from primage duty.

The conditions of preference in the Act provide that goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of New Zealand if they conform to the laws and regulations in force in Australia which apply to such goods when imported under the British Preferential Tariff (*vide* section 151A of Customs Act 1901-1930 as amended by Customs Act 1934) except that goods not wholly produced or manufactured in New Zealand need not contain more than 50 per cent. of New Zealand labour and/or material in their factory or works cost, instead of 75 per cent. under the conditions of the United Kingdom preference.

Of the total imports of £1,480,003 from New Zealand during 1934-35 it is estimated that goods otherwise dutiable amounting in value to £464,654 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £230,165. In addition, goods valued at £55,987 were admitted under the preferential rates of duty, the duty remitted on such goods being £13,691. The total of the duties remitted on the import of New Zealand goods was thus £243,856, representing a margin of preference of 45.8 per cent. on the value of the goods entitled to preference. The principal items which benefited under the preferential provisions were undressed timber, valued at £268,743, and fish, £133,680, the amounts of duty remitted being £177,000 and £37,000 respectively.

(iv) *Dominion of Canada.* A reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and Australia was effected in September, 1925, and a reciprocal Tariff agreement between the two countries came into operation on 1st October, 1925. The Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Acts 1931, 1934 and 1936 reaffirmed the principle of granting preferences for their mutual advantage and extended preferential conditions. The commodities on which Canada grants preferential rates of duty to Australia are: Beeswax, butter, brandy, champagne, cheese, currants, eggs, eucalyptus oil, fruits (dried, fresh and pulped), fruits in cans, gelatine, glue, honey, hops, lard, meat (fresh and canned), onions, raisins, sugar, tallow, vegetables in tins, veneers and wine. Australia's preferential duties apply to the following Canadian imports:—Carbide of calcium, cash registers, corsets, fish, gloves, golshes and rubber sand boots, etc., iron and steel tubes or pipes, printing machinery, barbed wire, paper (printing, typewriting and writing), timber, typewriters, vacuum cleaners and vehicles—motor chassis (unassembled and assembled)—and vehicle parts but not including rubber tyres and tubes, storage batteries, shock absorbers, bumper bars, sparking plugs and springs.

During 1934-35 the imports from Canada amounted in Australian currency to £5,124,974 and imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued at £4,815,885; the principal items being motor chassis and parts, £1,360,539; printing paper, £969,613; timber, £760,894; fish, £451,357; and piece goods, £288,382. The duty on the total imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference would have been £1,570,210 under the General Tariff, but by the preferential provisions this was reduced by £1,027,929, or by 21.3 per cent. on the value of the imports concerned.

Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to approximately £1,100,000, the principal items being dried fruits, £480,812; fruits, preserved, £97,312; gelatine and glue, £24,015; sugar, £340,989; wine, £28,053; and tallow, £37,461.

6. *Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.*—The post-war Tariff of the United Kingdom provides Preferential Customs rates on certain goods where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that such goods have been consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire. Manufactured articles generally are not entitled to the preferential rates unless a specified percentage of their value is the result of labour within the British Empire. The principal items of interest to Australia which are accorded preferential treatment under this Tariff are:—Fruits, dried and preserved; jam; fruit pulp; preserved milk; wine; and brandy. In the Budget submitted to the House of Commons during June, 1925, clauses dealing with increased Imperial preference on Empire-grown tobacco, preserved and dried fruits, jams and jellies, spirits, wine, sugar and hops were proposed and adopted. The new rates of duty took effect on 1st July, 1925, excepting that relating to hops, which came into operation on 16th August, 1925.

Conditions of preference to goods of Australian origin imported into the United Kingdom were revised in the trade agreement signed at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference. Increased preference was granted and the list of commodities entitled to preference was extended. This agreement provides that for eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products free entry for produce of Australia will be continued for three years certain. Article 2 of the agreement provides that the British Government will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on foreign goods specified in Schedule B, the duties of customs specified therein in place of the duties (if any) now leviable. The goods and duties in Schedule B are as follows:—Wheat in grain, 2s. per quarter; butter, 15s. per cwt.; cheese, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; apples, raw, 4s. 6d. per cwt.; pears, raw, 4s. 6d. per cwt.; apples, canned, 3s. 6d. per cwt., in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; other canned fruits, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; dried fruits, now dutiable at 7s., 10s. 6d. per cwt.; eggs in shell, (a) not exceeding 14 lb. per great 100, 1s. per great 100; (b) over 14 lb. but not exceeding 17 lb., 1s. 6d. per great 100; (c) over 17 lb., 1s. 9d. per great 100; condensed milk, whole, sweetened, 5s. per cwt., in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; condensed milk, whole, not sweetened, 6s. per cwt.; milk powder and other preserved milk, not sweetened, 6s. per cwt.; honey, 7s. per cwt.; copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, etc., 2d. per lb.; oranges, raw, 3s. 6d. per cwt. from 1st April to 30th November; grape fruit, raw, 5s. per cwt., from 1st April to 30th November; and grapes (other than hothouse) 1½d. per lb. from 1st February to 30th June. Schedule C provides that the margin of preference on wine not exceeding 27 degrees of proof spirit shall be 2s. per gallon.

The British Government undertake that the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed by Section 1 of the Import Duties Act 1932 on the following foreign goods shall not be reduced except with the consent of the Commonwealth Government:—Leather, tallow, canned meat, zinc, lead, barley, wheaten flour, macaroni, dried peas, dressed poultry, cascin, eucalyptus oil, meat extracts and essences, copra, sugar of milk, sausage casings, wattle bark, asbestos and dried fruits other than currants.

The duties provided on foreign wheat in grain, copper, lead and zinc are conditional on Empire producers continuing to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world price.

During the Calendar year 1934 Merchandise of Australian origin imported into United Kingdom amounted to £4,020,000. Of this total approximately £27,280,000 represented goods which received preferential tariff treatment over similar goods from foreign countries. If these goods had been subject to the duties imposed on foreign goods it is estimated that they would have paid approximately £5,592,000 more in duty. This represents a rebate of approximately 20·5 per cent. on the value of imports receiving preferential treatment. The main items receiving preference and the amount of the rebates were:—Butter, £7,247,000 (Rebate, £1,578,000); Wheat, £5,850,000 (£505,000); Wine, £1,000,000 (£510,000); Sugar, £2,817,000 (£1,320,000); Raisins, £933,000 (£250,000); and Apples, £1,028,000 (£313,000). The above figures for imports have been obtained from the *Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom 1934*, and the rebate granted has been estimated from rates of duty shown in the Import Duties Act 1932, Ottawa Agreements Act 1932 and the other enactments mentioned above.

The declaration by the British Government (Schedule H of the agreement) provides for the regulation of foreign meat into the United Kingdom and undertakes that no restriction will be placed upon the importation of any meat from Australia during the period (January 1933 to June 1934) named in the "agreed programme" which is set out in Schedule H.

The views of the Government of the United Kingdom on the imports of meat into the United Kingdom were the subject of a paper presented to the House of Representatives in April, 1935. In a memorandum on "The Livestock Situation," issued as a White Paper in July, 1934, the United Kingdom Government called attention to the very serious decline which had taken place in 1932, 1933 and the first half of 1934, in the prices of fat and store cattle in the United Kingdom market. The decline was attributed in the main to the disproportionate fall of agricultural prices as the result of

the World depression and the effect on the meat industry of the expansion of overseas production which in some cases was stimulated by the payment of subsidies. The United Kingdom Government added that it was clearly impossible for that Government to acquiesce in a situation which threatened ruin to the United Kingdom livestock industry and explained that the choice lay between—

- (a) a drastic reduction of imports to the point necessary to sustain prices of United Kingdom livestock at a remunerative figure; or
- (b) the introduction in agreement with overseas countries of a levy upon imports the proceeds of which would be available for the assistance of the home industry.

In the latter case, it was explained, the quantity of imports might either be left entirely free or subjected to such moderate regulation as might be thought necessary to prevent the market from breaking altogether. It was further pointed out that, without the consent of the countries concerned, no duty could be imposed on Dominion meat before August, 1937, or on Argentine meat before November, 1936. Failing agreement on the payment of a levy on meat imports the United Kingdom Government would have no alternative but to take steps to regulate, during the currency of existing agreements, the quantity of imports to whatever extent was necessary to restore livestock prices to a remunerative level.

In summing up the position the United Kingdom Government stated that it was the firm intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to safeguard the position of the United Kingdom livestock industry.

Import programmes of Australian meat were determined by the British Government as follows :—First quarter of 1935—Beef, 187,000 cwt., of which 30,000 cwt. might be chilled; mutton and lamb, 450,000 cwt.; pork, 16,700 cwt. (excluding bacons).

Second quarter of 1935—Beef, 331,000 cwt., of which 56,000 cwt. might be chilled; mutton and lamb, 450,000 cwt.; pork, 15,538 cwt.

Last six months of 1935—Beef, 1,150,000 cwt., of which 160,000 cwt. might be chilled; mutton and lamb, 950,000 cwt., but Australian exports did not reach this figure.

Year 1936—Beef quota has been allotted so far for the first six months only at 578,000 cwt., of which 150,000 cwt. might be chilled; mutton and lamb quota for year, 1,800,000 cwt., including 50,000 cwt. added owing to the failure of Australian shipments to reach the allotted quota by that amount in the second half of 1935.

7. Trade Agreement between Belgium and Australia.—An agreement between the Governments of Belgium and of the Commonwealth of Australia was executed on 19th November, 1934, by which Belgium will be permitted to supply a specified proportion of the Australian requirements of plain clear sheet glass and in return the Government of Belgium will waive all restrictions upon the importation into Belgium of Australian meat preserved by cold process and will not enforce the embargo on the importation into Belgium of Australian barley or other cereals which was to have been proclaimed on 20th October, 1934. This arrangement will remain in force until 31st October, 1935, and thereafter, until one of the parties has given two months' notice of intention to terminate the agreement. The necessary notice was given on the 31st May, 1936, by the Belgian Government which subsequently advised the Commonwealth Government of its intention to allow the existing agreement, which was to have terminated on the 1st August, 1936, to remain in force pending a decision regarding the proposed new trade agreement.

8. Sanctions Act 1935.—Under Section 6 of the Sanctions Act 1935 the Governor-General may by regulation during the war between Italy and Abyssinia prohibit the importation or exportation of any goods to or from Italy.

Under the Sanctions (Prohibited Imports) Regulation the importation on and from 18th November, 1935, into the Commonwealth of goods consigned from or grown in or manufactured (wholly or partly) in Italy, from whatever source arriving, is prohibited unless the consent in writing of the Minister for Trade and Customs to the import has first been obtained. This regulation shall not apply in respect to the following :—

- (a) gold or silver bullion or coin;

- (b) goods grown or produced in Italy subjected to some process in another country or goods manufactured or partly manufactured in Italy and partly in another country provided it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister that 25 per cent. or more of the value at the time of export is attributable to processes undergone since the goods left Italy ;
- (c) goods *en route* to Australia on or before 18th November, 1935 ;
- (d) books, newspapers, periodicals, music ;
- (e) personal belongings of travellers from Italy.

Under the same regulations the export of specified goods to Italy is prohibited from 18th November, 1935, unless the consent of the Minister has first been obtained in writing. The prohibited goods comprise arms, ammunition and implements of war, horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all transport animals, rubber, minerals and metals.

The Sanctions Act 1935 was repealed by proclamation and ceased to have effect on and from 15th July, 1936.

9. **Restriction of Imports into Japan.**—An Imperial Ordinance, No. 124 of 1936, affecting the trade of Australia with Japan was promulgated on 25th June, 1936, by the Government of Japan.

Article I. of the Ordinance states that in accordance with the provisions of Article I. of Law No. 45 of 1934, goods produced or manufactured in countries which are applying at the date of the present Ordinance "unreasonable restrictive measures in respect of the importation of goods produced or manufactured in Japan" shall not be imported into Japan for the duration of one year except with the permission of the competent Minister of State who shall proclaim the countries referred to. List "A" of the Ordinance limits the articles prohibited to wheat, flour and wool.

Article II. of the Ordinance imposes an import duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law for the duration of one year on articles produced or manufactured in countries proclaimed. List "B" of the Ordinance restricts the provisions of Article II. to beef, butter, condensed milk, hides and skins, beef tallow, and casein.

In a proclamation of the Department of Finance and the Department of Commerce and Industry of 25th June, 1936, the country referred to in Imperial Ordinance No. 124 of 1936 is proclaimed as "Commonwealth of Australia."

10. **Tariff Board.**—The Tariff Board Act 1921-1934 provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of four members, one of whom shall be an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs. This member may be appointed Chairman of the Board. Members of the Board are appointed for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, and two members may be appointed as a Committee for making special inquiries. The purpose of the Tariff Board is to assist the Minister in the administration of matters relating to trade and customs. The more important matters which the Minister shall refer to the Board for inquiry and report include disputes arising out of the interpretation of any Customs or Excise Tariff ; the necessity for new, increased or reduced duties ; the necessity for granting bonuses ; any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country ; and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff by charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods or acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters :—the classification of goods under items of the Tariff that provide for admission under By-laws ; the determination of the value of goods for duty ; the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff ; the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth ; the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products ; and any other matter affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the Tariff.

Inquiries conducted by the Board relating to any revision of the Tariff, any proposal for a bounty, or any complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff shall be held in public, and evidence in such inquiries shall be taken in public on oath, unless any witness objects to giving any evidence in

public which the Board is satisfied is of a confidential nature, when the Board may take such evidence in private. Evidence taken by the Board in connexion with any inquiry under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1933 shall be taken in public on oath.

The latest "Annual Report of the Tariff Board," issued in accordance with Section 18 (1) of the Tariff Board Act 1921-1934 reviews the work of the Board during the year ended 30th June, 1935. During the year the Board furnished 110 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs, and of these reports 89 related to matters on which public inquiries had been held. The subjects dealt with comprised:—Tariff revision, 58; gazettal of goods under Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1; deferred duties, 1; question of inclusion under or removal from by-law, 18; tariff revision combined with requests for admission under or removal from by-law, 5; tariff revision combined with question of necessity for gazettal under Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 4; necessity for payment of bounties, 1; and question of the necessity for an increased maturation period for whisky, 1. The reports on matters which did not call for public inquiry were:—Admission of goods under by-law, 1; question of financial commitments entered into by Australian manufacturers in connexion with items on which deferred duties are provided, 1; deferred duties, 19. At 30th June, 1935, the Board had on hand 86 subjects on which reports had not been furnished to the Minister.

The report of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1934, reviewed the method of determining rates of duty.

The report of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1935, directs attention to the Tariff revision effected on the principles formulated in the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement of 1932. Briefly summarized the more important of these changes effected since the signing of the agreement on 20th August, 1932, are as follows:—

1. All the prohibitions of importations which were imposed as emergency measures and which in August, 1932, affected 24 classes of goods, have been removed.
2. All surcharges, which affected goods included in 32 items of the Tariff, have also been abolished.
3. United Kingdom goods covered by 149 items and sub-items have been exempted from primage duty and the rate of primage duty has been halved on 650 items.
4. A general reduction of approximately one-fourth of the duties payable on all goods covered by protective items in the Tariff was made as a rough offset to the protective effect of exchange. This was applied only to goods dutiable under the British Preferential Tariff.
5. A new formula has been adopted for arriving at the British Preferential Tariff rates of duty and the rates have been reduced by amounts which represent the protective effect of exchange after due allowance has been made for the additional costs of exchange affecting raw materials.
6. Approximately 300 items and sub-items now operative have been reviewed by the Board and 285 of them carry duties lower than were in operation in August, 1932.

The Minister for Trade and Customs on 14th December, 1932, referred to the Tariff Board for public inquiry and report the question as to the practicability of evolving some method of varying duties imposed under protective items of the Customs Tariff to meet the operation of exchange and primage. The recommendation of the Board regarding exchange adjustment was embodied in Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933. In regard to primage duty, the Board reaffirmed its recommendation to the Minister, dated 5th August, 1932, that primage duty should be removed from protective items in the Tariff Schedule, and suggested the adoption of such recommendation so soon as the Government considered that revenue considerations permitted. The position in respect to Exchange Adjustment and primage duty at 30th June, 1935, is stated in the report of the Tariff Board for 1934-35, which is referred to in this paragraph.

11. Industries Preservation.—The Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921 provides that after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, special duties shall be collected in the following cases when the importation of the goods referred to might be detrimental

to an Australian industry:—In the case of goods sold for export to Australia at a price less than the fair market price for home consumption or at a price which is less than a reasonable price, a special dumping duty shall be collected equal to the difference between the price at which the goods were sold and a fair market price. Similar provision is made for goods consigned to Australia for sale. With regard to goods exported to Australia at rates of freight less than the rates prevailing at the time of shipment, there shall be collected a dumping freight duty equal to 5 per cent. of the fair market value of the goods at the time of shipment. Special duties are also imposed in the case of goods imported from countries whose currency is depreciated. Provision is also made for the protection of the trade of the United Kingdom in the Australian market from depreciated foreign currency.

The Act provides that the Minister for Trade and Customs, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, may publish a notice in the *Commonwealth Government Gazette* specifying the goods upon which special rates of duty under this Act shall be charged and collected. Several amendments of the Act were recommended by the Tariff Board and put into effect by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1922. The Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1933 repeals section 8 of Act 1921-1922 and provides new clauses relating to Exchange Special Duty.

12. Trade Descriptions.—The Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 as amended by the Acts of 1926, 1930 and 1933 gives power to compel the placing of a proper description on certain prescribed goods, or on packages containing the same, being imports or exports of the Commonwealth. The goods to which a trade description must be applied are:— (a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink by man; (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use; (c) manures; (d) apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which apparel is manufactured; (e) jewellery; (f) seeds and plants; and (g) brushware.

13. Acts passed in 1935.—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1935:—

Dried Fruits Export Control Act (No. 3 of 1935). An act to amend section twelve of the Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924-1934.

Canned Fruits Export Control Act (No. 4 of 1935). An Act to amend the Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926-1934.

Dried Fruits Act (No. 5 of 1935). An Act to amend the Dried Fruits Act 1928-1933.

Raw Cotton Bounty Act (No. 6 of 1935). An Act to amend section nine of the Raw Cotton Bounty Act 1934.

Customs Act (No. 7 of 1935). An Act to amend section four of the Customs Act 1901-1934.

Wheat Growers Relief Act (No. 11 of 1935). An Act to amend the Wheat Growers Relief Act (No. 2) 1934.

Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 19 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff Proposals.

Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Validation Act (No. 20 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Validation of adjustments in Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals.

Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Validation Act (No. 21 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Proposals.

Dairy Produce Act (No. 22 of 1935). An Act to amend the Dairy Produce Act 1933.

Spirits Act (No. 24 of 1935). An Act to amend the Spirits Act 1906-1932 and to repeal the Spirits Act 1933.

Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 2) (No. 31 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff Proposals.

Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Validation Act (No. 3) (No. 32 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Validation of Adjustments in Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals.

- Primary Producers Relief Act (No. 47 of 1935). An Act to provide for Financial Assistance to the States in the provision of relief to Primary Producers and for other purposes.
- Sanctions Act (No. 48 of 1935). An Act relating to the application of Sanctions against Italy.
- Orange Bounty Act (No. 49 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Payment of a Bounty on the Export of Oranges from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom.
- Meat Export Control Act (No. 52 of 1935). An Act relating to the Export of Meat.
- Meat Export Charges Act (No. 53 of 1935). An Act to impose Charges upon Export of Meat.
- Wheat Growers Relief Act (No. 2) (No. 55 of 1935). An Act to amend the Wheat Growers Relief Act 1934-1935.
- Canned Fruits Export Charges Act (No. 56 of 1935). An Act to amend the Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1926-1929.
- Sugar Agreement Act (No. 59 of 1935). An Act to approve an Agreement made between His Majesty's Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and His Majesty's Government of the State of Queensland and for other purposes.
- Wheat and Wheat Products Act (No. 65 of 1935). An Act relating to Trade and Commerce with other Countries and among the States in Wheat and Wheat Products.
- Flour Tax Assessment Act (No. 66 of 1935). An Act to amend the Flour Tax Assessment Act (No. 2) 1934.
- Primary Produce Export Charges Act (No. 69 of 1935). An Act to impose Charges upon the Export of Certain Primary Produce.
- Dairy Produce Export Control Act (No. 70 of 1935). An Act to amend the Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924-1934 and for other purposes.
- Primary Produce Export Organization Act (No. 71 of 1935). An Act relating to the Export of Primary Produce and for other purposes.

§ 3. Trade Representatives.

1. **Oversea.**—The Commonwealth of Australia is represented in the United Kingdom by the Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C., High Commissioner, with head-quarters at Australia House, London. Matters affecting the oversea trade of Australia come within the scope of the duties of the office.

The Commonwealth has a Trade Representative in France, with head-quarters at Paris. This official is attached to Australia House, London.

The first appointment of a representative for Australia in the United States of America was made in 1918. The office of the Commissioner-General for Australia in the United States is vacant at present date. The Official Secretary, with head-quarters at New York, attends to Australian affairs, including oversea trade matters.

In April, 1929, a Commercial Representative for Australia was appointed in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. L. K. McGregor, the present occupant of the office, was appointed on 1st March, 1930, under the designation of Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, with head-quarters at Toronto.

In 1922, an Australian Trade Representative in the East was appointed, with head-quarters at Singapore, but the appointment was terminated in March, 1925.

The Trade Commissioners Act 1933 provides for the appointment of one or more Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners of the Commonwealth in such places as the Governor-General determines. In April, 1934, the first appointment under the Act was made, Mr. R. H. Nesbitt being appointed Australian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, with head-quarters at Wellington. In June, 1935, Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners were appointed to Japan, China and Netherlands East Indies. The Trade Commissioners are:—Japan, Mr. E. Longfield Lloyd, with head-quarters at Tokio; China, Mr. V. G. Bowden, with head-quarters at Shanghai; Netherlands East Indies, Mr. C. E. Critchley, with head-quarters at Batavia.

2. **In Australia.**—Trade Commissioners representing the undermentioned countries are located in Australia, viz.:—The United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, United

States of America and France. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom has his head-quarters in Sydney and a Trade Commissioner is located at Melbourne, where the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner has his head-quarters. The New Zealand Government Representative and Trade Commissioner and the Trade Commissioners for United States of America and France are located in Sydney. Trade matters affecting other overseas countries are generally attended to by their Consular representatives.

§ 4. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. *Value of Imports.*—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond Australia as shown in the following tables represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported. Acting upon a recommendation of the Tariff Board the section of the Customs Act relating to the valuation of imports was amended, and Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901-1934 now provides that "when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following:—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher;
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and
- (c) ten per centum of the amounts specified under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

"Current domestic value" is defined as "the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country."

Imports are recorded in British currency values, and Section 157 of the Customs Act provides that when the invoice value of imported goods is shown in any currency other than British currency, the equivalent value in British currency shall be ascertained according to a fair rate of exchange to be declared in case of doubt by the Minister. Under this section it was the practice of the Department of Trade and Customs, until the 8th December, 1920, to convert on the basis of the mint par of exchange. Since the date mentioned, in consequence of a ruling of the High Court, all conversions have been based on the commercial rates of exchange.

The term "British currency values" is not exactly synonymous with "English sterling", since imports already expressed in terms of *£.s.d.* are regarded for duty purposes as being expressed in British currency values. This exception to the general rule is chiefly important in the case of imports from New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, when their currencies are not at par with English currency. In all the tables in this volume no correction has been made on this account, even when for the sake of brevity the term "sterling" has been used as a contraction for "British currency values."

2. *Value of Exports.*—Prior to the 1st July, 1929, the recorded value of all goods exported was taken as representing the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. Owing to the inflated values arbitrarily allotted in recent years to commodities which are subject to governmental control or subsidy, some change in the practice of valuation of exports of such commodities became desirable. Accordingly a new basis was adopted as from 1st July, 1929, for the statistical valuation of exports of sugar, butter and goods on which bounty or rebate is paid which will show for (a) *Sugar*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers, or a f.o.b. value equal to the London market price if shipped on consignment; (b) *Goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export*—the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term, less the value of any bounty or rebate. Until the 31st March, 1934, the basis

adopted for the value of exports of butter was the current market value, less the amount paid as export bonus. After that date the basis has been (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the butter was sold and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling price overseas.

From 1st July, 1930, the basis adopted for the value of *wool* exported has been (a) sold in Australia for export the actual price paid plus the cost of services incurred in placing the wool on board ship, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices.

From 1st July, 1932, the basis adopted for the value of *wheat* exported has been (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the wheat was sold, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of the current selling price overseas.

From 1st July, 1934, the basis adopted for the value of *flour* exported has been (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the flour was sold, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices.

3. **Customs Area.**—The Customs Area, to which all overseas trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply, is the whole area of the Commonwealth of Australia, comprising the States of New South Wales (including Federal Capital Territory), Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania and the Northern Territory. Non-contiguous territories and mandated areas are treated as outside countries, and trade transactions between the Commonwealth and these non-contiguous territories are part of the overseas trade of the Commonwealth. Such transactions are shown separately, i.e., the trade of the Commonwealth with each particular country is separately recorded and tabulated.

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—The Oversea Trade Bulletin No. 32 for the year 1934-35, from which the summary figures in this Year Book are extracted, was compiled according to a classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922. In order to meet the demand for more detailed information relating to imports and exports the number of items has been materially increased. The revised classification is divided into 21 classes, with 1,769 separate import items and 548 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to Oversea Trade are shown according to the fiscal year (July to June). Prior to that date the figures related to the calendar year. A table is given in § 14 showing the total value of imports and exports in the calendar years 1932 to 1935 inclusive.

6. **Records of Past Years.**—In the years preceding federation, each State independently recorded its trade, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. As the aggregation of the records of the several States is necessarily the only available means of ascertaining the trade of Australia for comparison with later years, it is unfortunate that past records of values and the direction of imports and exports were not on uniform lines. The figures in the following table for years prior to federation have been carefully compiled and may be taken as representative of the overseas trade of Australia as a whole. On the introduction of the Customs Act 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States, but it was not until September, 1903, that a fundamental defect in the system of recording transhipped goods was remedied. Prior to 1905 the value of ships imported or exported was not included in the returns of trade.

7. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board overseas vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports. A table showing the value of these stores shipped each year since 1906 is given later in this Chapter.

§ 5. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—(i) *Including Gold.* The following table shows the total trade (including gold) of the Commonwealth with overseas countries from the earliest date for which records are available. To economize space, the period 1826 to 1920-21 has been divided into quinquennia, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the quinquennia specified. The figures for individual years were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. (See note to following table.)

TOTAL OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA.

(EXCEPT GOLD.)

Period, (a)	Recorded Value, (c)			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1826 to 30	638	153	791	10 12 5	2 10 11	13 3 4	23.9
1831 „ 35	1,144	613	1,757	11 19 10	6 8 6	18 8 4	53.6
1836 „ 40	2,283	1,112	3,395	14 15 9	7 4 1	21 19 10	48.7
1841 „ 45	1,006	1,378	2,384	9 0 5	6 10 5	15 10 10	72.3
1846 „ 50	2,379	2,204	4,643	6 18 10	6 12 2	13 11 0	95.2
1851 „ 55	11,931	11,414	23,345	19 12 5	18 15 4	38 7 9	95.7
1856 „ 60	18,816	16,019	34,835	18 6 1	15 11 8	33 17 9	85.1
1861 „ 65	20,132	18,600	38,831	15 17 1	14 14 9	30 11 10	93.0
1866 „ 70	18,601	19,417	38,018	12 7 4	12 16 11	25 4 3	103.9
1871 „ 75	21,982	24,247	46,229	12 7 2	13 13 6	26 0 8	110.3
1876 „ 80	24,622	23,772	48,394	11 19 7	11 10 9	23 10 4	96.6
1881 „ 85	34,895	28,055	62,950	14 4 3	11 9 5	25 13 8	80.4
1886 „ 90	34,675	26,579	61,254	11 10 11	9 1 0	20 17 11	76.6
1891 „ 95	27,335	33,683	61,018	8 5 2	10 2 5	18 7 7	123.2
1896 „ 1900	33,763	41,094	74,857	9 5 4	11 5 6	20 10 10	121.7
1901 „ 05	39,258	51,237	90,495	10 1 10	13 2 0	23 4 7	130.5
1906 „ 10	51,508	69,336	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1911 „ 15-16	73,411	74,504	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1916-17 to 1920-21	100,735	115,066	215,801	19 7 9	22 2 10	41 10 7	114.2
1921-22 ..	103,066	127,847	230,913	18 14 0	23 3 11	41 17 11	124.0
1922-23 ..	131,788	117,870	249,658	23 7 8	20 18 5	44 6 1	89.5
1923-24 ..	140,018	119,487	260,105	24 9 0	20 15 6	45 4 6	85.0
1924-25 ..	157,143	161,311	318,454	26 14 7	27 8 10	54 3 5	102.7
1925-26 ..	151,638	197,847	349,485	25 5 0	24 7 5	49 12 11	96.4
1926-27 ..	164,717	144,084	308,801	26 18 1	23 10 9	50 8 10	87.5
1927-28 ..	147,945	141,200	289,145	23 13 8	22 12 0	46 5 8	95.4
1928-29 ..	143,648	141,633	285,281	22 12 3	22 5 11	44 18 2	98.6
1929-30 ..	131,681	125,127	256,808	20 7 7	19 9 0	39 16 7	95.5
1930-31 (d)	60,960	104,856	..	9 7 7	16 2 9	..	..
(e)	60,960	89,326	150,286	9 7 7	13 14 11	23 2 6	146.5
1931-32 (d)	44,713	108,404	..	6 16 6	10 10 10	..	..
(e)	44,713	85,348	130,061	6 16 6	10 0 5	19 16 11	190.9
1932-33 (d)	58,014	120,043	..	8 15 8	18 6 3	..	..
(e)	58,014	96,507	154,611	8 15 8	14 12 6	23 8 2	166.5
1933-34 (d)	60,713	123,441	..	9 2 6	18 11 0	..	..
(e)	60,713	98,573	159,286	9 2 6	14 16 2	23 18 8	162.4
1934-35 (d)	74,119	112,986	..	11 1 2	16 17 2	..	..
(e)	74,119	90,225	164,344	11 1 2	13 9 3	24 10 5	121.7
1935-36 (f), (d)	85,343	135,938	..	12 12 8	19 19 2	..	..
(e)	85,343	107,871	193,214	12 12 8	15 19 4	28 12 0	126.4

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1920-21 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in *Official Year Book*, No. 11 and earlier issues, from 1914-15 onwards the particulars relate to fiscal years.

(b) Prior to 1906, ship's stores were included in the import and export figures.

(c) For actual values for recent years, showing merchandise and bullion and specie separately, see § 8, para. 5 and 6.

(d) Recorded values. Imports, British currency; Exports, Australian currency.

(e) British currency values.

(f) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

The graphs which accompany this Chapter show the movement of Australian overseas trade from 1855 onwards. In previous issues of the *Official Year Book* the fluctuations in the trade have been traced in some detail up to the high imports during the year 1920-21. The enhanced price of commodities and the peculiar conditions affecting Australia's trade were responsible for the high value of imports during that year, and in making comparisons with imports during pre-war years, these factors should be taken into consideration.

In 1921-22 the consequent reaction took place and both imports and exports declined. The following year 1922-23 showed an increase in imports, whilst exports decreased still further. In 1923-24 imports had advanced, but exports were practically the same value as in the previous year. The heavy importation of goods continued during 1924-25 and the value of the oversea trade amounted to £318,454,736, of which £157,143,296 represented imports and £161,311,440 exports. These figures, so far as total trade and exports are concerned, are the highest recorded, but the figure of imports has been exceeded in 1920-21 and 1926-27. Imports, however, included an exceptionally large quantity of bullion and specie valued at £10,542,807.

During 1925-26 both imports and exports declined, the total oversea trade showing a decrease of £20 million compared with the previous year. Exports declined over £15 million, due to the reduced quantities of wheat and butter exported. In 1926-27 imports were greater than in any previous year, and exceeded those in 1925-26 by £13,078,416. Exports decreased in value, due mainly to smaller exports of sugar, wool, butter, beef and zinc.

A progressive downward trend in the value of oversea trade from 1927-28 to 1931-32 was followed by a marked upward movement in 1932-33, the total trade in that year amounting to £154,611,085, an increase of £24,549,610 as compared with the preceding year. Oversea trade further improved in 1933-34 when the total reached £159,285,558, an increase of £4,674,473 on the year 1932-33. In 1934-35 the total oversea trade was £164,344,664, an increase of £5,059,106 compared with 1933-34. Imports were higher by £13,406,570 but exports were lower by £8,347,464. The decrease in exports was more than accounted for by the fall in the value of wool shipped in 1934-35. Marked increases were recorded in the value of imports of the following commodities in 1934-35:—fish, tobacco, spirits (beverages), apparel and attire, carpets and linoleums, piecegoods, electric machinery and appliances, motive power machinery (excluding electric), iron and steel, tools of trade, motor vehicles and parts, timber, crude rubber and rubber waste, books and periodicals, fancy goods, vegetable substances and earthenware, cements, etc. In quantity and value exports of the following principal commodities were greater than in 1933-34:—butter, eggs in shell, frozen and chilled beef, frozen lamb, mutton and pork, flour, cattle hides, bran, pollard and sharps, wine, coal, iron ore and gold. The quantity of wool shipped was greater but the value was less. Frozen rabbits and hares, milk dried and concentrated, fresh apples, dried fruits, sugar, sheep skins, concentrates, lead, pig, tin ingots, zinc bars, leather, undressed timber and silver were exported in smaller quantities and values were lower. Shipments of wheat were lower but the value was much higher.

(ii) *Excluding Gold.* In recent years there have been large gold movements of an exceptional nature, which have been included in the previous table. The fluctuations in merchandise trade (including silver as merchandise) are shown more clearly in the following table, from which *all* gold movements have been excluded:—

OVERSEA TRADE—AUSTRALIA.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

British Currency Values.

Period	Imports excluding Gold.	Exports excluding Gold.	Total Trade excluding Gold.	Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
				Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	
	£1,000 Stg.	£1,000 Stg.	£1,000 Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	%
1930-31	60,586	77,055	137,641	9 6 5	11 17 2	21 3 7	127.2
1931-32	44,059	75,818	119,877	6 14 5	11 11 5	18 5 10	172.2
1932-33	56,872	78,562	135,434	8 12 3	11 17 11	20 10 2	130.1
1933-34	59,502	90,914	150,416	8 18 10	13 13 3	22 12 1	151.3
1934-35	72,440	82,371	154,811	10 16 2	12 5 10	23 2 0	113.7
1935-36	83,678	98,229	181,907	12 7 10	14 10 11	26 18 9	117.4

(a) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

2. *Balance of Trade.*—The table on page 250 shows the percentage of exports on imports (including gold) for quinquennial periods from 1826 to 1920-21 and for each financial year since 1920-21, while the preceding table shows the percentage of exports on imports (excluding gold) for each financial year 1930-31 to 1935-36. Reference to the first mentioned table shows that prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1919-20, the position was reversed. During the subsequent decennial period to 1929-30, there was an excess of imports, though exports were in excess in the years 1921-22 and 1924-25. From 1930-31 onwards exports were largely in excess of imports.

In recent years imports and exports of gold for monetary purposes have made the interpretation of the foregoing tables more difficult. In the following table, the balance of commodity trade, including the value of gold currently produced in Australia, has been separated from the monetary movement of gold:—

COMMODITY BALANCE OF TRADE AND MONETARY MOVEMENT OF GOLD.
British Currency Values.

Year.	A. Total Imports, other than gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte.)	B. Total Exports, other than gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte.)	C. Gold produced in Australia.	D. Total of Mer- chandise export and Gold Production.	E. Commodity Balance of Trade.	F. Net Ex- ports of Gold (Specie, Bullion and in Matte) in excess of Production.	G. Total Balance
				B+C	D-E	F	E+F
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1910 ..	59.0	69.8	11.6	81.4	22.4	- 7.9	14.5
1911 ..	65.4	67.5	10.5	78.0	12.6	- 0.1	12.5
1912 ..	70.5	66.8	9.9	76.7	- 0.1	1.1	1.0
1913 ..	78.4	75.1	0.4	84.5	0.1	- 7.3	- 7.2
1914 (a) ..	39.0	36.5	4.4	40.9	1.9	- 3.7	- 1.8
1914-15 ..	61.0	58.0	8.5	66.5	2.5	- 6.3	- 3.8
1915-16 ..	77.2	64.2	7.7	71.9	- 5.3	2.3	- 3.0
1916-17 ..	76.0	86.3	6.6	92.9	16.9	4.8	21.7
1917-18 ..	60.8	75.0	5.8	80.8	20.0	- 0.9	19.1
1918-19 ..	65.0	106.8	5.4	112.2	17.2	- 5.6	11.6
1919-20 ..	98.9	144.3	5.4	149.7	50.8	0.1	50.9
1920-21 ..	163.8	126.8	4.7	131.5	- 32.3	0.6	- 31.7
1921-22 ..	103.0	124.3	3.8	128.1	25.1	- 0.3	24.8
1922-23 ..	131.7	115.0	3.3	118.9	- 12.8	- 1.1	- 13.9
1923-24 ..	149.6	116.7	3.2	119.9	- 20.7	- 0.4	- 21.1
1924-25 ..	116.7	100.4	2.8	103.2	16.5	- 12.3	4.2
1925-26 ..	151.3	141.9	2.3	144.2	- 7.1	1.7	- 5.4
1926-27 ..	114.1	132.7	2.2	131.9	- 20.2	8.6	- 20.6
1927-28 ..	116.9	138.4	2.1	140.5	- 6.4	- 0.3	- 0.7
1928-29 ..	141.3	138.0	1.9	140.5	- 2.8	0.8	- 2.0
1929-30 ..	136.8	98.2	1.9	100.1	- 30.7	24.7	- 6.0
1930-31 ..	166.6	77.1	2.2	79.3	18.7	9.7	28.4
1931-32 ..	44.1	75.8	3.6	79.4	35.3	5.3	40.6
1932-33 ..	56.9	78.6	4.6	83.2	26.3	12.3	38.6
1933-34 ..	59.5	66.9	5.7	66.6	37.1	0.8	37.9
1934-35 ..	72.5	82.4	6.0	88.4	15.9	0.2	16.1
1935-36(b) ..	83.7	98.2	7.3	105.5	21.8	0.7	22.5

(a) First six months only.

(b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

3. *Balance of Payments.*—The balance of visible trade, including the net movement of precious metals, does not present a complete picture of Australia's international transactions during each year. A complete one must also be made for international imports and exports, for services rendered and received, and for international capital and interest transactions. The values of some of these items are known, and some of those remaining can be estimated with a sufficient measure of accuracy. For many items, however, it is difficult to make even a rough guess. A continuous investigation is being made into the values of these "invisible" items in the balance of payments. Meanwhile tentative estimates of the balance of payments for a series of years to 1935-36 will be found in the Appendix.

§ 6. Direction of Oversea Trade.

1. Imports according to Country of Origin.—The following table shows the value (in British currency) of the imports into Australia during the past five years of commodities stated to be the produce or manufacture of the undermentioned countries. The figures however, do not indicate with any degree of precision the competitive forces of different countries in the Australian import trade. To measure the success or otherwise of these forces requires some analysis which will show the relative amounts of different classes of goods supplied by different countries. The results of such an analysis, confined to the major classes of manufactured goods imported, are shown in § 13 of this Chapter.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

British Currency Values.

Country of Origin.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
United Kingdom	23,283,784	17,406,811	23,511,877	25,143,101	30,788,269
British Possessions—					
Canada	1,377,217	1,392,271	2,315,462	2,918,095	4,091,796
Ceylon	1,061,178	598,177	624,563	718,563	795,307
India	3,778,492	2,775,350	3,423,103	2,926,181	2,541,777
Malaya (British)	274,894	276,054	271,407	327,235	561,845
New Zealand	774,970	702,680	731,200	1,198,645	1,294,181
Pacific Islands —					
Nauru	229,316	217,512	334,747	288,249	292,431
Papua	134,145	138,972	96,848	93,296	116,716
Territory of New Guinea	55,714	68,483	90,950	68,703	87,523
Other Islands	288,756	228,768	328,971	245,825	346,240
Union of South Africa	80,823	56,598	99,648	133,441	177,063
Other British Possessions	424,887	352,196	456,435	549,692	512,224
Total, British Possessions	8,480,692	6,807,673	8,773,333	9,464,925	10,816,703
Total, British Countries ..	31,773,476	24,216,484	32,315,210	34,608,026	41,604,972
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	312,023	282,131	391,294	368,219	477,864
China	347,641	314,778	266,938	285,514	364,127
France	1,498,306	1,145,829	1,195,470	956,335	862,147
Germany	1,997,056	1,427,070	1,831,636	1,920,676	2,145,315
Italy	658,308	453,891	676,139	588,260	557,438
Japan	2,379,558	2,396,734	3,530,581	3,676,737	4,624,740
Netherlands	631,634	361,405	461,674	380,660	504,573
Netherlands East Indies	4,011,194	2,648,948	2,930,951	3,960,233	4,390,327
Norway	214,440	188,300	305,455	340,325	382,671
Pacific Islands	146,271	73,942	70,552	30,054	18,446
Philippine Islands	39,957	35,947	34,890	59,733	70,885
Sweden	822,563	693,433	886,332	782,780	828,283
Switzerland	926,144	471,051	478,436	451,030	462,023
United States of America	11,399,005	7,037,417	8,084,047	7,838,982	11,041,365
Other Foreign Countries	1,631,293	1,098,211	1,881,833	1,729,716	2,238,227
Total, Foreign Countries ..	27,017,393	18,629,099	23,032,237	23,387,263	28,977,431
Total	58,790,869	42,845,583	55,347,447	57,995,289	70,582,403
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Excluding Outside Packages, 1930-31, £1,794,965; 1931-32, £1,213,561; 1932-33, £1,524,882; 1933-34, £1,506,932; and 1934-35, £1,857,507.

2. Percentage of Imports from Various Countries.—In view of the fluctuations in the total values of imports, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain from the preceding table

the relative importance of the various countries in the import trade of Australia in successive years. A better idea of the proportion of imports supplied by each country during each year may be obtained from the following table of percentages:—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTER.)

Country of Origin.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	39.60	40.63	42.54	43.35	43.62
British Possessions—					
Canada	2.34	3.25	4.18	5.03	5.80
Ceylon	1.81	1.38	1.13	1.24	1.13
India	6.43	6.48	6.18	5.05	3.00
Malaya (British)	0.47	0.65	0.49	0.56	0.80
New Zealand	1.32	1.64	1.32	2.07	1.83
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	0.39	0.52	0.61	0.50	0.41
Papua	0.23	0.32	0.17	0.16	0.17
Territory of New Guinea ..	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.12
Other Islands	0.49	0.53	0.60	0.42	0.49
Union of South Africa ..	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.25
Other British Possessions ..	0.72	0.83	0.83	0.94	0.72
Total, British Possessions	14.44	15.80	15.85	16.32	15.32
Total, British Countries..	54.04	56.52	58.39	59.67	58.94
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	0.53	0.66	0.71	0.63	0.68
China	0.59	0.73	0.48	0.49	0.52
France	2.55	2.67	2.15	1.65	1.22
Germany	3.40	3.33	3.33	3.32	3.04
Italy	1.12	1.06	1.22	1.01	0.79
Japan	4.05	5.59	6.38	6.34	6.55
Netherlands	1.07	0.84	0.83	0.67	0.72
Netherlands East Indies ..	6.83	6.18	5.29	6.83	6.22
Norway	0.30	0.44	0.55	0.59	0.54
Pacific Islands	0.25	0.17	0.12	0.07	0.03
Philippine Islands	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.11
Sweden	1.40	1.62	1.06	1.35	1.17
Switzerland	1.58	1.10	0.86	0.78	0.66
United States of America ..	19.39	16.43	14.60	13.52	15.04
Other Foreign Countries ..	2.77	2.58	3.97	2.08	3.17
Total, Foreign Countries ..	45.90	43.48	41.61	40.33	41.06
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom during the period covered by the above table showed a gradual upward tendency in successive years. The United Kingdom supplied 43.62 per cent. of the imports during 1934-35, compared with 39.60 per cent. in 1930-31, an increase of 4.02 per cent. The proportion of imports from British Possessions increased from 14.44 per cent. in 1930-31 to 15.32 per cent. in 1934-35, owing to the fact that the imports from the British Possessions and from the British Empire as a whole were a greater amount than in any of the preceding years. The proportion of imports from the Netherlands East Indies decreased from 6.83 per cent. in 1930-31 to 6.22 per cent. in 1934-35, a decrease of 0.61 per cent. during the five yearly period.

Some marked changes were recorded in the proportion of imports from foreign countries during the past five years. Japan increased his trade from 4.05 per cent. in 1930-31 to 6.55 per cent. in 1934-35. A reduction in the imports of tea and oil from the Netherlands East Indies during the same period was responsible for a decline in that country's percentage of total imports from 6.83 per cent. in 1930-31 to 6.22 per cent. in 1934-35, but the trade was regained in 1935-36.

only to fall away somewhat in 1934-35 with another drop in tea. The share of imports supplied by the United States of America declined progressively from 19.39 per cent. in 1930-31 to 13.52 per cent. in 1933-34, but recovered to 15.64 per cent. in 1934-35. Imports from France and Switzerland have consistently declined in proportion during the period under review.

Compared with the previous year the proportion of imports from British countries declined by 0.73 per cent., although United Kingdom and Canada, with increments of £5,600,000 and £1,200,000 respectively in the value of their shipments, slightly increased their percentages. In the small advance by foreign countries the United States of America and Japan made the principal contributions. Imports from the former expanded by £3,200,000 and in proportion by 2.1 per cent., the highest gain in ratio for any country during the year, while Japan with augmented imports of £900,000 increased its percentage by 0.21.

3. *Direction of Exports.*—The following table shows the value in Australian currency of commodity exports to the principal countries during the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 inclusive :—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Australian Currency Values.

Country.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
United Kingdom	40,000,439	48,226,712	46,893,462	54,402,862	53,700,437
British Possessions					
Canada	958,730	1,033,782	1,209,237	1,267,170	1,444,063
Ceylon	373,736	313,243	331,001	421,199	648,187
Fiji	393,988	268,701	317,168	320,707	361,132
Hong Kong	382,290	738,797	769,242	506,696	715,994
India	2,227,457	738,835	831,470	610,159	785,815
Malaya (British)	827,450	919,827	962,060	1,015,315	1,315,822
Mauritius	52,572	102,757	90,421	107,000	98,790
New Zealand	2,975,948	2,603,716	2,770,190	3,031,026	3,617,339
Papua	136,345	128,351	128,115	129,500	151,805
Union of South Africa	499,155	370,211	232,339	247,278	316,381
Other British Possessions	1,189,650	1,067,990	1,727,846	1,724,547	1,592,071
Total, British Possessions	9,979,811	8,896,213	9,399,121	9,380,597	11,047,459
Total, British Countries	50,040,250	57,124,925	56,292,583	63,783,759	64,807,896
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	4,195,186	3,579,143	4,061,551	7,470,984	6,080,381
Chile and Peru	115,253	208,238	264,508	42,023	2,029
China	3,351,145	4,945,813	6,283,398	914,806	2,472,262
Egypt	1,474,717	1,052,557	481,256	370,234	639,054
France	6,747,944	4,636,602	6,054,054	6,517,380	4,731,952
Germany	5,310,575	3,922,179	5,089,724	9,439,054	1,738,481
Italy	3,494,885	3,631,915	3,275,500	4,600,423	995,827
Japan	9,500,190	11,650,012	11,468,159	13,906,256	12,095,514
Netherlands	387,611	509,712	366,193	455,328	927,723
Netherlands East Indies	1,436,524	1,352,898	1,195,518	1,149,167	1,182,329
Norway	48,070	54,240	35,685	2,937	7,439
Pacific Islands	243,213	214,262	284,483	285,637	346,377
Philippine Islands	333,146	317,615	430,154	348,177	324,053
Soviet Union (Russia)	4,141	190,143	267,279	88,678	84,180
Spain	115,276	360,119	160,121	157,521	559,912
Sweden	145,523	232,488	120,982	250,898	240,751
United States of America	2,930,407	1,990,262	1,341,241	2,491,601	2,754,228
Other Foreign Countries	590,069	479,223	986,013	1,593,274	(a) 3,178,451
Total, Foreign Countries	40,424,190	39,386,721	42,106,482	50,084,378	38,361,543
Total	90,464,440	96,511,646	98,399,065	113,868,137	103,169,439

(a) Includes Manchuria and Kwantung Province, previously grouped with China.

The comparison of the value of exports as shown in the above table is affected by two factors operating in different directions. The values have been depressed by prices, but have been increased by the fact that they are stated in Australian currency. In 1930-31 the recorded value of exports was increased by 17.4 per cent. by the depreciation of the currency and in subsequent years the increase from this cause amounted to 25½ per cent. Stated in sterling the value of exports of merchandise for 1934-35 was £81,850,956 against £102,520,596 in Australian currency. Up to the end of the year 1920-30 the two currencies had practically the same value.

4. **Percentage of Exports to Various Countries.**—In consequence of the fluctuations in the total values of exports, the relative importance of various countries as markets for Australian produce is shown more clearly by the following table of percentages. The drop in the exports of wheat to the United Kingdom is noticeable for the smaller proportion of exports to British Possessions since 1930-31.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.
(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Country.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	44.28	49.97	47.06	47.78	52.11
British Possessions—					
Canada	1.06	1.07	1.23	1.13	1.40
Ceylon	0.41	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.63
Fiji	0.40	0.28	0.35	0.28	0.35
Hong Kong	0.42	0.77	0.78	0.49	0.69
India	2.46	0.78	0.84	0.53	0.70
Malaya (British)	0.91	0.95	0.98	0.80	1.27
Mauritius	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10
New Zealand	3.29	2.70	2.82	2.66	3.51
Papua	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.15
Union of South Africa	0.55	0.38	0.23	0.22	0.31
Other British Possessions	1.32	1.73	1.70	1.52	1.54
Total, British Possessions	11.03	9.22	9.55	8.24	10.71
Total, British Countries	55.31	59.19	57.21	56.02	62.82
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	4.64	3.71	4.13	6.56	5.89
Chile and Peru	0.13	0.22	0.27	0.04	0.00
China	3.70	5.12	6.39	0.80	2.40
Egypt	1.03	1.00	0.49	0.33	0.62
France	7.46	4.80	6.15	5.72	4.59
Germany	5.87	4.07	5.17	8.20	1.69
Italy	3.86	3.70	3.33	4.04	0.97
Japan	10.50	12.08	11.06	12.21	11.72
Netherlands	0.43	0.53	0.31	0.40	0.90
Netherlands East Indies	1.58	1.40	1.21	1.01	1.15
Norway	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01
Pacific Islands	0.26	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.33
Philippine Islands	0.37	0.33	0.44	0.31	0.31
Soviet Union (Russia)	0.04	0.20	0.27	0.08	0.08
Spain	0.12	0.37	0.16	0.14	0.54
Sweden	0.16	0.26	0.12	0.22	0.23
United States of America	3.24	2.06	1.36	2.18	2.67
Other Foreign Countries	0.05	0.50	1.00	1.40	(a)3.08
Total, Foreign Countries	44.69	40.41	42.79	42.47	37.88
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Includes Hong Kong and Kwantung Provinces, previously grouped with China.

5. **Balance of Trade with Principal Countries.**—In the following table a comparison is made in British currency values of the total Australian trade in commodities (excluding bullion and specie) with principal countries during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 :—

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

British Currency Values.

Country.	Imports from—		Exports to—		Excess of Exports.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.
United Kingdom	25,140	30,787	42,011	42,803	17,471	12,016
Canada	2,018	4,092	1,012	1,153	1,906	2,939
India	2,926	2,541	482	490	—	2,051
New Zealand	1,197	1,201	2,380	2,887	1,183	1,596
Other British Countries ..	2,360	2,875	3,485	3,902	1,125	1,027
Total, British Countries ..	34,541	41,586	49,970	51,235	15,429	9,649
Belgium	368	478	5,965	4,855	5,597	4,377
China	285	304	730	1,974	444	1,610
France	956	862	5,203	3,778	4,247	2,916
Germany	1,921	2,145	7,536	1,388	5,615	—
Italy	588	557	3,673	795	3,085	238
Japan	3,677	4,625	11,103	9,657	7,426	5,032
Netherlands East Indies ..	3,960	4,390	917	944	—	3,446
United States of America ..	7,839	11,042	1,989	2,109	—	5,850
Other Foreign Countries ..	3,792	4,515	2,871	5,035	—	922
Total, Foreign Countries ..	23,387	28,978	39,987	30,625	16,600	1,647

The balance of trade with single countries is of little significance, since in the first place, there is still a fair proportion of Australian produce distributed through the United Kingdom either immediately, by transshipment or re-sale, or ultimately, by incorporation in manufactures. Further, in very many cases international balances are equated directly by services or indirectly by exchange of goods between several countries.

6. **Principal Imports and Exports.—Countries.**—The total value of imports from and exports to each of the more important British and foreign countries during 1934-35, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries, is given hereunder. The values of imports are shown in British currency, while the exports are shown in Australian currency. Should further details be required, reference may be made to the annual publication, *Oversea Trade Bulletin*, No. 32, issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade with Australia of 37 of the principal countries of the world during the past five years. That publication furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of import for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country, and the value of each item imported into each of the States. The publication referred to also gives the country to which each item of exports was shipped during these years.

United Kingdom. *Total Imports of United Kingdom Origin*, £30,788,929. The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Machines, machinery and manufactures of metal, £11,013,603; and apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £10,149,806. Imports of the following goods also contributed largely to the total :—Paper and stationery, £2,820,803; drugs and chemicals, £1,561,789; earthenware, crockery, glass, etc., £714,236; spirituous liquors, £526,099; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £364,922; paints and varnishes, £263,053; foodstuffs of animal origin, £244,439; jewellery and fancy goods, £220,252; foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £210,997; and rubber and leather manufactures, £198,514.

Total Exports to United Kingdom, £63,569,634. Of this total £61,601,869 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Wool, £16,007,777; gold specie and bullion, £9,809,197; butter, £8,916,394; wheat, £6,362,110; frozen mutton and lamb, £4,389,424; lead, pig, £2,328,198; frozen beef, £2,240,333; sugar, £1,837,495;

dried fruits, £1,459,957; fresh fruits, £1,412,631; eggs, £1,140,971; fruits preserved in liquid, £838,067; hides and skins, £738,924; wine, £728,010; and flour, £631,500.

Canada. *Total Imports of Canadian Origin*, £1,091,799. The principal imports were motor chassis and parts, £1,075,740; printing paper, £774,185; timber, £638,866; fish, preserved in tins, £362,530; apparel and textiles, £254,039; vehicles (excluding motors) and parts, £95,715; sensitized films, £75,900; and typewriters and parts, £13,899.

Total Exports to Canada, £1,444,063. Of this total £1,440,638 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Fruits, dried, £482,101; sugar, £340,989; wool, £310,400; fruits, preserved, £104,234; flour, £40,963; tallow, £37,461; spirituous liquors, £34,985; and gelatine and glue, £24,015.

Ceylon. *Total Imports of Ceylon Origin*, £795,307. The principal items were—Tea, £790,993; rubber, £55,950; and cocoa beans and shells, £7,731.

Total Exports to Ceylon, £648,187. Of this total £646,778 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Silver, £300,093; flour, £122,837; milk and cream, £60,498; fruits, £30,235; meats, £35,057; butter, £24,589; and railway sleepers, £21,002.

Fiji. *Total Imports of Fijian Origin*, £66,754, include copra, £29,361; gold, £13,992; molasses, £12,941; hides £2,173; and bananas, £1,534.

Total Exports to Fiji, £361,132. Of this total £310,942 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £78,925; bran and pollard, £37,756; tobacco, £32,484; coal, £21,683; flour, £21,303; drugs and chemicals, £16,724; apparel and textiles, £12,100; tea, £11,625; rubber and leather manufactures, £8,953; timber, £8,058; and films, £5,191.

Hong Kong. *Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin*, £22,677. The principal items were—Ginger, £7,543; bamboo and cane, £4,013; lamps and lampware, £3,319; and fireworks, £3,073.

Total Exports to Hong Kong, £715,994. Of this total £690,329 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £340,190; sandalwood, £70,007; leather, £58,953; meats, £41,210; butter, £31,624; milk and cream, £27,174; timber, £18,894; fresh fruits, £18,596; bêche-de-mer, £15,110; lead, pig, £14,560; and jams and jellies, £6,284.

India. *Total Imports of Indian Origin*, £2,541,448. The principal imports were—Bags and sacks, £1,403,020; hessians, £336,100; linseed, £242,620; hides and skins, £104,751; tea, £87,847; gums and resins, £30,561; cotton, raw, £25,986; jute, £22,736; and yarns, £21,780.

Total Exports to India, £785,815. Of this total £782,031 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Silver, £172,077; zinc bars, blocks, etc., £115,768; tallow, £107,719; wool, £84,977; horses, £75,810; wheat, £25,431; milk and cream, £22,028; and jams and jellies, £17,192.

Malaya (British). *Total Imports of Malayan (British) Origin*, £563,246. The principal items were—Rubber, £244,000; tin, £100,000; and other minerals, £100,000 (unground), £27,895; and gums and resins, £3,394.

Total Exports to Malaya (British), £1,315,822. Of this total £1,291,037 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Wool, £400,000; sugar, £100,000; and other minerals, £100,000 (unground), £27,895; and gums and resins, £3,394.

New Zealand. *Total Imports of New Zealand Origin*, £1,000,000. The principal imports were—Wool, £400,000; sugar, £100,000; and other minerals, £100,000 (unground), £27,895; and gums and resins, £3,394.

Total Exports to New Zealand, £1,000,000. Of this total £1,000,000 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Wool, £400,000; sugar, £100,000; and other minerals, £100,000 (unground), £27,895; and gums and resins, £3,394.

Papua. *Total Imports of Papuan Origin*, £149,553. The principal items were—Rubber, £70,871; copra, £29,513; and coffee, raw, £3,937.

Total Exports to Papua, £151,865, of which £101,704 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Tobacco and manufactures, £23,219; manufactures of metal, £19,287; machines and machinery, £17,711; meats, £9,766; grain and pulse, £9,214; apparel and textiles, £6,925; and films, £3,959.

Territory of New Guinea. *Total Imports of Territory of New Guinea Origin*, £1,531,941. The principal items were—Gold, bar, dust, etc., £1,444,418; coconuts (prepared), £36,660; copra, £29,513; and cocoa beans and shells, raw, £2,572.

Total Exports to Territory of New Guinea, £571,567, of which £402,268 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Manufactures of metal, £85,986; cinematographs and films, £70,781; machines and machinery, £59,857; meats, £50,180; foodstuffs, vegetable origin, £43,384; spirituous liquors, £30,372; tobacco and preparations, £33,973; apparel and textiles, £21,385; drugs and chemicals, £15,914; and paper and stationery, £10,920.

Union of South Africa. *Total Imports of Union of South Africa Origin*, £177,063. The principal items were—Diamonds, £71,607; asbestos, crude, £42,592; fish, £17,445; feathers, £7,157; and tobacco, £3,081.

Total Exports to Union of South Africa, £316,381, of which £308,158 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Timber, £103,067; apparel and textiles, £52,818; machinery and metal manufactures, £49,100; gelatine and glue, £14,441; fruits, £10,591; leather, £9,291; tallow, £9,129; drugs and chemicals, £7,184; meats, £6,966; and soap, £6,080.

Belgium. *Total Imports of Belgian Origin*, £477,864. The principal items were—Piecegoods, velvet, £110,776; other piecegoods, £66,395; glass, £99,142; machinery and metal manufactures, £43,957; precious stones, £35,542; paper and stationery, £25,061; carpets and carpeting, £22,832; gloves, £22,216; and drugs and chemicals, £7,492.

Total Exports to Belgium, £6,080,381. Of this total £6,077,254 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £5,433,157; barley, £203,512; silver and silver lead concentrates, £129,589; hides and skins, £85,423; wheat, £36,255; zinc concentrates, £23,551; folders, £22,025; silver and silver lead ores, £20,265; meats, £17,542; and butter, £4,847.

China. *Total Imports of Chinese Origin*, £364,127. The principal items were Apparel and textiles, £85,990; Tung, etc., oil, £38,021; tea, £37,205; bristles, etc., £36,026; nuts (edible), £30,399; ginger, £18,769; cotton, raw, £11,004; rice, £10,469; drugs and chemicals, £10,270; fireworks, £7,084; wood and wicker manufactures, £6,292; and feathers, £5,468.

Total Exports to China, £2,472,262, of which £2,469,307 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Wheat, £2,080,453; railway sleepers, £115,361; milk and cream, £99,749; butter, £60,661; sandalwood, £30,773; timber, undressed, £14,939; wool, £13,051; leather, £6,467; flour, £5,563; and meats, £4,249.

Czechoslovakia. *Total Imports of Czechoslovakian Origin*, £353,796. The principal items were—Apparel, £93,526; manufactures of metal, £84,457; glass and glassware, £62,477; textiles, £19,809; jewellery, £18,625; paper and stationery, £14,321; and fancy goods, £12,628.

Total Exports to Czechoslovakia, £103,988, of which £103,916 was Australian produce. The principal export was wool, £103,804.

Egypt. *Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £13,967. The principal items were—Cigarette tubes and papers, £8,962; gums and resins, £1,926; and cotton, raw, £1,438.

Total Exports to Egypt, £639,654, of which £639,531 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wheat, £259,915; flour, £165,911; meats, £77,442; butter, £69,938; and apples, fresh, £14,029.

France. *Total Imports of French Origin*, £862,147. The principal items were—Argol, £118,604; piecegoods, silk, £83,545; piecegoods, velvet, £69,132; trimmings and ornaments, £65,884; spirituous liquors, £58,002; paper and stationery, £55,869;

apparel, £49,354; machinery and metal manufactures, £48,486; olive oil, £38,729; perfumery, £12,058; foodstuffs, vegetable origin, £17,874; fertilizers, £12,503; gums and resins, £12,260; and perfumed spirits, £12,058.

Total Exports to France, £4,731,952. Of this total £4,708,020 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £3,558,166; sheepskins, £1,095,522; apparel and textiles, £11,886; stones and minerals, £9,823; and manufactures of metal, £6,078.

Germany. Total Imports of German Origin, £2,145,315. The principal items were—Machinery, £342,855; drugs and chemicals, £330,850; manufactures of metal, £312,764; paper and stationery, £132,243; gloves, £126,009; optical and scientific instruments, £116,287; earthenware, china, glassware, etc., £103,862; textiles excluding piecegoods, £88,477; apparel, £76,021; timepieces, £68,642; piecegoods, £67,319; bags, baskets, etc., £64,362; oils, fats and waxes, £47,793; jewellery and fancy goods, £45,491; paints and varnishes, £41,637; and musical instruments, £29,068.

Total Exports to Germany, £1,738,481, of which £1,721,552 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £1,511,094; fruits, fresh, apples, £70,665; hides and skins, £30,367; zinc bars, blocks, etc., £24,735; sausage casings, £20,993; drugs and chemicals, £15,656; wolfram ore, £14,233; and tin ingots, £6,079.

Italy. Total Imports of Italian Origin, £557,438. The principal imports were—Apparel, £99,230; yarns, artificial silk, £72,380; piecegoods, silk, £66,086; hides and skins, £35,631; machinery and metal manufactures, £31,747; fibres, £31,223; argol, £22,059; olive oil, £18,002; foodstuffs, vegetable origin, £18,216; stones and minerals, £15,914; essential oils, £12,940; and sulphur, £11,599.

Total Exports to Italy, £995,827, of which £990,635 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £807,775; hides and skins, £97,965; silver and silver lead, concentrates, £30,190; and tallow, £30,579.

Japan. Total Imports of Japanese Origin, £4,624,740. The principal imports were—Silk or containing silk piecegoods, £1,850,914; cotton and linen piecegoods, £997,145; other piecegoods, £173,525; towels and towelling, £254,351; silk, raw, £195,224; machinery and metal manufactures, £180,782; crockery and household ware, £161,826; apparel, £135,081; fancy goods, £111,427; sulphur, £71,649; paper and stationery, £52,916; foodstuffs, vegetable, £46,422; fish, £44,156; and bags, baskets, etc., £30,500.

Total Exports to Japan, £12,095,514. Of this total £12,051,545 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £8,680,119; wheat, £2,273,902; tallow, £174,107; zinc bars, blocks, etc., £163,542; iron ore, £140,535; iron and steel scrap, £137,024; hides and skins, £136,750; fertilizers, £135,750; pig iron, £135,004; trochus shell, £46,591; lead, pig, £36,524; casein, £31,394; and cotton, raw, £22,670.

Netherlands. Total Imports of Netherlands Origin, £504,573. The principal items were—Artificial silk yarns, £157,938; electrical machinery and appliances, £141,106; jewellery, timepieces, etc., £36,138; drugs and chemicals, £24,097; caramel, caramel paste and cocoa butter, £16,690; paper and stationery, £15,131; manufactures of metal, £13,242; and gin, £13,021.

Total Exports to Netherlands, £927,723, of which £900,010 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Wool, £822,071; hides and skins, £137,000; tallow, £136,443; and flour, £6,136.

Netherlands East Indies. Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin, £4,300,427. The principal imports were—Peanut oil, £1,000,000; tea, £615,279; mineral oil, £400,000; petroleum and kerosene, £345,000; kerosene, £345,000; kerosene, £345,000; crude rubber, £335,000; tin, £335,000; tobacco, £335,000; coffee and chicory, £28,399; and waxes, £26,337.

Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies, £1,187,023. Of this total £1,147,207 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £308,231; butter, £21,858; meat, £18,800; leather, £14,440; beans, £13,831; machines and metal manufactures, £29,107; fruit, fresh, £27,013; coal, £23,358; and medicines, £12,583.

Norway. Total Imports of Norwegian Origin, £382,071. The principal items were—Fish, preserved in tins, £50,005; paper—writing and typewriting, £74,800;

manufactures of metal, £54,984; paper printing, £43,520; other paper, £32,184; wrapping paper, £14,172; timber, £42,968; and wood pulp, £12,021.

Total Exports to Norway, £7,439. The principal exports were—Wool, £4,069; and hides and skins, £2,234.

Pacific Islands (British and Foreign). *Total Imports of Pacific Islands Origin*, £2,352,603. The principal imports were—Gold, £1,491,247; rock phosphates, £487,099; copra, £135,543; coconuts, prepared, £73,564; crude rubber, £59,871; shells, £20,791; molasses, £12,941; silver, £11,655; wood and wicker, £8,327; hides and skins, £7,036; and cocoa beans and shells, £6,989.

Total Exports to Pacific Islands, £1,683,989. Of this total £1,298,725 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Manufactures of metal, £189,117; machinery, £144,586; tobacco and preparations, £126,688; flour, £94,840; meats, £88,604; coal, £88,492; cinematographs and films, £83,820; apparel and textiles, £76,189; ale and beer, £50,115; drugs and chemicals, £45,618; bran, pollard and sharps, £41,198; biscuits, £32,012; oils, fats and waxes, £27,775; timber, £26,332; tea, £25,522; paper and stationery, £24,352; earthenware, china, cements, £23,593; milk and cream, £22,400; butter, £21,992; rubber and leather, £21,935; coke, £20,847; and paints and varnishes, £20,606.

Philippine Islands. *Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin*, £79,885. The principal items were—Hemp, £42,672; timber, £33,059; apparel, £2,657; and tobacco, £1,373.

Total Exports to Philippine Islands, £324,053. Of this total £323,460 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £193,443; meats, £39,270; butter, £38,552; coal, £30,808; milk and cream, £6,177; and leather, £4,057.

Soviet Union (Russia). *Total Imports of Soviet Union (Russia) Origin*, £57,783. The principal items were—Furs, dressed, £18,875; fish, £13,750; hides and skins, £8,293; apparel and textiles, £5,690; and hair and bristles, £4,703.

Total Exports to Soviet Union (Russia), £84,180. The principal items were—Wheat, £46,842; and flour, £37,319.

Spain. *Total Imports of Spanish Origin*, £164,313. The principal items were—Corks, etc., £66,642; nuts, edible, £43,225; olive oil, £8,314; drugs and chemicals, £8,278; quicksilver, £6,441; wine, £5,844; dry colours, £5,343; and liquorice, £4,747.

Total Exports to Spain, £554,564. The principal items were—Wool, greasy, £338,389; hides and skins, £216,077; and oilcake, £4,800.

Sweden. *Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £828,283. The principal imports were—Pulp for papermaking, £162,008; machines and machinery, £138,018; timber and manufactures of wood, £99,905; paper—wrapping, £73,743; boards, £51,236; printing, £40,813; other paper, £97,433; manufactures of metal, £69,511; and vacuum cleaners, £47,852.

Total Exports to Sweden, £240,751. The principal exports were—Wool, greasy, £124,064; apples, fresh, £41,357; wool, scoured, £40,571; and hides, cattle, £24,968.

Switzerland. *Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £462,023. The principal imports were—Clocks and watches, £159,665; machinery and metal manufactures, £52,840; grass straw for hats, £43,616; apparel and attire, £43,548; piecegoods, silk, £29,088; drugs and chemicals, £28,291; handkerchiefs, £26,537; piecegoods, cotton and linen, £18,888; and dyes, synthetic, £14,610.

Total Exports to Switzerland, £196,265. The principal exports were—Wool, greasy, £180,989; and timepieces and fancy goods, £7,015.

United States of America. *Total Imports of United States Origin*, £11,041,660. The principal imports were—Motor chassis and parts, £2,110,022; tobacco, unmanufactured, £1,242,488; petroleum spirit, £738,002; lubricating (mineral) oil, £623,985; electrical machinery and appliances, £455,553; motive power machinery, £407,629; apparel and textiles, £334,433; wood and wicker, £300,600; drugs and chemicals, £291,228; paper and stationery, £246,994; films, £234,605; optical, etc., instruments, £207,509; sausage casings, £193,879; sulphur, £180,950; kerosene, £158,143; and tools of trade, £154,791.

Total Exports to the United States of America, £2,757,935. Of this total £2,692,072 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Rabbit skins, £681,844; wool,

£352,466; tallow, £331,039; concentrates, £330,893; sausage casings, £316,758; hides and skins, £251,325; pearl-shell, £127,219; ores, £71,522; wood and wicker, £48,111; drugs and chemicals, £30,126; and tin ingots, £20,922.

§ 7. Trade with Eastern Countries.

1. **Principal Articles Exported.**—The following table shows the value of exports of Australian and other produce from Australia to Eastern countries during the last five years. The countries concerned in this trade are Borneo (British), Ceylon, China, French Indo China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Kwantung Peninsula, Malaya (British), Manchuria, Netherlands East Indies, Philippine Islands, Siam, Timor, (Portuguese), and French and Portuguese Possessions in India. During the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 the export trade with Eastern countries showed an improvement in value over the year 1930-31 owing to increased shipments of wheat and flour to China and of wheat and wool to Japan. Wheat exports to Eastern countries were consistently large during the years 1930-31 to 1932-33, but in 1933-34 they fell to relatively very small dimensions, with the result that the value of total exports of merchandise during 1933-34 was nearly £3½ millions less than during the previous year, and would have been smaller still but for an increase of over 54 per cent. in the exports of wool to Japan. This marked decline was due to the falling off in shipments of butter to Netherlands East Indies, wheat and tallow to India and Japan, and wheat and flour to China. In 1934-35 exports increased by £2,287,222 due principally to larger exports of wheat to China and Japan and flour to Manchuria, Hong Kong and the Philippine Islands. The value of wool exported to Japan decreased by £3,404,418 although the quantity was 15 per cent. greater.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Article.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34	1934-35.
Biscuits	41,053	32,587	31,638	37,815	39,767
Butter	640,500	709,011	510,878	480,872	544,115
Cheese	9,093	1,205	17,755	15,521	22,012
Coal	82,540	148,986	94,903	85,074	74,978
Fruits—					
Fresh	8,531	90,727	96,321	110,555	122,628
Dried and Preserved	35,130	53,929	47,333	51,381	42,081
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat	6,540,867	7,022,220	7,630,766	1,307,770	4,395,125
Flour	1,193,099	1,534,152	2,498,010	1,744,820	3,304,000
Other (prepared and unprepared)	3,013	12,739	50,831	75,011	60,300
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder	11,648	1,618	13,028	17,285	10,014
Horses	95,857	91,089	81,265	64,137	102,580
Infants' and Invalids' Food	48,110	74,080	80,703	100,631	210,371
Iron Ore	27,192	8,317	7,908	4,072	140,535
Iron and Steel (scrap)	1,870	35,579	43,227	70,045	137,034
Jams and Jellies	20,300	33,048	31,100	30,205	42,318
Lard and Refined Animal Fats	21,810	21,070	22,195	21,764	20,432
Leat, Pig	70,180	51,745	34,031	33,585	51,084
Leather	121,195	18,1788	142,686	146,733	141,907
Meats—					
Bacon and Hams	71,600	76,102	82,301	79,293	84,420
Other meats	314,113	260,721	242,700	202,714	214,182
Milk and Cream	507,170	509,011	730,050	607,320	450,108
Pearlshell and trochus shell	45,025	32,544	49,295	41,599	40,737
Sandalwood	72,090	62,014	132,657	114,101	108,000
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, and sinews	37,594	43,330	35,305	72,791	135,836
Tallow (unrefined)	373,341	391,700	322,610	253,732	200,937
Timber (undressed)	105,185	68,210	47,046	90,973	180,084
Wool	6,528,817	7,599,943	8,031,927	12,249,581	8,788,163
Zinc					
Bars, blocks, ingots, etc.	195,175	180,103	253,037	246,068	303,282
Concentrates		24,094	125,211	18,097	
Other merchandise		382,987	497,917	420,720	695,050
Total merchandise	17,908,070	20,750,275	22,305,793	18,870,572	20,700,602
Specie, and gold and silver bullion	1,477,543	600,501	50,202	102,072	475,864
Total Exports	19,385,613	21,350,776	22,356,025	18,972,644	21,176,466

(a) Australian currency value. Estimated British currency value—1930-31, £ sta. 16,514,985; 1931-32, £ stg. 16,814,593; 1932-33, £ stg. 17,849,122; 1933-34, £ stg. 15,153,084; 1934-35, £ stg. 16,979,978.

2. Destination of Exports of Merchandise.—The next table shows the destination of merchandise exported to Eastern countries during the five years ended 1934-35:—

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Country of Destination.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
China	3,312,675	4,902,974	6,279,584	914,806	2,472,262
Hong Kong	382,290	738,797	767,710	506,596	715,994
India and Ceylon ..	2,031,033	778,603	1,114,209	928,986	961,832
Japan	9,500,499	11,659,012	11,468,459	13,906,256	12,095,514
Malaya (British) ..	822,740	910,827	958,860	1,015,315	1,315,822
Manchuria including Kwantung Peninsula	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,618,775
Netherlands East Indies	1,436,405	1,352,898	1,178,078	1,149,167	1,182,329
Philippine Islands ..	333,146	317,615	428,461	348,177	324,053
Siam	60,324	58,160	78,132	71,356	58,660
Other Eastern Countries	29,504	28,089	32,250	35,913	50,361
Total	17,908,676	20,756,275	22,305,763	18,876,572	20,790,602

(a) Included with China. (b) Australian currency value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £ stg. 15,253,381; 1931-32, £ stg. 16,305,035; 1932-33, £ stg. 17,808,755; 1933-34, £ stg. 15,071,115; 1934-35, £ stg. 16,639,285.

3. Imports of Merchandise from Eastern Countries.—The value of imports into Australia from Eastern countries during the last five years is shown in the following table. The principal commodities imported in 1934-35, according to the countries of origin, were:—Ceylon—Tea, £706,963; India—Bags, Sacks and Hessians, £1,798,120; Netherlands East Indies—Tea, £1,215,716; Petroleum Spirit, £1,756,883; Petroleum, crude, £258,669, Kerosene, £240,940, Residual oil, £464,303; Japan—Silk Piece goods, £1,850,914, Cotton and Linen Piece goods, £697,145, Other Textiles, £508,350.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA FROM EASTERN COUNTRIES.

British Currency Values.

Country of Origin.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
China	347,432	314,778	266,938	285,514	364,127
Hong Kong	14,436	6,156	10,363	18,436	22,677
India and Ceylon ..	4,839,970	3,373,533	4,047,665	3,643,250	3,336,684
Japan	2,379,558	2,396,734	3,530,581	3,676,737	4,624,740
Malaya (British) ..	274,814	276,654	271,407	328,720	561,845
Manchuria including Kwantung Peninsula	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,906
Netherlands East Indies	4,011,194	2,648,919	2,930,951	3,960,233	4,390,327
Philippine Islands ..	39,957	35,947	34,899	59,733	79,885
Siam	2,112	2,218	1,512	1,822	1,879
Other Eastern Countries ..	37,632	25,504	41,311	37,781	74,423
Total	11,947,185	9,080,443	11,141,627	12,012,226	13,460,493

(a) Included with China.

By comparison with footnote (b) of the previous table, the balance of trade with Eastern countries can be ascertained and shows an excess of exports from Australia during each of the five years.

§ 8. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade.

1. Imports.—The following table shows the value of imports into Australia during each of the last five years, arranged in accordance with the statistical classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922:—

IMPORTS TO AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES.

British Currency Values.

Classes.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(a)
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	747,110	799,859	942,086	1,247,745	1,112,890
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	2,387,434	2,330,791	3,141,432	3,166,140	3,212,505
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	231,038	460,137	554,474	637,003	660,033
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	611,193	711,848	728,282	1,342,790	1,011,230
V. Live animals ..	34,432	48,240	94,670	193,058	168,064
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	783,160	833,454	1,103,026	1,060,803	1,488,257
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	1,306,047	1,556,425	1,402,848	1,901,807	2,202,926
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	13,841,802	17,323,363	15,094,053	17,731,864	17,287,303
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	4,833,654	5,053,471	5,274,615	5,334,763	6,690,505
X. Paints and varnishes ..	249,664	301,360	353,557	445,201	490,345
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	234,595	379,335	308,912	507,785	599,588
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	6,589,793	10,128,134	13,040,506	19,301,432	25,104,330
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	668,101	644,782	743,636	1,000,557	1,167,200
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	906,043	1,205,980	1,403,019	1,847,866	1,041,842
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	518,037	601,827	1,018,224	1,380,865	1,681,617
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	3,801,802	4,251,036	4,304,303	4,704,188	5,295,877
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	486,432	692,790	749,002	1,008,450	1,106,868
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	941,454	940,604	987,360	1,074,500	1,218,397
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	2,670,688	3,087,498	3,374,657	3,537,215	4,382,519
XX. Miscellaneous ..	2,174,493	3,641,291	3,635,678	4,893,726	5,559,825
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	670,491	1,174,150	1,278,717	1,698,489	1,731,128
Total	44,712,868	58,013,860	60,712,026	74,110,496	85,313,055

(a) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

2. Exports.—In the following table the exports from Australia are shown in classes according to the same classification as for imports, distinguishing (a) Australian produce; (b) Other Produce (Re-exports); and (c) Total Exports.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES.

Australian Currency Values.

Classes.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(b)
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	18,044,611	17,221,140	17,339,929	20,715,328	19,779,275
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	31,727,701	30,062,717	21,285,172	25,044,405	26,947,433
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	953,067	855,299	916,100	950,242	1,070,044
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	214,774	171,771	125,503	117,975	156,600
V. Live animals ..	124,033	124,279	130,864	181,564	180,643
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	34,760,515	39,198,506	61,884,960	43,163,366	58,404,128
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	183,431	249,732	290,064	320,181	260,192
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	205,127	323,029	328,794	381,752	375,013
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	909,397	866,843	554,529	1,012,958	772,871
X. Paints and varnishes ..					119,311
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	548,299	629,958	1,106,453	1,391,904	1,807,966
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	4,111,474	4,208,791	4,706,797	4,753,582	6,812,308
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..			723,470	505,444	741,591
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	506,552	377,913	608,570	883,796	963,391
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	68,045	77,999	103,570	137,303	175,358
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	127,299	134,403	149,311	175,663	240,608
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	59,644	68,017	93,568	90,021	91,499
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	112,984	121,911	103,495	123,912	120,611
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..			400,000	441,000	500,000
XX. Miscellaneous ..	453,897	441,299	453,174	548,052	730,473
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	12,118,880	22,291,422	9,174,601	8,694,612	11,178,388
Total	106,273,222	118,400,356	120,651,925	109,913,129	131,610,056
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Estimated British currency value, 1931-32, £ stg. 83,670,793; 1932-33, £ stg. 94,572,386; 1933-34, £ stg. 96,343,293; 1934-35, £ stg. 87,768,949; 1935-36, £ stg. 105,007,501. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES—continued.

Classes.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(b)
B. OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
<i>Australian Currency Values.</i>					
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£ A.	£ A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	17,023	9,977	8,701	11,442	12,776
II. Vegetable foodstuffs: non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	51,008	77,704	72,881	69,706	56,487
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	22,141	17,848	40,121	21,989	30,116
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	76,353	86,004	55,204	54,404	72,149
V. Live animals ..	25,343	18,022	13,018	12,555	27,261
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	2,058	2,040	20,898	16,028	23,924
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	5,903	7,118	4,806	6,204	5,215
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	171,747	173,994	217,388	195,189	228,841
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	51,863	86,371	42,505	37,371	86,755
X. Paints and varnishes ..	9,953	3,642	5,448	2,830	4,005
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	274	1,132	1,299	878	1,470
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	634,339	414,879	325,914	377,533	442,636
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	13,902	8,591	7,974	5,527	4,981
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	20,783	21,381	21,668	29,249	22,003
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	7,020	6,350	8,099	8,554	8,030
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	57,470	52,518	36,141	37,339	78,497
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	39,853	30,281	34,879	39,124	111,393
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	160,155	139,261	146,135	167,770	174,630
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	44,419	31,971	43,049	39,478	38,586
XX. Miscellaneous ..	137,493	105,820	85,890	177,049	141,930
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	575,906	1,242,657	1,595,820	1,761,829	1,855,250
Total	2,131,096 (a)	2,533,961 (a)	2,789,374 (a)	3,072,908 (a)	3,427,535 (a)

(a) Estimated British currency value, 1931-32, £ stg. 1,677,814; 1932-33, £ stg. 2,024,839; 1933-34, £ stg. 2,229,339; 1934-35, £ stg. 2,456,219; 1935-36, £ stg. 2,736,112. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

C. TOTAL EXPORTS.—AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND RE-EXPORTS.

Australian Currency Values.

	£A.	£A.	£A.	£ A.	£A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	18,001,634	17,231,117	17,348,630	20,726,770	19,792,051
II. Vegetable foodstuffs: non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	31,778,790	30,140,421	21,358,053	25,114,111	27,003,020
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	975,868	873,147	96,221	972,231	1,110,060
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	291,127	258,675	180,767	172,430	228,749
V. Live animals ..	140,376	143,201	144,782	194,419	207,004
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	34,768,573	39,201,146	61,005,858	43,179,094	58,518,052
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	180,334	256,850	301,490	326,385	205,407
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	436,874	497,023	546,182	576,941	603,854
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	961,260	967,214	597,034	1,050,320	850,646
X. Paints and varnishes ..	52,166	60,931	74,402	101,128	123,686
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	548,573	631,090	1,167,752	1,392,782	1,809,436
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	4,745,813	4,623,670	5,032,711	5,130,115	7,255,031
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	461,004	478,064	700,464	587,771	746,572
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	593,335	399,294	630,277	913,045	985,994
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	75,065	84,349	111,675	145,857	183,388
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	184,769	186,921	185,452	212,002	328,105
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	99,497	98,298	128,447	129,145	202,862
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	273,139	261,172	249,630	201,682	295,272
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	471,996	469,536	502,981	586,449	611,551
XX. Miscellaneous ..	591,390	547,119	539,070	725,101	872,403
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	12,694,786	23,534,079	10,770,421	10,456,441	13,033,638
Total	108,404,318 (a)	120,943,317 (a)	123,441,299 (a)	112,986,037 (a)	135,037,591 (a) (b)

(a) Estimated British currency value, 1931-32, £ stg. 85,348,607; 1932-33, £ stg. 96,597,225; 1933-34, £ stg. 98,572,632; 1934-35, £ stg. 90,225,168; 1935-36, £ stg. 107,833,613. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

3. Imports of Principal Articles.—The next table shows the quantity, where available, and the value of the principal articles imported into Australia during the last five years. The articles are listed in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification:—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED.—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Article.		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35	1935-36.(b)
Fish, preserved in tins	lb. £	14,478,827	15,828,494	19,597,055	23,971,763	28,074,499
Tea	lb. £	44,149,130	48,141,433	46,680,172	47,083,850	44,608,025
Whisky	gal. £	156,191	335,259	2,174,035	2,084,489	2,079,372
Tobacco and preparations thereof	lb. £	166,309	366,285	425,638	486,082	553,551
Copra	cwt. £	611,193	711,848	718,282	1,342,796	1,611,239
Flax	cwt. £	246,950	267,475	233,755	359,181	374,760
Hides and skins	ton £	136,957	137,073	67,164	135,577	201,071
Pulp for paper making	ton £	305,355	458,842	425,544	469,802	647,792
Seeds	ton £	292,910	430,442	476,744	614,720	614,097
Socks and stockings	£	25,283	34,112	35,400	38,259	31,521
Gloves	£	100,841	249,095	259,165	265,162	253,610
Hats and caps	£	28,932	315,725	338,166	547,047	547,334
Trimminings and ornaments	£	3,519	7,692	12,851	21,359	31,862
Other apparel and attire	£	228,321	309,145	285,548	337,524	309,424
Carpets and carpeting	£	91,114	124,540	146,786	141,714	157,586
Floorcloths and linoleums	£	327,505	310,217	255,427	313,245	335,061
Piece Goods—	£	354,482	525,087	612,743	699,851	775,379
Canvas and duck	£	307,850	59,474	703,087	925,541	1,065,153
Cotton and linen	£	134,811	202,605	291,899	351,073	435,593
Silk and artificial silk	£	252,195	383,493	399,052	511,875	507,249
Woolen or containing wool	£	4,078,299	4,243,907	4,300,262	4,804,089	4,333,664
All other piece goods	£	2,471,072	2,771,277	2,541,186	2,901,091	2,717,181
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£	51,451	111,171	179,700	245,448	271,275
Bags and sacks	£	1,479,534	1,896,814	1,615,128	1,872,585	1,691,521
Yarns	£	400,120	544,879	479,119	532,768	521,740
Artificial silk	£	1,931,355	2,599,201	2,059,805	1,491,436	1,677,331
Cotton	£	547,026	504,979	548,556	699,413	605,462
Woolen	£	4,078,299	4,243,907	4,300,262	4,804,089	4,333,664
Other	£	35,903	52,112	35,162	39,070	80,537
Oil, in bulk—	£	31,798	30,260	39,994	44,074	47,116
Kerosene	gal. £	25,910,524	36,617,723	31,155,716	33,482,226	38,971,467
Lubricating (mineral)	gal. £	4,4589	622,838	394,251	419,141	467,632
Petroleum	gal. £	7,723,072	11,759,101	12,445,501	13,277,092	14,155,004
Residual and solar	gal. £	511,967	783,072	749,551	761,810	721,792
Electrical machinery and appliances	£	105,509,118	30,217,027	266,226,087	267,032,801	317,767,860
Electrical cable and wire, covered	cwt. £	1,013,951	1,401,862	1,421,328	2,011,136	2,503,316
Agricultural machinery	£	234,082	376,114	454,214	645,955	993,722
Metal-working machinery	£	47,600	81,191	95,306	124,080	155,027
Motive power machinery	£	1,141	96,074	157,889	333,088	53,077
Iron and steel	£	299,031	353,919	525,387	1,042,739	1,398,700
Pipes and tubes	£	272,180	416,074	460,396	526,981	558,078
Plate and sheet	£	1,013,951	1,401,862	1,421,328	2,011,136	2,503,316
Cutlery and platedware	£	195,707	34,292	315,168	389,395	482,166
Tools of trade	£	394,039	516,107	585,142	751,207	875,636
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	435,096	1,435,771	2,295,239	4,488,041	6,579,666
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	611,292	589,870	669,530	801,092	801,092
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)	sp. ft. £	121,807,525	188,661,281	243,626,041	368,001,093	400,000,000
Crockery	£	629,075	884,111	1,002,815	1,350,533	1,350,533
Glass and glassware	£	260,305	399,584	382,305	402,852	402,852
Paper, printing	£	176,234	359,345	419,115	588,800	611,115
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	1,601,603	1,817,973	1,726,627	1,837,220	2,031,637
Other articles	£	1,108,587	1,211,626	1,360,976	1,600,087	1,780,685
Total Imports	£	44,712,868	58,013,860	60,712,926	74,119,496	85,313,955

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet

(b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision

4. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—(a) Quantities. The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the last five years. The articles are listed in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification:—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—QUANTITIES, AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(b)
Butter .. .. .	.. centl. 2,016,394	2,263,203	2,442,997	2,625,189	2,126,461
Cheese .. .. .	.. centl. 72,677	117,852	93,137	168,294	120,726
Eggs in shell .. .. .	.. doz. 9,921,829	16,844,288	19,617,032	21,718,740	17,365,612
Milk and cream .. .. .	.. centl. 159,063	244,526	197,720	165,495	169,610
Fruits, dried .. .. .	.. centl. 2,254,665	2,750,353	2,402,877	2,284,592	2,517,436
Fruits, fresh .. .. .	.. centl. 1,657,555	1,525,569	1,350,954	1,450,854	1,730,407
Barley .. .. .	.. centl. 76,440,003	71,733,503	36,959,117	34,575,814	46,105,876
Wheat .. .. .	.. centl. 12,217,163	12,629,179	10,849,839	14,959,412	12,311,663
Flour .. .. .	.. gal. 5,758,158	3,740,774	6,158,662	6,128,820	5,997,100
Sugar (cane) .. .. .	.. cwt. 3,471,604	3,095,655	3,066,743	3,394,597	3,706,938
Wine .. .. .	.. centl. 7,671	6,138	4,242	3,853	5,938
Tobacco, manufactured .. .. .	.. cwt. 26,779	32,975	33,721	43,467	56,216
Wood (not of greasy wood) .. .. .	.. cwt. 46,890	97,076	79,061	73,420	47,043
Pearlshell .. .. .	.. ton 344,015	282,977	292,416	305,139	307,541
Sandalwood .. .. .	.. cwt. 1,244,296	1,598,314	2,818,036	2,212,324	4,367,659
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	.. cwt. 240,471	168,195	105,389	11,072	29,432
Coal .. .. .	.. ton 2,907,015	3,632,208	3,687,298	3,673,347	3,883,195
Concentrates .. .. .	.. cwt. 910,691	699,380	646,945	537,050	846,269
Copper .. .. .	.. cwt. 15,577	19,571	24,794	22,097	16,022
Lead .. .. .	.. cwt. 47,200	80,016	71,521	54,371	50,207
Zinc—bar, block, dust .. .. .	.. cwt. 108,055	80,016	71,521	54,371	52,316
Tin—ingots .. .. .	.. centl. 108,055	80,016	71,521	54,371	52,316
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) .. .. .	.. cu ft. 47,200	80,016	71,521	54,371	50,207
Soap .. .. .	.. centl. 108,055	80,016	71,521	54,371	52,316

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

(b) Values. The values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the same period as in the preceding table are given in the table hereunder:—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—VALUES, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Article.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(c)
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Butter	10,250,002	8,940,008	8,104,220	9,586,776	9,027,843
Cheese	212,870	318,895	220,313	403,977	337,467
Eggs in shell	494,032	958,065	1,058,164	1,148,254	910,931
Meats	6,368,245	5,998,187	7,004,371	8,846,110	8,751,923
Milk and cream	642,016	927,546	739,000	710,166	722,301
Fruits, dried	1,965,310	2,230,110	2,650,773	2,165,241	1,987,164
Fruits, fresh	2,085,595	2,417,437	2,011,695	1,821,932	2,026,852
Fruits, preserved in liquid	644,180	726,650	949,206	997,160	805,796
Barley	450,477	352,152	305,359	394,466	368,123
Wheat	19,220,203	17,804,849	8,873,987	11,612,368	14,018,009
Flour	3,833,237	4,148,973	3,266,718	4,607,383	4,519,908
Sugar (cane)	2,514,502	1,480,639	2,204,333	2,194,887	2,175,237
Wine	904,518	780,351	801,820	810,021	931,624
Tobacco, manufactured	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hides and skins	2,314,279	2,366,941	4,384,584	3,501,612	5,650,389
Wool	32,102,246	36,406,900	57,111,449	39,263,282	52,343,949
Pearlshell	191,351	233,786	108,347	218,463	302,691
Sandalwood	62,914	132,057	114,301	108,641	66,845
Tallow (unrefined)	831,111	720,152	491,446	40,000	100,465
Coal	341,800	281,512	269,206	273,305	276,553
Concentrates	141,633	207,190	816,439	759,296	1,120,167
Copper	460,184	248,897	230,935	9,797	25,874
Lead	2,267,924	2,384,062	2,418,072	2,410,023	3,827,681
Zinc—bar, block, dust	697,236	5,370,100	617,716	481,000	905,130
Tin—ingots	124,963	180,723	329,410	302,271	200,807
Leather	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)	499,000	3,000,000	499,000	499,000	500,000
Soap	19,147,753	10,000,000	11,000,000	22,768	1,000,000
Gold	11,526,304	21,598,527	8,159,695	8,153,758	10,187,222
Silver	592,576	602,875	1,014,756	504,824	900,506
All other articles	3,740,801	4,086,987	4,690,727	6,531,508	7,073,806
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	106,273,222	118,409,356	120,651,925	109,913,129	131,610,056
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet. (b) Estimated British currency value—1931-32, £ stg. 83,670,793; 1932-33, £ stg. 91,572,386; 1933-34, £ stg. 96,343,293; 1934-35, £ stg. 87,768,949; 1935-36, £ stg. 105,097,501. (c) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

5. Imports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion. The table hereunder gives the value in British currency of imports into Australia during each of the last five years, grouped under the headings Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion. The imports of merchandise are shown under the sub-headings of "free" and "dutiable" goods:—

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Total Merchandise.		
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
1931-32 ..	18,255,502	25,787,160	44,042,662	670,206	44,712,868
1932-33 ..	24,033,438	32,809,263	56,842,701	1,171,159	58,013,860
1933-34 ..	24,359,167	35,075,642	59,434,809	1,278,117	60,712,926
1934-35 ..	28,578,421	43,842,586	72,421,007	1,698,489	74,119,496
1935-36 (b) ..	(c)	(c)	83,581,927	1,731,128	85,313,055

(a) Estimated Australian currency value—1931-32, £A56,967,274; 1932-33, £A72,662,360; 1933-34, £A76,042,940; 1934-35, £A92,834,669; 1935-36, £A106,854,001. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision. (c) Not available.

6. Exports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion. The next table shows the recorded value of exports from Australia during each of the last five years, grouped under the headings Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion, giving the exports of Australian Produce and Other Produce separately:—

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.			Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Merchandise.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Specie and Bullion.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931-32 {	(b) 94,154,342	1,555,190	95,709,532	12,118,880	575,906	12,694,786	108,404,318
	(c) 73,900,444	1,223,917	75,124,361	9,710,349	453,897	10,164,246	85,348,607
1932-33 {	(b) 97,117,331	1,777,311	98,894,642	17,314,117	1,111,111	18,425,228	120,943,317
	(c) 76,739,826	1,030,981	77,770,809	17,832,558	993,858	18,826,416	96,597,225
1933-34 {	(b) 111,477,324	1,103,554	112,670,878	9,174,601	1,595,820	10,770,421	123,441,299
	(c) 81,111,111	982,222	82,093,333	12,111,111	1,211,111	13,322,222	95,414,555
1934-35 {	(b) 101,218,517	1,311,079	102,529,596	8,694,612	1,761,829	10,456,441	112,986,037
	(c) 71,111,111	1,111,111	72,222,222	11,111,111	1,111,111	12,222,222	84,444,444
1935-36 {	(b) 120,431,728	1,572,225	122,003,953	11,178,388	1,855,250	13,033,638	135,037,591
	(d) 96,153,076	1,255,269	97,408,345	8,941,068	1,484,200	10,425,268	107,833,613

(a) Does not include the value of Ships' Stores. See later table. (b) Australian currency values. (c) British currency values. (d) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

7. Imports in Tariff Divisions. In the following table the imports into Australia during the last five years have been classified in accordance with the sixteen divisions of the Customs Tariff.

IMPORTS IN TARIFF DIVISIONS—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages	619,909	272,661	522,240	619,171	724,243
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	1,565,636	614,193	711,848	718,282	1,342,796
III. Sugar	16,752	9,461	12,167	13,784	18,213
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries ..	6,824,198	3,752,673	3,709,621	4,669,232	5,359,517
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire	11,312,553	12,502,000	15,473,427	11,240,414	15,589,378
VI. Metals and Machinery	10,946,912	5,943,193	8,071,275	9,440,968	13,462,994
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	7,233,924	5,208,357	6,195,643	5,546,801	5,707,247
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone	1,106,687	791,154	1,169,548	1,325,086	1,796,833
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	2,179,831	1,999,799	2,923,319	2,761,080	2,842,580
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane	1,113,854	906,943	1,265,780	1,403,049	1,847,866
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods	1,515,943	1,122,774	1,278,446	2,516,918	1,476,572
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber	1,252,068	1,085,344	1,093,902	890,793	1,184,908
XIII. Paper and Stationery	4,777,302	4,934,606	4,517,669	4,523,489	5,010,840
XIV. Vehicles	1,485,644	743,448	2,075,555	3,642,192	5,685,833
XV. Musical Instruments	66,873	26,296	36,824	55,461	77,289
XVI. Miscellaneous ..	4,285,951	4,236,598	6,367,260	6,388,171	8,301,732
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff	1,236,420	793,094	1,418,177	670,918	1,992,166
Total Merchandise ..	60,560,787	44,042,662	56,842,701	59,434,809	72,421,007
Specie and Bullion ..	398,846	670,206	1,171,159	1,278,117	1,698,489
Grand Total	60,959,633	44,712,868	58,013,860	60,712,926	74,119,496

Consequent on the imposition of increased customs duties, prohibition of imports of certain goods and the economic depression, imports declined rapidly in 1930-31, the total value of merchandise imported being £61 millions as against £131 millions during 1929-30. A further decline to £44 millions was recorded in 1931-32, all divisions of the tariff showing decreases. Imports of merchandise increased to £57 millions during 1932-33 and to £59 millions during 1933-34 due to the partial removal of tariff restrictions, the replenishment of stocks and the improved economic conditions. Further expansion was recorded in 1934-35, with increases in practically all tariff divisions, the total increase of merchandise imports being almost £13,000,000.

8. Imports and Net Customs Revenue.—The percentage of net Customs revenue collected on the total value of all merchandise imported in each year was as follows:—1930-31, 23.0 per cent.; 1931-32, 26.5 per cent.; 1932-33, 23.5 per cent.; 1933-34, 24.4 per cent.; and 1934-35, 23.1 per cent. Primage duty also was imposed during the last five years, and taking this into account, the percentages were as follows:—1930-31, 25.6 per cent.; 1931-32, 33.0 per cent.; 1932-33, 29.8 per cent.; 1933-34, 29.8 per cent.; and 1934-35, 27.8 per cent. The percentages of net Customs revenue, omitting primage, on the total value of dutiable goods only were—1930-31, 39.9 per

cent.; 1931-32, 45.2 per cent.; 1932-33, 40.6 per cent.; 1933-34, 41.3 per cent.²; and 1934-35, 38.2 per cent. The calculations are based on uniform currency values and on the assumption that the value of clearances approximated to the value of imports during the same period.

9. **Protective and Revenue Customs Duties.** In the following table the value of imports classified under protective and revenue duties and the gross duty collected are shown for the United Kingdom and other countries:—

IMPORTS CLASSIFIED UNDER PROTECTIVE AND REVENUE DUTIES—AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Item.	1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.
	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective..	5,426	4,141	9,567	6,589	5,204	11,793	8,499	7,174	15,673
Revenue ..	10,179	20,080	31,159	9,368	23,153	32,521	10,611	24,774	35,385
Total Dutiable Goods	15,605	25,121	40,726	15,957	28,357	44,314	19,110	31,948	51,058
Free Goods ..	14,271 (a)	16,806 (a)	31,577	15,819 (a)	15,588 (a)	32,111	19,753 (a)	18,804 (a)	37,622
Total All Goods	29,876 (a)	41,927 (a)	72,303	31,776 (a)	43,945 (a)	76,425	38,863 (a)	53,805 (a)	93,474

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	1932-33.	1932-33.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1933-34.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1934-35.	1934-35.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective ..	18.5	16.7	16.2	20.8	18.6	18.4	21.1	13.5	16.1
Revenue ..	33.3	39.2	43.5	29.5	36.1	40.5	24.3	36.0	43.5
Total Dutiable Goods	24.5	28.7	30.2	29.4	27.7	29.8	26.4	24.8	29.4
Free Goods ..	47.8	40.2	43.7	29.9	27.4	41.0	24.1	18.5	40.6
Total All Goods	47.3	34.5	36.9	31.8	27.8	35.6	24.5	21.5	36.0

GROSS CUSTOMS DUTY COLLECTED.

	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective ..	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131	1,131
Revenue ..	1,621	12,483	14,104	1,596	13,446	15,042	1,707	15,241	16,948
Total Dutiable Goods	2,937	14,490	17,427	2,953	15,051	18,904	3,347	18,419	22,766

AVERAGE AD VALOREM RATE OF DUTY ON GOODS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective ..	24.3	18.5	24.7	20.6	18.1	32.8	19.3	18.4	32.0
Revenue ..	18.2	37.5	45.3	17.0	38.1	40.3	16.1	51.0	41.9
Total Dutiable Goods	18.8	27.7	42.8	18.5	30.3	42.7	17.5	50.5	39.2

(a) Exclusive of goods admitted free for Commonwealth, Consuls, etc., and free reimported not distributed according to United Kingdom and other origin.

§ 9. Ships' Stores.

Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and have been omitted from the export figures. The value of these stores shipped each year during the period 1906 to 1934-35, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table:—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED ON OVERSEA VESSELS—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£ A.	£ A.		£ A.	£ A.
1906	575,471	875,966	1920-21 ..	2,027,133	3,560,648
1907	663,724	998,897	1921-22 ..	2,178,101	3,152,604
1908	867,707	1,190,106	1922-23 ..	1,988,890	2,887,399
1909	781,113	1,071,677	1923-24 ..	1,672,160	2,614,948
1910	740,567	1,080,133	1924-25 ..	1,485,957	2,714,562
1911	858,783	1,238,446	1925-26 ..	1,331,789	2,713,422
1912	1,008,259	1,431,985	1926-27 ..	1,421,927	2,781,312
1913	1,018,595	1,458,702	1927-28 ..	1,306,225	2,601,034
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1928-29 ..	1,009,163	2,316,116
1914-15 ..	829,875	1,587,757	1929-30 ..	742,383	2,046,561
1915-16 ..	719,510	1,544,872	1930-31 ..	607,537	1,653,141a
1916-17 ..	748,852	1,676,116	1931-32 ..	534,897	1,559,574a
1917-18 ..	632,910	1,389,291	1932-33 ..	550,277	1,621,640a
1918-19 ..	857,507	1,765,367	1933-34 ..	495,051	1,620,907a
1919-20 ..	1,487,872	2,688,371	1934-35 ..	544,877	1,712,517a

(a) Estimated British currency value—1930-31, £ stg. 1,408,032; 1931-32, £ stg. 1,225,119; 1932-33, £ stg. 1,294,723; 1933-34, £ stg. 1,294,137; 1934-35, £ stg. 1,367,303.

In addition to bunker coal, the principal items of ships' stores supplied to oversea vessels in 1934-35 were—Oils, £570,920 (mainly fuel oils which have displaced coal); meats, £175,895; butter, £40,995; fish, £37,584; and vegetables, fresh, £27,581.

The net Customs duty collected on ships' stores carried to Australia on oversea vessels and consumed in Australian waters amounted in 1934-35 to £48,642.

§ 10. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the value of gold and silver specie and bullion, and of bronze specie imported into and exported from Australia during the years 1931-32 to 1935-36:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
IMPORTS.					
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ stg.
Gold—Specie ..	459	683	466	206	1,093
Bullion ..	653,253	1,140,848	1,210,239	1,679,380	1,634,417
Total ..	653,712	1,141,531	1,210,705	1,679,586	1,635,510
Silver—Specie ..	14,094	20,220a	57,642	3,057	77,939
Bullion ..	2,305	9,314	9,528	15,704	17,334
Total ..	16,399	29,534	67,170	18,761	95,273
Bronze—Specie ..	95	94	242	142	345
GRAND TOTAL ..	(a) 670,206	(a) 1,171,159	(a) 1,278,117	(a) 1,698,489	(a) 1,731,128

(a) Estimated Australian currency value—1930-31, £A468,000; 1931-32, £A852,241; 1932-33, £A1,466,877; 1933-34, £A1,600,842; 1934-35, £A2,127,357; 1935-36, £A2,168,238

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.—continued

Items.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
EXPORTS.					
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Gold—Specie ..	4,817,890	14,435,404	340,656	206,618	994,812
Bullion ..	7,074,782	8,108,848	9,232,506	9,600,980	11,010,447
Total ..	11,892,672 (a)	22,544,252 (b)	9,573,162	9,816,598	12,005,259
Silver—Specie ..	168,939	336,132	231,518	106,122	151,671
Bullion ..	583,498	639,206	958,619	530,822	874,495
Total ..	752,437	975,338	1,190,137	636,944	1,026,166
Bronze—Specie ..	49,677	14,489	7,122	2,899	2,213
Total—					
Australian Produce ..	12,118,899	22,277,198	9,114,600	8,914,612	11,178,887
Other Produce ..	575,906	1,242,657	1,595,820	1,761,820	1,855,250
GRAND TOTAL ..	12,694,786 (c)	23,534,079 (c)	10,770,421 (c)	10,456,441 (c)	13,033,638 (c)

(a) Includes £(G)2,001,116 gold pounds shipped overseas from the Gold Reserve of the Australian Notes Fund, estimated value in Australian currency, £A3,296,438, and in British currency, £stg.2,670,489.
 (b) Includes £(G)1,000,000 gold pounds shipped overseas from the Gold Reserve of the Australian Notes Fund, estimated value in Australian currency, £A14,082,352, and in British currency, £stg.11,265,636.
 (c) Estimated British Currency value—1931-32, £ stg. 10,104,246; 1932-33, £ stg. 18,820,416; 1933-34, £ stg. 8,615,844; 1934-35, £ stg. 8,305,212; 1935-36, £ stg. 10,425,268.

2. Imports and Exports by Countries. The next table shows the imports and exports of specie and bullion from and to various countries during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1934-35.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Australia (a) ..	2,392	..	2,392	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	1,013	1,820	2,833	293,712	9,664,666	9,958,378
India and Ceylon ..	..	71	71	..	472,170	472,170
Malaya (British) ..	..	1,401	1,401	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	..	188,595	188,595	1,200	177	1,377
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	14,018	14,018	200	82	282
Nauru ..	..	..	..	5,060	..	5,060
Papua ..	..	33,627	33,627	250	..	250
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	2,850	..	2,850
Territory of New Guinea ..	..	1,455,257	1,455,257	4,445	..	4,445
Tonga ..	..	..	..	60	..	60
Total, British Countries ..	3,405	1,694,789	1,698,194	307,777	10,137,095	10,444,872

(a) Australian produce re-imported.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES.—
AUSTRALIA, 1934-35.—*continued.*

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ A	£ A	£ A
Netherlands East Indies	..	..	..	3,694	..	3,694
Pacific Islands—						
New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	4,168	..	4,168
United States of	..	..	..	..	..	..
America ..	..	295	295	..	3,707	3,707
Total, Foreign						
Countries ..	..	295	295	7,862	3,707	11,569
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,405	1,695,084	1,698,489 (a)	315,039	10,140,802	10,455,841 (b)

(a) Estimated Australian currency value—£A2,127,357.
£stg.8,365,212.

(b) Estimated British currency value

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES.—AUSTRALIA,
1935-36.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Australia (a) ..	77,511	..	77,511	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	1,519	2,204	4,023	75,550	8,144,053	8,219,603
Ceylon ..	..	..	..	..	602,365	602,365
India ..	..	..	..	..	40,561	40,561
Malaya (British) ..	..	1,230	1,230	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	..	224,058	224,058	5,630	104	5,734
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	78,669	78,669	..	45	45
Gilbert and Ellice						
Islands Colony ..	..	..	..	105	..	105
Nauru ..	..	..	..	3,000	..	3,000
Papua ..	..	50,751	50,751	1,885	..	1,885
Solomon Islands ..	..	344	344	7,100	..	7,100
Territory of New						
Guinea ..	..	1,293,950	1,293,950	104,310	..	104,310
Tonga ..	..	..	..	930	..	930
Total, British						
Countries ..	79,330	1,651,266	1,730,596	198,516	8,787,128	8,985,644
France ..	47	..	47	3,565	298,336	301,901
Netherlands East Indies	..	..	..	7,031	..	7,031
Pacific Islands—						
New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	6,565	..	6,565
United States of						
America ..	..	485	485	933,019	2,799,478	3,732,497
Total, Foreign						
Countries ..	47	485	532	950,180	3,097,814	4,047,994
GRAND TOTAL ..	79,377	1,651,751	1,731,128 (b)	1,148,696	11,884,942	13,033,638 (c)

(a) Australian produce re-imported.

(b) Estimated Australian currency value—£A2,168,238.

(c) Estimated British currency value—£ stg. 10,425,268.

§ 11. Exports according to Industries.

1. Classification. The following table gives an analysis of the exports of Australian produce according to the main classes of industry from which the goods were produced for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 in comparison with those for the year 1913. The index number based on the year 1913 shows the variations in the total recorded value only of exports in each industrial group, and has not been adjusted either for price-changes or in accordance with the variation of the Australian £ in relation to sterling.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.
VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	£A	Index No.	£A	Index No.	£A	Index No.
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	21,895,976	205	25,796,786	242
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	68,793,057	164	52,068,965	125
Dairy and Farmyard .. .	3,854,734	100	10,375,093	269	12,020,519	312
Mines and Quarries (c) ..	21,920,310	100	12,834,559	59	12,597,000	57
Fisheries	424,849	100	249,781	59	272,897	64
Forestry	1,106,549	100	644,861	58	924,008	84
Total, Primary Produce	80,047,522	100	114,793,237	143	104,280,835	130
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	4,773,355	207	4,828,794	210
Total	82,352,215	100	119,566,592 (b)	145	109,109,629 (b)	132

(a) Base year 1913. (b) Exports of gold substituted for actual shipments of gold in each year. (c) Australian production of gold substituted for exports of gold each year.

2. Relative Importance of Industrial Groups. In the previous table the value of commodities in each industrial group of exports of Australian produce is that recorded at date of shipment from Australia, with the exception that the value of the production of gold in Australia in each year has been substituted in the Mines and Quarries group for actual shipments of gold in each year. This has been done in order to eliminate the exports of gold for monetary purposes. In order of importance the pastoral group occupied the highest place and in 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 51.1 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 57.6 per cent. in 1933-34 and 48.3 per cent. in 1934-35. Wool constituted the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group and the decrease in the group in 1934-35 compared with 1933-34 was entirely due to the lower prices realized for this commodity.

Exports of agricultural produce rank next in importance. Compared with the previous year the value of agricultural exports was nearly four millions higher in 1934-35 owing to increased exports of wheat and flour combined with higher prices. From 13.0 per cent. of the total exports in 1913, agricultural produce increased to 18.3 per cent. in 1933-34 with a further rise to 23.6 per cent. in 1934-35.

According to value, exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased from 4.7 per cent. in 1913 to 8.7 per cent. in 1933-34 and to 11.0 per cent. in 1934-35. Though the products of mines and quarries declined seriously subsequent to the year 1913, a partial recovery has been made in more recent years though the figures for 1934-35 disclose a

slight decrease compared with 1933-34. The manufacturing group of exports, which represented 2.8 per cent. in 1913, increased to 4.0 per cent. in 1933-34, and to 4.4 per cent. in 1934-35.

Compared with the year 1913, exports of agricultural produce in 1934-35 showed an increase of 142 per cent., pastoral produce 25 per cent., dairy and farmyard produce 212 per cent., the manufacturing group 110 per cent., and total exports 32 per cent. On the other hand, the exports of the products of mines and quarries and of fisheries and forests declined. Exports of the products of fisheries and forests during the period under review have not been large relatively, although both groups improved in 1934-35, forestry by 43 per cent.

3 Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.—The following table shows the total value of Australian Production and Australian Exports during the period of ten years, 1925-26 to 1934-35, classified according to industries; the proportion of each industrial group to total production and to total exports; and in the last column the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group:—

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY.

Australian Currency Values.

Industrial Group.	Value of Production during Ten Years.		Percentage on Total Production.	Value of Exports during Ten Years.		Percentage on Total Exports.	Percentage Exported of the Production in each Industrial Group.
	£A1,000.	%		£A1,000.	%		
Agriculture	798,309	20.88		285,431	24.50		35.75
Pastoral	916,422	23.97		618,508	53.09		67.49
Dairy and Farmyard	454,870	11.90		96,946	8.32		21.31
Mining	190,778	4.99		107,513	9.23		56.36
Forestry and Fisheries	105,690	2.76		14,611	1.26		13.82
Total, Primary Produce	2,466,069	64.50		1,123,009	96.40		45.54
Manufacturing	1,357,058	35.50		41,927	3.60		3.08(a)
Total	3,823,127	100.00		1,164,936	100.00		30.47(a)

(a) See letterpress in the concluding paragraph of this section.

The figures relating to value of production and value of exports are subject to the qualifications mentioned previously. A period of ten years is embraced, and the values of production and of exports therein give a very fair index of the relative importance of the several industrial groups. Of the total production 64.50 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 35.50 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 23.97 per cent., agriculture with 20.88 per cent., and dairy and farmyard produce with 11.90 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 96.4 per cent. of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 53.1 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural group 24.5 per cent., the mining group 9.2 per cent. and the dairy and farmyard group 8.3 per cent. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 3.6 per cent. of the total.

The figures in the last column of the table are of special interest, as they show the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group. Of the total primary production during the period, 45.54 per cent. was exported. Over 35 per cent. of the agricultural production, over 56 per cent. of the mining production, and 67 per cent. of the pastoral production were sent abroad. 21.31 per cent. of the produce of the dairy and farmyard group industry was exported.

The total exports of gold bullion and specie are not included in the value of exports of the mining industry, the actual production of gold during the period being taken.

On account of the inherent difficulties of classifying production and exports by industries, the figures given for the manufacturing industry should not be interpreted too literally. In the first place, the value of manufacturing "production" stated is not the total value of output, but only the "value added" by manufacturing processes, while the value of manufactured exports represents the total value of the goods, including raw materials, etc. Secondly, some of the exported goods classified as primary produce have been increased in value by manufacturing processes, but have not been changed in form sufficiently to warrant their inclusion as manufactured products, e.g. flour, butter and sugar.

§ 12. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. *Essentials of Comparisons.*—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the system of record, are more or less identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance and charges may be added thereto. Again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. In later years, moreover, a very substantial difference in the value of imports would arise from the different methods of converting the moneys of foreign countries, e.g., from the application of current rates of exchange or of the unit par. Lastly, the figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. This class of trade represents a much greater proportion of the trade of Switzerland and Belgium than that of other countries. France and the United Kingdom also re-export largely, whereas in Canada, Australia and New Zealand the same class of trade represents a comparatively small proportion of the total trade.

2. *"Special Trade" of Various Countries.*—Special trade may be defined according to the interpretation of the British Board of Trade, as (1) imports entered for consumption in the country (as distinguished from imports for transshipment or re-exports), and (2) exports of domestic products.

In the following table the figures relate as nearly as possible to imports entered for consumption in the various countries specified, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The figures relating to foreign countries have been extracted from the *League of Nations Review of World Trade*.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
(MERCHANDISE ONLY), VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1934.

Country.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£1,000,000 Stg.	£1,000,000 Stg.	£1,000,000 Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.
Australia (a) ..	72.4	81.9	154.3	10 16 1	12 4 4	23 0 5
United Kingdom	681.1	396.1	1,077.2	15 0 0	8 14 6	23 14 6
Canada ..	103.8	150.7	254.5	10 0 1	14 10 5	24 10 6
India ..	94.1	118.2	212.3	0 11 0	0 13 10	1 4 10
New Zealand ..	24.5	36.5	61.0	16 12 0	24 14 7	41 6 7
Union of South Africa ..	68.1	78.9	147.0	8 0 7	9 6 1	17 6 8
Argentine Re- public ..	73.8	96.0	169.8	6 2 9	7 19 8	14 2 5
Austria ..	41.9	31.4	73.3	6 4 0	4 12 11	10 16 11
Belgium ..	126.7	124.4	251.1	15 7 3	15 1 8	30 8 11
China ..	69.1	35.9	105.0	0 2 10	0 1 6	0 4 4
Manchuria ..	33.8	24.0	57.8	1 3 1	0 16 5	1 19 6
Czechoslovakia ..	53.4	61.0	114.4	3 12 6	4 2 10	7 15 4
Denmark ..	57.6	52.2	109.8	15 15 1	14 5 7	30 0 8
France ..	300.7	232.5	533.2	7 3 9	5 11 2	12 14 11
Germany ..	348.1	326.0	674.1	5 5 5	4 18 9	10 4 2
Italy ..	130.3	88.9	219.2	3 3 3	2 3 2	5 6 5
Japan ..	132.4	125.5	257.9	1 18 10	1 16 10	3 15 8
Netherlands ..	138.8	95.2	234.0	16 14 10	11 9 8	28 4 6
Netherlands East Indies ..	39.3	70.4	109.7	0 12 11	1 3 2	1 16 1
Norway ..	36.5	28.6	65.1	12 19 5	10 3 3	23 2 8
Poland ..	29.8	36.4	66.2	0 18 5	1 2 6	2 0 11
Soviet Union (Russia) ..	39.8	71.6	111.4	0 4 9	0 8 6	0 13 3
Sweden ..	66.9	66.5	133.4	10 15 5	10 14 1	21 9 6
Switzerland ..	90.7	52.8	143.5	22 6 1	12 19 8	35 5 9
United States of America ..	324.3	417.1	741.4	2 12 10	3 7 11	6 0 9

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1935.

§ 13. Trade of the United Kingdom with Australia compared with that
of Competing Countries.

Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom and Competing Countries.—The failure of the United Kingdom to maintain the position formerly held in the import trade of Australia has been a matter of more than ordinary interest for some years. Since 1908 permanent resident Commissioners appointed by the British Board of Trade have been located in Australia for the purpose of advising manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with regard to Australian trade affairs. From the 8th August, 1907, the Commonwealth Customs Tariffs have provided preferential rates of Customs Duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market, in relation to other countries. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference are dealt with on previous pages in this Chapter.

In an investigation into the relative position occupied by the United Kingdom in the import trade of Australia, the comparison must, of course, be restricted to those classes of goods which are produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. The imports to Australia include many commodities, such as tea, rice, raw coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, petroleum products, copra, timber, etc., which the United Kingdom could not supply. These items, in addition to others not available from that country, have, therefore, been omitted from the computation hereunder.

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, Germany, Japan and the United States. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings. Totals for the five years 1913 and 1931-32 to 1934-35 are shown in the table hereunder:—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

British Currency Values.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries
		£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.
Flesh of animal products	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	280,229	947,607
	1931-32	196,695	581	770	12,534	86,945	747,110
	1932-33	223,575	1,058	1,088	28,729	140,923	942,686
	1933-34	244,439	1,517	835	50,111	228,194	1,247,745
	1934-35						
Spirits and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1931-32	198,357	11,730	108	3	1	231,938
	1932-33						
	1933-34	473,020	49,797	2,020	8	233	554,474
	1934-35	520,099	58,002	5,581	10	1,546	637,003
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,305	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1931-32	7,350,720	565,332	331,373	1,680,969	430,851	13,831,502
	1932-33	9,319,633	585,188	408,584	2,466,327	202,847	17,323,363
	1933-34	8,753,708	378,818	336,385	2,501,030	247,207	15,994,503
	1934-35	10,149,806	323,138	358,816	3,274,845	334,433	17,735,864
Metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1931-32	4,200,005	51,043	362,035	36,482	1,204,220	6,559,798
	1932-33	6,485,948	54,136	474,428	95,452	1,784,015	10,128,134
	1933-34	8,253,238	34,449	567,053	133,018	2,485,077	13,049,596
	1934-35	11,013,003	48,486	605,019	180,782	5,021,190	19,301,432
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,780,577	21,030	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1931-32	2,306,055	100,685	108,434	22,084	203,961	3,861,807
	1932-33	2,522,015	67,238	116,905	41,022	234,166	4,251,036
	1933-34	2,670,052	50,405	117,309	30,776	108,605	4,304,433
	1934-35	2,820,803	55,869	132,243	52,916	246,994	4,764,185
Jewellery, time pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,202
	1931-32	550,625	17,000	60,000	10,000	10,000	4,000,000
	1932-33	1,050,625	21,208	94,000	128,140	15,858	692,769
	1933-34	165,311	20,259	95,826	167,708	17,606	749,002
	1934-35	220,252	19,497	114,133	178,990	44,702	1,008,450
Earthenware, ceramics, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,403	62,887	1,565,727
	1931-32	448,405	11,033	41,476	170,371	53,036	893,827
	1932-33	520,686	70,481	57,104	181,487	77,819	1,018,224
	1933-34	714,236	9,391	103,802	215,706	107,155	1,380,865
	1934-35						
Ingrs., chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	130,178	210,758	2,721,002
	1931-32	1,359,071	201,253	310,804	143,880	605,015	3,687,498
	1932-33	1,413,095	258,929	300,523	101,558	490,347	3,364,857
	1933-34	1,561,789	208,707	330,850	116,744	498,178	3,537,218
	1934-35						
Rubber and leather and substitutes therefor and auto- stitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,688	117,000	10,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
	1931-32	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
	1932-33	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
	1933-34	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
	1934-35	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
Total, above-men- tioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,980,017	5,882,627	683,620	5,082,660	55,822,613
	1931-32	18,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
	1932-33	22,050,851	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	25,000,000
	1933-34	27,449,541	729,601	1,716,511	3,174,152	3,727,852	40,741,341
	1934-35						50,613,322
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,020,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1931-32	17,404,818	1,148,820	1,427,029	2,366,731	2,037,417	44,404,662
	1932-33	23,523,988	1,195,470	1,831,636	3,536,581	8,084,042	58,249,701
	1933-34	30,786,096	862,147	2,145,315	4,624,740	11,041,365	59,434,809
	1934-35						72,421,007

Stated as percentages the figures in the preceding table are shown below:—
 AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PERCENTAGES.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	1.27	0.74	30.52	100
	1931-32	20.33	0.07	0.10	1.68	11.64	100
	1932-33	23.31	0.17	0.06	3.64	18.40	100
	1933-34	23.72	0.11	0.12	3.05	15.90	100
	1934-35	19.59	0.12	0.06	4.02	18.29	100
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1931-32	85.42	5.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	100
	1932-33	87.38	6.05	0.28	0.00	0.01	100
	1933-34	85.41	8.96	0.36	0.00	0.04	100
	1934-35	82.59	9.11	0.88	0.00	0.24	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1931-32	53.21	4.09	2.40	12.22	3.11	100
	1932-33	53.80	3.38	2.36	14.24	2.52	100
	1933-34	54.73	2.27	2.10	15.64	1.55	100
	1934-35	57.23	1.82	2.02	18.46	1.89	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1931-32	64.12	0.78	5.51	0.56	19.73	100
	1932-33	64.04	0.54	4.68	0.94	17.61	100
	1933-34	63.24	0.02	4.95	1.02	19.04	100
	1934-35	57.06	0.25	3.34	0.94	26.01	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.79	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1931-32	59.73	2.61	2.81	0.57	7.61	100
	1932-33	59.33	1.58	2.75	0.96	5.51	100
	1933-34	62.24	1.17	2.73	0.92	4.61	100
	1934-35	59.21	1.17	2.78	1.11	5.18	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1931-32	27.70	3.64	23.61	12.91	6.12	100
	1932-33	21.74	3.06	13.70	18.50	2.29	100
	1933-34	22.07	2.70	12.79	22.39	2.35	100
	1934-35	21.84	1.93	11.32	17.75	4.43	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1931-32	50.43	1.12	4.89	19.39	8.68	100
	1932-33	50.29	1.24	4.65	20.11	6.05	100
	1933-34	51.14	1.03	5.62	17.82	7.64	100
	1934-35	51.72	0.68	7.52	15.63	7.76	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1931-32	41.21	9.47	9.55	1.69	16.24	100
	1932-33	36.87	7.08	8.67	3.90	16.42	100
	1933-34	41.75	7.65	8.88	3.00	14.49	100
	1934-35	44.15	5.90	9.35	3.30	14.08	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1931-32	26.60	0.78	6.41	0.62	32.26	100
	1932-33	30.60	1.29	4.29	2.76	11.09	100
	1933-34	23.74	1.06	3.36	2.80	8.20	100
	1934-35	19.84	0.50	2.46	3.67	7.24	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1931-32	53.90	3.41	4.03	6.67	9.12	100
	1932-33	54.20	2.67	3.82	7.98	8.17	100
	1933-34	55.62	1.99	3.69	7.79	9.15	100
	1934-35	54.23	1.44	3.39	8.11	12.95	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1931-32	39.52	2.60	3.25	5.44	15.98	100
	1932-33	41.28	2.70	3.22	6.22	14.22	100
	1933-34	42.31	1.61	3.23	6.19	13.19	100
	1934-35	42.51	1.19	2.96	6.39	15.25	100

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,913 during 1913 to £122,631,500 during 1926-27, declined to £29,576,068 in 1931-32 and increased in successive years to £50,013,322 in 1934-35. The principal classes of competitive imports are (a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery (value £19,301,432 in 1934-35) and (b) apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres (value £17,735,864 in 1934-35). The value of goods included in these two groups represented 71 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1933-34, as compared with 73 per cent. during 1934-35.

Of the total value of competitive goods, the United Kingdom supplied 54.23 per cent. during 1934-35, as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913, and 55.62 per cent. in 1933-34. In six of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom declined during 1934-35 as compared with the previous year. The groups which showed a slight improvement were foodstuffs of animal origin; spirituous and alcoholic liquors; metals and machinery; paper and stationery; jewellery, tumblers and glass goods; and rubber and leather manufactures. In the three groups apparel and textiles, earthware, crockery, glass, etc., and agricultural implements and fertilizers the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom increased in 1934-35. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1934-35 with 82.59 per cent. of the total overseas purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 57.23 per cent. of apparel and attire; 59.21 per cent. of paper and stationery; 51.72 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 57.06 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased in proportion to other countries from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 8.11 per cent. in 1934-35. Imports increased in the following five groups:—Foodstuffs of animal origin; apparel, textiles, etc.; paper and stationery; drugs and chemicals; and rubber and leather. The most important classes of competitive goods imported from Japan are silk piece goods, cotton and linen piece goods, crockery, fancy goods and sulphur. The total value of imports from Japan in the competitive groups during 1934-35 was £4,106,870, and of this total silk piece goods valued at £1,850,914 represented 45 per cent., and cotton and linen piece goods valued at £697,145 represented 17 per cent., or together 62 per cent. of the total competitive goods imported from Japan.

The position of the United States of America in the competitive trade improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 23.52 in 1928-29, but declined sharply to 19.14 per cent. in 1929-30. A further decline in each of the three following years reduced the percentage to 8.17 in 1932-33. In the next year, 1933-34, a slight improvement to 9.15 per cent. was recorded with a further increase to 12.95 per cent. in 1934-35. In the latest pre-war year (1913) the value of goods from the United States in the competitive groups was £5,982,659, and in 1934-35, £6,554,835. The United States sales to Australia increased in all groups of commodities during the year 1934-35. The principal groups were foodstuffs of animal origin, apparel and textiles, metals and metal manufactures, paper and stationery, and drugs and chemicals. Imports of machinery and metal manufactures (including motor vehicles) from the United States declined heavily from £16,472,338 in 1928-29 to £1,784,015 in 1932-33, but increased to £5,021,190 in 1934-35.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 1.44 per cent. in 1934-35. Apparel, textiles, and fertilizers, chemicals and fertilizers are the most important imports from France.

The proportion of the imports supplied by Germany in 1913 was 10.68 per cent. as compared with 58.38 per cent. from the United Kingdom; 3.61 per cent. from France; 1.24 per cent. from Japan; and 10.86 per cent. from the United States. The percentage of the imports from Germany in 1934-35 was 3.39 per cent., as compared with 0.86 per cent. in 1923-24. The principal classes of imports from Germany are manufactured metals and machinery, apparel and textiles, and drugs and chemicals.

The percentages for the total value of competitive goods decreased in the year 1934-35 for United Kingdom, France and Germany, and increased for Japan and the United States of America. The greatest decrease is shown in the percentage imported from the United Kingdom, which fell from 58.02 per cent. in 1933-34 to 54.23 per cent. in 1934-35, while the United States of America showed a considerable increase from 9.15 per cent. in 1933-34 to 12.95 per cent. in 1934-35.

§ 14. Oversea Trade in Calendar Years.

For the purpose of comparison with countries which record oversea trade in calendar years the following table has been compiled to show Australian imports and exports for each quarter of the calendar years 1932 to 1935 :—

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.—CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Merchandise.		Bullion and Specie.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£ Stg.1,000	£1,000.	£ Stg.1,000	£1,000.	£ Stg.1,000	£1,000.
QUARTER ENDED MARCH.						
1932 ..	10,518 { (R) 27,811 (S) 22,110		158 { (R) 2,505 (S) 2,002		10,676 { (R) 30,316 (S) 24,112	
1933 ..	13,505 { (R) 30,527 (S) 24,373		348 { (R) 16,608 (S) 13,285		13,853 { (R) 47,135 (S) 37,658	
1934 ..	14,003 { (R) 32,884 (S) 26,332		318 { (R) 2,663 (S) 2,130		14,081 { (R) 35,547 (S) 28,462	
1935 ..	18,317 { (R) 28,890 (S) 23,007		380 { (R) 2,221 (S) 1,777		18,706 { (R) 31,111 (S) 24,842	
QUARTER ENDED JUNE.						
1932 ..	12,283 { (R) 21,720 (S) 17,300		230 { (R) 5,818 (S) 4,712		12,513 { (R) 27,538 (S) 22,012	
1933 ..	12,930 { (R) 20,926 (S) 17,705		273 { (R) 2,527 (S) 2,020		13,203 { (R) 24,453 (S) 19,728	
1934 ..	15,942 { (R) 18,391 (S) 14,700		343 { (R) 2,900 (S) 2,320		16,285 { (R) 21,291 (S) 17,020	
1935 ..	17,317 { (R) 26,121 (S) 21,313		436 { (R) 2,623 (S) 2,009		17,803 { (R) 28,744 (S) 23,322	
QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER.						
1932 ..	15,023 { (R) 16,648 (S) 13,241		209 { (R) 2,377 (S) 1,992		15,232 { (R) 19,025 (S) 15,193	
1933 ..	13,931 { (R) 21,888 (S) 17,473		333 { (R) 2,490 (S) 1,992		14,314 { (R) 24,373 (S) 19,465	
1934 ..	18,393 { (R) 17,106 (S) 13,057		434 { (R) 2,630 (S) 2,104		18,832 { (R) 19,736 (S) 15,161	
1935 ..	20,122 { (R) 19,913 (S) 15,808		307 { (R) 2,954 (S) 2,303		20,519 { (R) 22,867 (S) 18,111	
QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER.						
1932 ..	15,343 { (R) 29,633 (S) 23,000		250 { (R) 2,022 (S) 1,617		15,593 { (R) 31,655 (S) 24,617	
1933 ..	14,849 { (R) 39,507 (S) 31,543		284 { (R) 2,718 (S) 2,171		15,133 { (R) 42,225 (S) 33,717	
1934 ..	18,339 { (R) 30,413 (S) 24,202		438 { (R) 2,982 (S) 2,320		18,777 { (R) 33,395 (S) 26,528	
1935 ..	21,987 { (R) 39,754 (S) 31,740		527 { (R) 4,070 (S) 3,255		22,514 { (R) 43,824 (S) 34,995	
TOTAL FOR YEAR.						
1932 ..	53,167 { (R) 95,812 (S) 79,417		937 { (R) 12,722 (S) 10,258		54,104 { (R) 108,534 (S) 89,675	
1933 ..	55,265 { (R) 112,848 (S) 90,000		1,238 { (R) 24,343 (S) 19,471		56,503 { (R) 137,191 (S) 109,570	
1934 ..	67,342 { (R) 98,794 (S) 78,877		1,533 { (R) 11,175 (S) 8,910		68,875 { (R) 109,969 (S) 87,817	
1935 ..	77,793 { (R) 114,678 (S) 91,557		1,749 { (R) 11,868 (S) 9,494		79,542 { (R) 126,546 (S) 101,051	

(a) Recorded values, Australian currency.

(s) British currency values.

§ 15. Excise.

Although excise goods have no import duty on overseas trade the rates of excise duty are in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Moreover as the Excise Acts are administered by the Department of Trade and Customs it is convenient to publish here the quantities of Australian produce on which excise duty has been paid. Particulars of Customs and Excise Revenue are shown in Chapter XXVII.—Public Finance, B. § 2.

QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, TOBACCO, ETC., ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID.—AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Spirits—	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	139,378	143,297	146,152	166,229	171,067
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	339	1,103	334		
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	148,891	137,353	148,930	169,776	199,328
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	150,225	142,107	139,259	143,217	164,875
Whisky (Australian Imported Whisky) ..	..	67	..		
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	287,733	283,129	280,985	318,058	323,938
Liqueurs ..	838	1,148	1,956	2,833	3,506
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	44	148	50	25	50
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	93,205	98,738	97,409	104,198	111,860
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) ..	238,607	280,365	216,093	152,103	160,495
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from other Grapes) ..	..	4,564	188,484		
Spirits for making Vinegar	37,283	29,906	19,014	15,820	17,377
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	200	69	14	25	16
Concentrated Grape Must ..	22,224	14,149	8,384	9,895	7,163
Total, Spirits ..	1,415,016	1,582,203	1,247,064	1,592,179	1,668,678
Spirit for manufacture of	liq. gal.	liq. gal.	liq. gal.	liq. gal.	liq. gal.
Scents, etc. ..	39,641	40,967	39,515	44,805	50,328
Beer ..	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
..	52,459,070	47,667,993	48,981,805	53,301,143	58,079,741
Tobacco — Manufactured,	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
n.e.i. ..	13,180,577	13,370,263	13,597,478	13,735,473	13,915,260
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	147,537	122,566	75,198	154,451	173,302
Tobacco—Manufactured, suitable for Cigarettes ..	532	..	..	..	..
Total, Tobacco ..	13,328,646	13,492,829	13,672,676	13,887,924	14,088,562
Cigars—Machine-made	..	..	..	..	..
..	53,349	39,582	41,097	46,131	55,040
Cigars—Hand-made ..	257,019	169,120	161,808	214,067	200,007
Total, Cigars ..	310,368	238,702	232,905	260,198	255,047

QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, TOBACCO, ETC., ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY
WAS PAID—AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Article.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cigarettes—Machine-made	4,324,679	4,054,064	4,455,456	4,517,558	4,769,793
Cigarettes—Hand-made	403	820	612	440	271
Total, Cigarettes ..	4,325,082	4,054,890	4,456,068	4,517,998	4,770,064
		60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.
Cigarette Tubes and Papers	..	1,579,456	43,819,859	69,637,478	73,828,386
		gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.
Matches .. ..	..	333,190	2,909,390	3,086,433	3,355,327
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Petrol	19,402,032	19,044,324	20,130,190	23,351,682	28,405,489
	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.
Playing Cards ..	104,331	111,719	116,341	109,079	112,229

§ 16. Interstate Trade.

Prior to the federation of the Australian Colonies (now States), each Colony published statistics of its trade with the other Colonies. A similar record was continued by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Constitution Act (Section 93). On the expiry of the "book-keeping" period, these records were discontinued as from 13th September, 1910, and the latest published statements were for the year 1909. Later the Governments of Western Australia and Tasmania revived the records, and statistics of the subject are available again for those States.

At the Conference of Statisticians held in January, 1928, it was resolved that efforts should be made in other States to record the interstate movement of certain principal commodities.

The Government Statist for South Australia publishes some figures for that State made up from the records of Western Australia and Tasmania, and from various other sources. The statistics of interstate trade for New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland are very meagre. The Melbourne Harbour Trust publishes, in its annual report, the quantities of various commodities of interstate trade loaded and discharged in the Port of Melbourne. The trade with individual States is not disclosed.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

§ 1, Evolution of Educational Systems in Australia.

1. Educational Systems of the States.—(i) *Place of New South Wales in Australian Education.* The first settlement in Australia being in New South Wales, it is but natural that Australian Education should have had its beginning in that State. In the evolution of educational method and system in Australia also, New South Wales has played a leading part, and has had practically a dominating influence. The subject is dealt with in some detail in No. I. and No. II. issues of the Official Year Book, but it is not repeated in the present volume. (See also par. 2 hereunder.)

(ii) *Educational Systems of other States.* A more or less detailed account of the origin and development of the educational systems of the other States also appears in No. I. and No. II. issues of the Year Book.

(iii) *Medical Inspection of State School Children.* See Chapter XI.—Public Hygiene.

2. Later Development in State Educational Systems.—Preceding issues of the Official Year Book contained an outline of later developments of the educational systems of the various States (see No. 22, pp. 426–29), but owing to the necessity for economy it was not found possible to repeat this information in subsequent volumes.

Reference, however, may be made here to an interesting experiment tried in New South Wales in 1932. For many years, special consideration has been given to the backward child, but it had recently been recognized that, at the other extreme, the pupil of outstanding ability was also entitled to some special consideration. Children of superior ability were, therefore, selected by means of psychological and scholastic tests and grouped in classes where every opportunity is given them to progress at a rate in accordance with their natural ability. Special sixth classes for boys and girls were established at two of the metropolitan schools in 1932, and the scheme was extended in 1933 to include special fifth classes. Thus, on completion of the primary course, the pupils will have the benefit of two years in special classes.

As pointed out in previous issues, the educational system of New South Wales may now be considered as a more or less homogeneous entity, the various stages succeeding one another by logical gradation from kindergarten to university. In the other States development is proceeding on somewhat similar lines, activity in this respect being greatly helped by interstate conferences of directors of education and of inspectors and teachers as well as by the Council alluded to in par. 4 hereunder. At the Tenth Biennial Conference of Directors of Education held in Hobart in April, 1934, a comprehensive agenda was discussed, including matters affecting teachers generally, schools and courses, curriculum revision, extra-curricular activities, post-primary problems, vocational guidance and unemployment, educational research, school fees and uniformity in statistics.

3. School Age. The statutory school age for children in each State, set out briefly, is as follows:—New South Wales, 7 to 14 years; Victoria, 6 to 14 years; Queensland, 7 to 14 years; South Australia, 6 to 14 years; Western Australia, 6 to 14 years; and Tasmania, 7 to 14 years.

It is provided in some States that in cases where any child is living outside stated distances from a State school, the age at which the child must commence school is increased. Provision is also made that a scholar having attained a certain standard may leave school before reaching the statutory leaving age.

4. Australian Council for Educational Research.—This Council, which was constituted on 16th February, 1930, is financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York which has undertaken to provide payments at the rate of £7,500 a year for a ten year period. The Council consists of nine members, of whom six are elected by State Institutes for Educational Research which have been established in each of the Australian States. One full meeting of the Federal body is held each year. The publications of the Council appear in the form of a Research Series published by the

Melbourne University Press. Up to the end of 1933, 41 numbers had appeared. Since its inception the Council has granted 143 applications for assistance to persons who wished to carry out investigations, or have their works published. During the same period, the Council itself initiated a number of investigations. Expenditure on grants to the end of June, 1935, amounted to £12,558. In addition to organizing and supporting research, the Council acts as a centre for the collection and dissemination of information concerning Australian education. The Council was instrumental in arranging for the survey of Australian libraries conducted for the Carnegie Corporation during 1934 by Mr. Ralph Munn and Mr. E. R. Pitt. The Council published the report based on this survey. In conjunction with the New Education Fellowship of England, the Council is arranging for an important educational conference in Australia in July or August, 1937. It is anticipated that over twenty leading educationalists from a number of countries will participate. Sessions are likely to be held in each of the capital cities. The Council is recognized, by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris, as the National Centre for Educational Information in Australia. It also acts as the Australian representative of the Institute of International Education, New York. The head-quarters of the Council are situated at 145 Collins-street, Melbourne.

5. Imperial Educational Conference.—A meeting of the Advisory Committee was held in London in June, 1931. No formal resolutions were passed, but it was decided that the next meeting of the Conference should be held in July, 1933, and that the main subjects for consideration should be the more practical aspects of education, including the relation of education to industry and the development of technical, commercial and agricultural education. Provision for greater facilities for post-graduate research in educational theory and practice, for interchanges of teachers, etc., were also included amongst the subjects for discussion, but the meeting was postponed indefinitely.

§ 2. State Schools.

1. General.—The State Schools, or, as they are sometimes termed, the "public" schools, of Australia comprise all schools directly under State control, in contradistinction to the so-called "private" schools, the bulk of which, though privately managed, nevertheless cater for all classes of the community. Separate information regarding Technical Education is given in § 6, but the junior technical schools are included hereunder. The returns include figures relating to correspondence schools as well as subsidized schools, but evening schools and continuation classes where such are in existence, are not included, but are dealt with separately in par. 4 (iv) hereinafter.

2. Returns for Year 1934.—(i) General. The following table shows the number of State Schools, together with the teachers employed and the average enrolment and attendance in each State during the year 1934 :—

STATE SCHOOLS.—RETURNS, 1934.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance on Enrolment
New South Wales (a) ..	3,420	12,319	360,188	309,953	86.1
Victoria ..	2,704	8,987	240,105	210,105	87.5
Queensland ..	1,723	4,263	143,502	113,336	79.0
South Australia ..	1,082	3,181	83,491	70,352	91.4
Western Australia ..	887	2,381	59,570	53,496	89.8
Tasmania ..	515	1,286	33,723	29,317	86.9
Northern Territory ..	6	13	310	273	88.1
Australia ..	10,397	32,130	920,889	792,892	86.1

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

It would appear from the steadiness of the returns in recent years that the percentage of attendance on enrolment is approaching its maximum under present conditions in Australia. Recurring epidemics of contagious diseases, minor illnesses, bad weather and long distances are all serious factors limiting the full attendance of pupils at school.

The methods of calculating enrolment are not quite identical throughout the States, but the figures may be taken as representing the averages of the weekly enrolments of individual pupils. In the case of Queensland, however, the number of individual pupils attending school at any time during the year is the only figure available, and consequently the percentage of attendance is not comparable with those of the other States. The matter of securing uniformity in this respect has been under consideration for some time, and the Educational Research Council, alluded to in § 1, 4 *ante*, is devoting attention to the question of securing greater uniformity in methods of collection and presentation of educational data generally.

(ii) *Schools in the Federal Capital Area.*—(a) *General.* During the year 1934 thirteen State Schools were in operation in the Federal Capital Territory. The individual pupils enrolled numbered 1,579 and the average attendance 1,202. Cost of upkeep amounted to £12,702. By arrangement with the Federal Government these schools are conducted by the New South Wales Education Department in the same way as the ordinary State Schools, the Department being recouped for expenditure. Ample provision has been made for both primary and secondary education, and this will be increased to meet requirements. The figures quoted, other than expenditure, do not include enrolment, etc., at the Trade School and the Evening Continuation School.

(b) *The Canberra University College* (see § 5 hereinafter).

3. *Average Attendance.*—The average attendance at the State Schools in Australia is shown below for the year 1891 and at varying intervals to 1934 :—

STATE SCHOOLS.—AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance.	Year.	Total Population. (a)	Average Attendance
1891	3,421	359,773	1931	6,553	817,262
1901	3,825	459,240	1932	6,605	818,566
1911	4,574	463,799	1933	6,657	805,334
1921	5,511	666,498	1934	6,706	792,892
1930	6,501	801,729			

(a) At 31st December, in thousands.

It is possible, for Census years, to relate with reasonable accuracy the average attendance of scholars at State Schools to the number of children who are approximately of school age. For this purpose the ages 5 to 15 years, both included, have been taken and the average attendance per thousand children were :—1891, 455 ; 1901, 464 ; 1911, 477 ; 1921, 544 ; and 1933, 585. Although other factors might have affected the results in a minor degree it would appear that considerable improvement has taken place in school attendance during the last twenty years.

4. *Distribution of Educational Facilities.*—(i) *In Sparsely-settled Districts.*—(a) *General.* The methods adopted in the various States to carry the benefits of education into the remotest and most sparsely-settled areas are set out in some detail in previous issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 430-31). (b) *Correspondence Teaching.* Teaching by correspondence has been adopted to meet the needs of children out of reach of the ordinary means of education, including those incapacitated from attending school by reason of physical ailment. Over 17,900 children received instruction in this way during 1934, the respective numbers in each State being New South Wales, 7,429 ; Victoria, 797 ; Queensland, 5,682 ; South Australia, 1,708 ; Western Australia, 1,996 ; Tasmania, 270. In the Northern Territory, 27 children received tuition by correspondence during the year.

(ii) *Centralization of Schools.* The question of centralization of schools adopted so successfully in America and Canada has received some attention in Australia, and particularly in New South Wales. It is recognized that a single adequately staffed and well equipped central institution can give more efficient teaching than a congeries of small scattered schools in the hands of less highly trained teachers, and the small schools in some districts were therefore closed and the children conveyed to the central institution. The principle was first adopted in New South Wales in 1904, and in 1934 a sum of £17,885 was expended in boarding allowance and conveyance to central schools. Cost of conveyance to State Schools in Victoria during 1934-35 was returned as £12,411. In South Australia the sum of £6,571 was disbursed in connexion with travelling expenses of school children in 1934, while £15,292 was spent in Western Australia during 1933-34, and £5,006 in Tasmania in 1934-35. (It may be pointed out, however, that the parents are often reluctant to part with the small schools which form, as it were, "heart centres" in their little community, while the kindly help of the teachers is a great asset in the social and intellectual life of the districts served by the schools.)

(iii) *Education of Backward and Defective Children.* This subject was alluded to at some length in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 431-2).

(iv) *Evening Schools.* Evening Continuation Schools have been in existence for many years in some of the States, but their progress has been uncertain. The aim of these schools is to provide a means of furthering the education of those who have left school at the termination of the primary course. Practical and cultural subjects are combined in the curriculum to be of assistance to those attending in their occupations and their civic life. In New South Wales the 35 Evening Continuation Schools had an average weekly enrolment in 1934 of 4,290 and an average attendance of 3,307. The schools are divided into three groups, junior technical, domestic science, and commercial. Attendances at the schools for boys numbered 2,319, and at those for girls 988. Unemployed pupils receive free tuition, and all fees are refunded to others with a satisfactory record of attendance. In Western Australia evening continuation classes were held at 23 centres in 1930, with an average enrolment of 2,777 pupils, but the classes were discontinued at the end of that year and preparatory technical classes were substituted wherever there was a technical school in operation.

(v) *Higher State Schools.* In all the States higher schools have been established which provide advanced courses of instruction for pupils who have completed the primary grades. Reference to the development of these schools will be found in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 22, pp. 433-4).

(vi) *Agricultural Training in State Schools.* Extended reference to the methods adopted in the teaching of agriculture in State Schools was incorporated in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 22, pp. 434-7).

5. *Teachers.*—The number of teachers in the State Schools during 1934 is shown in the following table. The figures are inclusive of students in training and teachers of subsidized schools:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—TEACHING STAFF, 1934.

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	5,689	6,630	12,319
Victoria	3,756	4,931	8,687
Queensland	2,163	2,100	4,263
South Australia	1,420	1,761	3,181
Western Australia	841	1,540	2,381
Tasmania	399	887	1,286
Northern Territory	4	9	13
	14,272	17,858	32,130

6. Training Colleges. The development of the training systems of the various States was referred to at some length in earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 22, pp. 437-9).

7. Expenditure.—(i) *Maintenance—All Schools.* The net expenditure on maintenance of all grades of schools, excluding senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools, and the cost per head of average attendance for the five years ended 1934 are shown in the following table. The figures do not include expenditure on buildings, which is given separately in a subsequent table. In the case of Queensland allowance has been made in calculating cost per head of average attendance for the number of State scholarship holders attending non-State schools. In all expenditure tables the figures for Victoria and Western Australia relate to the financial year ending six months later than the stated calendar year.

STATE SCHOOLS.—EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Total.
TOTAL (INCLUDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS).								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930	3,996,517	2,445,861	1,514,456	792,981	648,508	269,764	5,626	9,673,713
1931	3,781,614	2,145,573	1,168,195	762,934	472,318	227,466	5,686	8,563,786
1932	3,529,989	2,009,758	1,251,037	702,306	523,010	200,957	4,471	8,317,528
1933	3,267,223	2,098,686	1,296,206	703,722	543,517	203,860	4,303	8,117,517
1934	3,312,614	2,163,111	1,312,758	666,593	575,340	215,105	3,897	8,249,418

PER HEAD OF AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1930	12	12	10	11	9	7	12	17	11	10	2	0	12	11	4	9	3	6	31	19	4	12	1	4
1931	11	14	3	9	18	11	9	17	2	9	14	1	8	16	2	7	10	0	15	18	3	10	9	2
1932	10	18	8	9	14	4	10	10	6	8	19	4	9	15	4	6	19	11	15	19	4	10	3	3
1933	10	6	6	9	14	9	11	10	10	9	1	9	9	19	2	6	15	1	13	12	4	10	1	7
1934	10	13	9	10	5	10	11	11	8	8	14	7	10	15	1	7	6	9	14	5	6	10	8	1

The expenditure on State Schools which had been on a rising scale for some years in all States reached its maximum of £10,087,570 in 1929. The subsequent reduction of expenditure merely reflects the financial stringency which compelled the reduction of teachers' salaries, in common with those of other public servants, and of public expenditure generally.

(ii) *Maintenance—Secondary Schools.* The figures given in the preceding table refer to expenditure on maintenance of all State primary and secondary schools, exclusive of technical colleges. It has been thought desirable by the State Education Departments to give separate information in regard to the cost of secondary education. The difficulty of making any satisfactory allocation of the kind, however, will be understood when it is realized that both elementary and higher education are in some instances given in the same school and by the same teacher. Unfortunately too, the term "secondary" does not indicate the same thing in all States. It might be mentioned here that similar difficulties arise in connexion with the apportionment amongst the various branches of expenditure on administration, inspection and the training of teachers. The figures quoted in regard to cost hereunder have been extracted from the Reports of the State Education Departments, and are subject to the qualifications above enumerated.

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE, 1934.

State.						Cost.	Cost Per Head of Population.
						£	s. d.
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	537,752	4 1
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	287,051	3 1
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	114,735	2 5
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	87,816	3 0
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 127,430	5 9
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	17,957	1 7

(a) Year 1933-34.

The figures in all cases are exclusive of cost of buildings. In the case of Victoria the total includes the expenditure on "intermediate" education amounting (excluding administration costs) to £12,000. For Queensland, the figure quoted does not include the cost of the Agricultural High School and College, which amounted in 1934 to £18,557. For Western Australia the total includes £79,830 on account of "post primary" education.

(iii) *Buildings.* Expenditure on school buildings exclusive of Technical Colleges in each of the years quoted was as follows:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930	488,776	114,826	110,196	68,006	63,578	23,065	920	869,367
1931	416,217	43,817	44,462	22,471	56,267	10,719	122	594,075
1932	178,532	51,947	152,792	33,822	40,424	4,718	122	462,357
1933	360,194	94,850	213,181	52,697	52,955	9,926	156	783,959
1934	300,999	104,591	285,358	44,120	66,515	24,973	54	826,610

The totals for the various States in 1934 include the following amounts expended from loan and unemployment relief funds:—New South Wales, £199,406; Victoria, £19,923; Queensland, £214,119; South Australia, £25,790; Western Australia, £20,044; and Tasmania, £16,260.

(iv) *Total.* The net total cost during the year 1934 was as follows:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—NET TOTAL COST, 1934.

Item.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net cost of education, including buildings	3,613,613	2,267,702	1,598,116	710,713	641,855	240,078	3,951	9,076,028

The figures in this and the preceding tables refer to all grades of State Schools (with the exception of senior technical schools and in Victoria and Tasmania junior technical schools). Including buildings, the net cost per scholar in average attendance for the whole of the State schools in Australia amounted in 1934 to £11 8s. 11d., as compared with £4 9s. 3d. in 1901.

S. School Banking. With the object of inculcating principles of thrift amongst the children, agencies of the Savings Banks have been established at many of the schools throughout the Commonwealth. Particulars for each State at 30th June, 1935, were as follows :—

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS AT 30th JUNE, 1935.

State.	Agencies.	Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	Average for Depositor.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	2,311	163,328	194,597	1 3 10
Victoria	2,701	188,089	276,530	1 9 5
Queensland	(b)	88,273	146,785	1 13 3
South Australia (a)	1,207	71,888	112,370	1 11 3
Western Australia (a)	798	64,309	73,420	1 2 10
Tasmania	(c) 525	28,989	39,312	1 7 1
Total	7,542	604,876	843,014	1 7 10

(a) At 31st December, 1934.

(b) Not available.

(c) Estimated.

§ 3. Private Schools.*

1. Returns for 1934. The following table shows the number of private schools, together with the teachers engaged therein, and the enrolment and average attendance in 1934 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1934.

State or Territory.	Schools.	Teachers.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance
New South Wales	755	4,802	91,124	80,407
Victoria	510	2,498	69,792	61,583
Queensland	211	1,334	31,101	26,468
South Australia	178	889	13,861	12,339
Western Australia	143	588	12,267	11,207
Tasmania	65	256	5,291	4,834
Northern Territory	1	5	102	89
Total	1,863	10,372	223,538	196,927

The figures for Queensland include the returns from Grammar Schools, of which there are ten—six for boys and four for girls, with an enrolment of 1,240 boys and 503 girls. These schools are governed by boards of trustees, partly nominated by Government, and partly by the subscribers to the funds. The trustees make regulations regarding the fees of scholars, the salaries of teachers, and generally for the management of the schools. The Government endowment received in 1934 amounted to £13,800. In addition, a sum of £14,025 was received by way of fees for the tuition of State scholarship holders. The Grammar schools are inspected annually by officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

* Private schools include all schools not wholly under State control. The term "private," though popularly applied, is, of course, a misnomer.

2. Growth of Private Schools.—The enrolment and average attendance at private schools in 1891 and at varying intervals to 1934 were as follows :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Year.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
1891	124,485	99,588	1930	242,024	193,691
1901	148,659	120,742	1931	221,387	189,665
1911	160,794	132,588	1932	220,723	188,912
1921	198,688	164,073	1933	222,625	189,984
1929	242,077	189,018	1934	223,538	196,927

3. Registration of Private Schools.—Conditions in regard to the registration of private schools were alluded to in previous Year Books (*vide* No. 18, p. 451).

§ 4. Free Kindergartens.

The following information regarding Free Kindergartens has been compiled from particulars supplied by the principals of the kind institutions or the organizing secretary in each State, except in the case of Western Australia where the details were furnished by the Education Department :—

FREE KINDERGARTENS, 1935.

State.	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Permanent Instructors.	Student Teachers.	Voluntary Assistants.
New South Wales ..	16	930	41	64	50
Victoria	32	1,782	80	47	341
Queensland	6	(a) 620	9	24	6
South Australia ..	10	376	13	18	58
Western Australia ..	7	306	14	9	20
Tasmania	3	109	5	2	1
Total	74	4,123	162	164	476

(a) Estimated.

The kindergartens in the above table are all in the metropolitan areas of the various States, with the exception of three country centres, two at Geelong and one at Ballarat, which are included in the Victorian returns. The average attendance at these country schools in 1935 was 176 children. In each capital city there is a training college and the number of students in training during 1935 was 89 in Sydney, 47 in Melbourne, 25 in Brisbane, 28 in Adelaide, 9 in Perth, and 2 in Hobart.

The information given above refers to institutions under private kindergarten unions or associations, and is exclusive of the kindergarten branches in the Government schools of the various States.

§ 5. Universities.

1. *Origin and Development.*—A brief account of the origin and development of the Universities in the various States is given in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 442-3).

2. *Teachers and Students.* The following table shows the number of professors and lecturers, and the students in attendance at each of the State Universities during the year 1934:—

UNIVERSITIES.—TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, 1934.

University.	Professors.	Lecturers and Demon- strators.	Students attending Lectures.		Total.
			Matriculated.	Non- matriculated.	
Sydney	48	181	2,627	416	3,043
Melbourne	34	204	(c)	(c)	(a) 2,933
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	14	76	847	182	1,029
Adelaide	17	113	1,118	948	(b) 2,066
Western Australia (Perth) ..	14	39	798	2	800
Tasmania (Hobart) ..	9	22	249	77	326

(a) Exclusive of 203 students at Conservatorium of Music.
Conservatorium of Music.

(b) Exclusive of 266 students at

(c) Not available.

The Conservatorium in Sydney, while attached to the Education Department, is not under the control of the University.

3. *University Revenue.*—The revenue of the Universities is derived principally from Government aid, the fees of students, and income from private foundations. The receipts from all sources other than new bequests during the year 1934 are set out in the table below. With the exception of New South Wales, receipts from public examinations are included as University revenue under Lecture and Examination Fees. In South Australia Government grants and income from Private Foundations include amounts in respect of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute. The returns for Western Australia are exclusive of the private foundations account as these figures are not made available by the University authorities.

UNIVERSITIES.—REVENUE, 1934.

University.	Government Grants.	Lecture and Examina- tion Fees.	Income from Private Founda- tions.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	56,333	72,556	69,745	5,694	204,328
Melbourne	51,450	94,540	29,395 (a)	19,899	195,194
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	19,500	19,696	16,773	1,871	57,900
Adelaide	54,100	28,806	18,820	4,856	106,582
Western Australia (Perth) (b)	24,800	1,744	1,553	4,728	32,825
Tasmania (Hobart) ..	10,380	4,269	1,072	1,633	17,354
Total	216,623	221,611	137,268	38,681	614,183

(a) Includes Other Fees, £7,583, and Orchestral Concert receipts, £4,159 on account of bequests, endowments, &c., not taken into general account.

(b) Excludes revenue

The figures in the above table do not include the value of new foundations received during the year which amounted to £7,870 in New South Wales, £11,051 in Victoria, £630 in Queensland, and £6,295 in South Australia.

In preceding issues of the Official Year Book information was given in some detail in regard to the extent to which the Universities have benefited from private munificence. Space will permit of reference to the most important benefactions only herein.

The endowments to the Sydney University include the Challis Fund, £381,132; the G. H. Bosch Fund, £252,348; the P. N. Russell Fund, £99,734; and the Fisher Estate, £40,359. In addition, the University receives a large annual revenue from the trustees of the McCaughey bequest. Excluding the principal of the latter, the credit balances of the private foundations amounted to £1,226,297 on the 31st December, 1934. In 1930 a sum of £100,000 was received from the Rockefeller Foundation in aid of the building and equipment of a clinical laboratory for the medical school. Mr. Sidney Myer's gifts to the Melbourne University amounted to £60,000, while Sir Samuel Gillott, Mr. Edward Wilson (Argus Trust), and Sir Samuel Wilson contributed £41,000, £34,000, and £30,000 respectively. Mr. E. B. Ritchie's gifts for the endowment of a Chair of Economics amounted to £30,000, and a similar sum was received from the Supreme Court Library Fund for the endowment of a Chair of Public Law. The Hon. Francis Ormond contributed £20,000 to the University as well as benefactions to Ormond College amounting to considerably over £100,000. Queensland University, to the 29th February, 1936, had received £153,340 from the McCaughey estate, and £31,571 from the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The chief benefactors to the Adelaide University were Sir Thomas Elder, £100,000; Sir Langdon Bonython, £68,000; Mr. T. E. Barr Smith, £35,000; Mrs. Jane Marks, £30,000; Family of John Darling, £23,000; and R. B. Smith and family, £21,000. Several very valuable properties, in addition to shares which realized £58,450, were also bequeathed to this University by Mr. Peter Waite, the total value of the bequest being estimated at £100,000. Under the will of Sir Wintthrop Hackett the University of Western Australia received £425,000, while the late Robert Gledhill bequeathed an estate valued at £60,000.

4. University Expenditure.—The principal item of University disbursements consists of salaries. In the following table is given the expenditure incurred during 1934, excluding capital expenditure on buildings :—

UNIVERSITIES.—EXPENDITURE, 1934.

University.	Salaries.	Scholarships and Bursaries.	Buildings and Grounds. (d)	Maintenance, Equipment, &c.(c)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	150,955	6,842	5,975	33,615	196,487
Melbourne	123,431	6,897	6,800	48,927	186,055
Queensland (Brisbane) ..	34,514	905	300	18,987	54,706
Adelaide	(b) 61,754	1,209	2,173	(b) 44,695	109,831
Western Australia (Perth) (a)	24,215	..	72	8,944	33,231
Tasmania (Hobart) ..	10,938	1,490	350	4,105	16,883
Total	404,907	17,343	15,670	159,273	597,193

(a) Excludes expenditure on account of bequests, endowments, &c., not taken into General Account.

(b) Includes salaries, £15,582; and Maintenance and Equipment, £14,510 in respect of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute.

(c) Including expenses of public examinations for all States other than New South Wales.

(d) Excluding capital expenditure on new buildings.

total expenditure on technical education in 1935 amounted to £ 3,770 distributed as follows:—New South Wales, £ 1,445; Victoria, £ 1,111; South Australia, £ 1,000; and Western Australia, £ 24,598.

5. *University Extension.*—Some account of the initiation and progress of university extension is given in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 22, p. 446).

6. *The Canberra University College.*—The question of the establishment of a University at the Federal Capital is still under consideration, and in the meantime a University College has been established under the Canberra University College Ordinance 1929-1936. By virtue of a temporary regulation of the University of Melbourne, which expires on the 31st December, 1940, the College is empowered to provide approved lectures in the subjects of the Arts, Science, Commerce and Law courses in preparation for certain degrees and diplomas of that University. Lectures commenced in 1930 with the aid of several part-time lecturers, and 30 students were enrolled during the year. The curriculum has since been extended and three full-time and five part-time lecturers have been appointed. In 1935 and 1936 the students numbered 75 and 65 respectively. The examinations are conducted by the University of Melbourne.

7. *Workers' Educational Association.*—In 1913 Workers' Educational Associations were formed in all the States of Australia, and later in New Zealand. The movement has for its object the bringing of the University into closer relationship with the masses of the people, and thereby providing for the higher education of the workers in civic and cultural subjects. There are now direct grants from all State Governments except Western Australia. The particulars of grants for classes in 1935 were as follows:—New South Wales, £3,866, 55 classes and 4 study circles; Victoria, £3,120, 33 tutorial classes and extension work; Tasmania, £543, 6 classes; South Australia, £2,025, 5 tutorial classes, 24 lecture classes, 1 preparatory class, 8 study circles and extension lectures at country centres; Queensland, £1,400, 12 classes. In addition, the New South Wales Association receives a Government grant for general organizing purposes of £500, paid on the basis of £1 for £1 on subscriptions and donations up to this amount. The Queensland and South Australian Associations received grants of £600 and £240 respectively. The Carnegie Corporation has in recent years shown its interest in the work by allotting substantial grants to the Associations and to the Universities. The principal subjects chosen in all States are Industrial History, Economics, Political Science and Sociology, but there is an increasing number of classes in other subjects such as History, Psychology, Philosophy, Literature, Music, Physiology and Biology. Each University co-operates with the W.E.A. in the formation of a joint committee for tutorial classes, which supervises the work with the assistance of a University officer with the title of Director of Tutorial Classes. In addition to the longer University tutorial classes, many preparatory classes, study circles, and summer schools are organized by the Association, numerous courses of public lectures are delivered, educational conferences promoted, and an extensive book service is spreading educational literature throughout Australia.

§ 6. Technical Education.

1. *General.*—Although provision has been made in all of the States for many forms of technical education, the total provision made would imply that this branch of education has not been regarded as of outstanding importance. As will be seen later the expenditure on technical education for the whole of Australia is comparatively small. In preceding issues of the Official Year Book an outline was given of the origin and development of technical education in each State (see No. 22, pp. 447-51), but considerations of space preclude the inclusion of more up-to-date information in later volumes.

2. Returns for Year 1934.—Returns for the year 1934 in regard to enrolments and attendances, etc., in each State are given in the table hereunder :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—ENROLMENTS, ETC., 1934.

State.				Teachers.	Net Enrolments.	Fees Received.
						£
New South Wales	..	..	..	543	18,564	25,023
Victoria (a)	..	..	..	888	24,230	50,603
Queensland	..	..	..	377	12,540	12,748
South Australia	..	..	..	211	7,457	11,704
Western Australia	..	..	..	110	4,081	2,243
Tasmania (a)	..	..	..	99	1,394	1,623
Total	..	..	..	2,228	68,266	103,944

(a) Includes junior enrolments, viz., 7,467 in Victoria and 414 in Tasmania, as teaching staff and expenditure cover both senior and junior sections.

Figures for earlier years will be found in preceding volumes. Owing to the considerable differences in scope and methods in the States, and in the presentation of the returns in connexion therewith, effective comparison of the results is somewhat difficult. Special classes for young people out of work were continued in 1934 in New South Wales, payment of fees being deferred. The condition was temporarily relaxed also under which the prospective student is required to furnish evidence of employment in the trade relating to the technical course he wishes to follow. In Victoria, school councils are empowered to grant, up to 10 per cent. of the number of fee-paying students, free admission to classes to qualified unemployed applicants whose parents are unable to afford the necessary fees. Towards the end of the year 1931 the Education Department in Queensland, in conjunction with the Department of Labour and Industry, established a series of free classes in various centres for unemployed young men and women, and these classes were continued in 1934.

3. Expenditure on Technical Education.—The expenditure on technical education in each State for the year 1934 is shown below :—

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—EXPENDITURE, 1934.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1934 { (a)	168,855	253,864	63,839	48,071	18,397	12,878	555,904
(b)	35,671	2,251	6,042	416	1,599	917	46,896

(a) Maintenance.

(b) Buildings.

In addition to the amount shown above for Victoria, fees collected in that State totalling £50,003 were retained and spent by the Technical School Councils. Similar receipts in the other States were practically all paid into Consolidated Revenue, and should be deducted from the above figures to obtain the respective net expenditures.

The expenditure on maintenance for technical education in 1934 amounted to 1s. 8d. per head of the population of Australia, as compared with 24s. 8d. per head expended on maintenance for primary and secondary education.

§ 7. Business Colleges and Shorthand Schools.

There has been a considerable development in recent years both in the number and scope of privately conducted institutions which aim at giving instruction in business methods, shorthand, stenography, the use of calculating machines, etc. Particulars for all States, so far as they are available, are given in the following table. Owing to the varying methods employed in the States it is not possible to give any comparative figures of enrolment:—

BUSINESS COLLEGES, SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, ETC., 1934.

State.		Schools.	Teachers.	Average Attendance of Students	
				Males.	Females
New South Wales	.. .. .	27	203	1,275	3,107
Victoria	.. .. .	13	126	2,456	2,164
Queensland	.. .. .	9	35	140	394
South Australia	.. .. .	7	39	566	798
Western Australia	.. .. .	12	52	(a) 1,388	(a) 635
Tasmania	.. .. .	3	14	117	264
Total	.. .. .	71	469	5,942	7,362

(a) Estimated.

The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of students instructed at home through the medium of correspondence classes. Particulars regarding fees received in 1934 are available for Western Australia only, where the total was returned at £29,700.

§ 8. Miscellaneous.

1. Scientific Societies.—(i) *Royal Societies*. In previous issues of the Official Year Book an outline was given of the origin and progress of the Royal Society in each State (see No. 22, pp. 44-51). The accompanying table contains the latest available statistical information regarding these institutions, which in every case have their head-quarters in the capital cities.

ROYAL SOCIETIES.—PARTICULARS, 1935.(a)

Heading.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Year of origin	1866	1854	1884	1877	1897	1843
Number of members	302	202	186	166	186	244
Vols. of transactions issued	68	76	51	59	21	86
Number of books in library	35,500	18,000	6,400	9,700	4,400	20,000
Societies on exchange list ..	343	333	200	248	150	268
Income£	1,434	(b) 460	235	375	230	319
Expenditure£	1,346	(b) 455	243	410	204	326

(a) The Royal Society of Australia, with head-quarters at Canberra, was founded on the 25th July, 1910, and received permission to use its title on the 14th January, 1931. The members, including associates, numbered 80 in 1935. Income and expenditure for the year amounted to £10 and £25 respectively. (b) 1934 figures.

(ii) *The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.* This Association was founded in 1887. Its head-quarters are at Science House, Gloucester-street, Sydney, and meetings are usually held biennially within the various States and in the Dominion of New Zealand. The next meeting will be held in Auckland in January, 1937. The library of the Association contains 4,000 volumes, and is now housed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

(iii) *Other Scientific Societies.* The Linnean Society of New South Wales, with headquarters in Sydney, was founded in 1874. The soundness of its present position is due to the benefactions of Sir William Macleay, who during his lifetime and by his will endowed the Society to the amount of £67,000, which has been increased by judicious investment to over £80,000. The Society maintains a research bacteriologist and offers annually 4 research fellowships in various branches of natural history. Four fellowships were awarded in 1936. The library comprises some 14,000 volumes, valued at about £7,000. Sixty volumes of proceedings have been issued, and the Society exchanges with some 232 kindred institutions. The ordinary membership at the end of 1935 was 173.

The British Astronomical Society has a branch in Sydney, and in each of the States the British Medical Association has a branch.

In addition to the societies enumerated above, there are various others in each State devoted to branches of scientific investigation.

2. Libraries.—(i) *Commonwealth—(a) Parliamentary and National Library.* When the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library was created in 1902, it was recognized that at such time as the Federal Capital was established it would be necessary to have available there, for the use of Members, Government Departments and the public, a library sufficient for their requirements, and therefore wider in scope than would be the case with a purely Parliamentary Library. The ideal of a great general library was kept in view, and standard works were systematically acquired. At the same time, the first Library Committee conceived the idea of a National Library for the use and benefit of the people of Australia. The policy was therefore pursued of securing, as far as possible, all works and documents connected with the discovery, settlement and early history of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

In 1909 a valuable collection of *Australiana*, comprising about 10,000 volumes and 6,500 pamphlets, maps, documents and pictures—the library of Mr. E. A. Petherick—was acquired. In 1912 a provision was included in the Commonwealth Copyright Act requiring the publisher of every book, pamphlet, etc., printed in Australia to supply a copy free to the Library. In the same year the publication of the *Historical Records* of Australia was begun, and 34 volumes were issued before publication was temporarily suspended in 1926.

The rapid development of the Australian and National sections of the Library persuaded the Library Committee in 1923 that the title "Commonwealth National Library" should be given to those sections, and that at Canberra a division of the Parliamentary and National collections should be effected, the former to be housed in Parliament House, the latter in a separate building to which the public would be given free access. The erection of the first wing of the permanent National Library building has been completed, and it is designed to meet the requirements of University students and the general public, to whom the privileges of the Library have been extended in respect to borrowing as well as reference. The design for the complete building makes ample provision for the housing of special collections and for the proper display of the valuable records of Australian history which the Library possesses.

The number of volumes in the National and Parliamentary collections—both of which are under the same administration—was, at the end of June, 1935, 117,914 books and 7,750 pamphlets, the outstanding feature of the National collection being a unique collection of Captain Cook manuscripts, while the Parliamentary section contains an extensive series of official publications of Great Britain, the Dominions and Foreign countries.

(b) *Patents Office Library.* The free library attached to the Commonwealth Patents Office, Canberra, contains over 40,000 volumes, and includes literature dealing with patents in the principal countries of the world.

(ii) *States.* In each of the capital cities there is a well-equipped Public Library, the institutions in Melbourne and Sydney especially comparing very favourably with similar institutions elsewhere. The following statement gives the number of volumes in the Public Library of each capital city at the 30th June, 1935 :—

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1934-5.

City.	Number of Volumes in—			Total
	Reference Branch.	Ordinary Lending Branch.	Country Lending Branch.	
Canberra (h)	107,914	10,000	(i) ..	117,914
Sydney	(a) 396,990	(b) ..	79,586	476,576
Melbourne (c)	412,530	70,750	14,380	497,660
Brisbane	38,114	..	..	38,114
Adelaide	169,887	(f) ..	(g) 3,411	173,298
Perth	145,321	..	(d) 25,144	170,465
Hobart (c)	31,967	(e) 7,056	..	39,023

(a) Including 135,952 volumes in the Mitchell Library. (b) The maintenance and control of the ordinary lending branch of the Public Library at Sydney were transferred in 1908 to the Municipal Council. At 31st December, 1934, the books numbered 50,517. (c) Year ended 31st December, 1934. (d) Includes 5,874 volumes in School Children's Travelling Branch. (e) Includes 1,666 volumes in the Children's Branch. (f) The Adelaide Circulating Library, at 30th June, 1935, contained 28,000 books. (g) Children's Branch. (h) Includes Parliamentary section. (i) Books are loaned to libraries or students throughout Australia whenever necessary for research work.

In connexion with the Country Lending Branch of the Sydney Public Library, it may be noted that books are forwarded on loan to State schools, to approved associations, to Schools of Arts and to individual students. During the year 1934-35, about 82,000 books were lent to small State schools, 18,500 to Schools of Arts, 6,400 to branches of the Teachers' Federation and 3,500 to Agricultural Bureaux, while 51,000 reference works were loaned to individual country students.

A special research staff attached to the Public Library gives valuable assistance in making readily available to inquirers the store of information contained in books, etc., which, owing to limitations of space, are not in open access. About 7,250 books and periodicals were added to the library in 1934-35.

The Mitchell Library in Sydney of more than 60,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 300 paintings, principally relating to Australasia, and valued at £100,000, was bequeathed to the trustees of the Public Library in 1907 by Mr. D. S. Mitchell, together with an endowment of £70,000. The testators stipulated that the regulations of the British Museum were to be adopted as far as practicable, hence the library is the resort of specialists. There are now 136,000 volumes in the library in addition to valuable manuscripts, collections of Australian postage and fiscal stamps, and various pictures, coins, etc.

Amongst other important libraries in New South Wales may be mentioned the library at the Australian Museum, 28,000 volumes; the Teachers' College Library, 47,480; Sydney Technical College Library, 17,700; Public School libraries, 400,000, and the library at the Botanic Gardens, 10,000 volumes. At the end of 1934 the Parliamentary Library contained 84,000 volumes.

The reading room at the Melbourne Public Library ranks among the finest in the world. It was opened in 1913, and has a diameter of 114 feet, with a similar height, and is capable of seating 320 readers at a time, all of whom are under observation from the centre of the room. The Library forwards volumes on loan to Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries, and to individual borrowers in the country. Railway transport is used as far as possible in transporting the volumes. During the year 1934 the volumes added to the Reference branch by purchase, donation, etc., numbered 8,257, while additions to the lending branch numbered 4,365.

The library at Brisbane (North) contained 58,978 volumes at the 30th June, 1934, and the one at South Brisbane about 15,590.

For some years past efforts have been made in South Australia to collect original documents likely to be of service in compiling a history of the State. So far back as 1914, Professor Henderson, of Adelaide University, under commission from the South Australian Government, visited and reported on the system of keeping archives in England, France, Belgium, Holland and Ceylon, and obtained valuable information also from the United States and Canada. A department of historical documents has been created under the care of an archivist, and valuable work has been done in connexion with examination, classification and permanent preservation of the available papers. A suitable building for housing the documents and the staff was provided in 1921. At the 30th June, 1935, the collection numbered 303,110 documents, 13,729 views and 1,327 maps.

For the year ended 30th June, 1935, accessions to the Public Library at Perth numbered 2,439 books including 326 bound volumes of periodicals.

During 1922 the Tasmanian Public Library adopted the plan of lending books to individual country borrowers and to families or committees of residents in country districts. The Public Library at Launceston contains 41,000 volumes. Books added to the Public Libraries at Hobart and Launceston during the year 1934 numbered 586 and 1,272 respectively.

Statistics in regard to other libraries are not available for all States, while the information supplied is not in all cases complete. Returns for Victoria in 1934 showed a total of about 420 libraries in receipt of State or municipal aid, but apart from the Melbourne Public Library statistics are now only collected from 25 institutions in Greater Melbourne and 48 in the chief extra metropolitan towns. These libraries contained approximately 503,000 volumes. Queensland returned a total of 222 libraries, with 573,837 books, although during 1934-35 libraries other than the State Public Library did not receive government aid; although 301 suburban and country institutions were recorded in South Australia during 1934 statistics were collected from only 269 which returned 715,000 volumes, while in Tasmania 80,500 volumes were distributed between 24 libraries other than the Hobart and Launceston public institutions.

(iii) *University Libraries.* The libraries of the Australian universities perform two important functions in Australian life and development; they provide material not only for the education of graduates and undergraduates, but for scholars, research workers and practical investigators all over the continent, since no genuine student is refused access to them. Much of the material they contain is not available elsewhere, for although in most cases smaller, they are in many directions more highly specialized than the public libraries, whose resources they are thus able to supplement. They lend to one another and to State and private institutions as well as to individual investigators, and they both lend to and borrow from the public and scientific libraries. Each of them is governed by a librarian, who is responsible as a rule to an executive sub-committee and a committee which is practically co-extensive with the professorial staff. In size the library of the University of Sydney is the third in Australia, and the libraries of the Universities of Adelaide and Melbourne are respectively seventh

and eighth. The following table shows the sizes and rates of growth of the Australian university libraries; it is impossible to give borrowing statistics, as they differ too widely to be comparable without much explanation:—

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1935.

				Number of Volumes.	Yearly Accessions.	Number of Current Periodicals.
Sydney	..	..	..	224,000	5,700	2,750
Melbourne	..	..	..	92,800	4,100	1,250
Queensland	..	..	..	40,400	1,000	580
Adelaide	..	..	..	102,000	4,000	1,700
Western Australia	..	..	..	43,000	2,400	450
Tasmania	..	..	..	(a) 40,900	(a) 2,250	250

(a) Including pamphlets.

The first books were bought for the library of the University of Sydney as early as 1851; only since 1910, however, has it possessed a building of its own. It is named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, who bequeathed to it in 1885 the sum of £30,000. It contains an up-to-date backstock of glass and steel, but the design of the otherwise fine reading room is such as to make it difficult to install a satisfactory system of shelving; the library is therefore conducted on the closed access system. Undergraduates, however, as well as graduates and members of the teaching staff, are encouraged to borrow freely. The library possesses a large number of periodicals, especially scientific, valuable collections of seventeenth century pamphlets and Elizabethian translations from the classics, and an extensive collection of Australian literature. Besides a medical branch, there are a number of departmental libraries.

Early in 1851 the Council of the University of Melbourne made its first allocation for books, but the library was housed in temporary and unsatisfactory quarters for a number of years, and consequently, growth was slow and complaints frequent. In recent years the University authorities have treated the library generously, and there have been some welcome benefactions, but accommodation is insufficient and a new library building is one of the most pressing needs of the University. All the books are accessible on open shelves, and though the library is intended primarily for reference purposes, borrowing, except of text-books and certain valuable volumes, is made as easy as possible. There are branches in the science departments, and a separate medical library.

The Library of the University of Queensland began 26 years ago with £3,000 worth of books, £2,000 having been raised by public subscription and £1,000 granted by the Government. At present it shares a building with a science department, but a modern and substantial library building is in course of erection. There are several departmental libraries.

The Adelaide University Library bears the name of its original benefactor, Robert Barr Smith, who, with members of his family in and after 1802, gave the University about £50,000 for library purposes. Some 20,000 volumes are shelved in the reading room, and available to the ordinary student. Up-to-date steel bookstacks provide accommodation for about 100,000 volumes, and additions now planned will be capable of housing a further 500,000. At present borrowing by students is restricted to honours and post-graduate research students. There are medical, law and departmental libraries.

In the University of Western Australia the first permanent library staff was not appointed until 1927, and the library remained in cramped and unsuitable quarters until 1931. A special feature is the use made of student co-operation. The whole collection is in open access, and there are several departmental libraries.

The Library of the University of Tasmania was founded in 1893, but for many years it comprised little more than a collection of text-books. In 1913 a substantial increase of funds was allotted and important gifts received. In 1919 it was organized for the first time in accordance with modern library practice. Its growth has been steady since 1925.

3. Public Museums and Art Galleries.—Previous issues of the Official Year Book contained a brief description of the public museums and art galleries in each State (see No. 22, pp. 457-9), but considerations of space preclude the incorporation of this matter in the present volume.

4. State Expenditure on Education, Science and Art.—The gross and net expenditure in each State on education, science and art during the year 1934-35 were as follows:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART, 1934-35.

State.	Expenditure from—				Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	Revenue.	Loan.	Other Funds.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	3,977,365	a 240,912	..	4,218,277	78,592	4,139,685
Victoria ..	2,563,910	15,969	7,461	2,587,340 ^b	89,858	2,497,482
Queensland ..	1,502,536	229,581	(c) 148,849	1,880,966	22,340	1,858,626
South Australia ..	853,363	26,528	..	879,891	35,041	844,850
Western Australia	673,922	61,629	..	735,551	23,380	712,171
Tasmania ..	295,345	24,971	..	320,316	378	319,938
Total ..	9,866,441	599,590	156,310	10,622,341	249,589	10,372,752

(a) Includes £156,381 from the Unemployment Relief Fund in Special Deposits Account. (b) In addition fees in respect of technical education amounting to £50,603 were received and spent by the School Councils. (c) From Unemployment Relief Fund.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC JUSTICE.

§ 1. Police.

x. General.—In early issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 4, p. 918) a résumé was given of the condition of the police force in Australia up to the passing of the Police Act of 1902 (25 Vic. No. 16) in New South Wales.

2. Strength of Police Force.—(i) *General.* The strength of the police force in each State during the five years ended 1934 is given in the table hereunder. It may be mentioned that the police forces (with the exception of the small body of Commonwealth police maintained in the Northern Territory and at the Federal Capital) are entirely under State control, but, by arrangement, the Commonwealth Government utilizes their services in various directions, such as the collection of particulars for Commonwealth electoral rolls, etc.

POLICE FORCES.—STRENGTH.

State or Territory.	Area of State in Sq. Miles.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
New South Wales ..	309,432	3,631	3,709	3,653	3,590	3,600
Victoria ..	87,884	2,115	2,107	2,121	2,148	2,170
Queensland (a) ..	677,500	1,262	1,258	1,262	1,275	1,320
South Australia (a)	380,070	762	742	740	762	766
Western Australia (a)	975,020	562	573	550	559	583
Tasmania (a) ..	20,215	252	261	264	260	281
Northern Territory (a)	523,620	41	40	40	40	41
Fed. Cap. Territory	940	13	13	13	13	14
Total ..	2,974,581	8,638	8,703	8,643	8,647	8,775

(a) 30th June of year following.

The figures for New South Wales for 1934 are exclusive of 14 "black trackers," i.e., natives employed in detection of offenders chiefly in outlying districts, and 4 matrons, while the Victorian returns are exclusive of 3 matrons and 2 black trackers. For Queensland the figures exclude 1 native tracker. For South Australia 2 black trackers and 3 wardresses, and for the Northern Territory 24 black trackers. There are also 41 black trackers and 4 female searchers in Western Australia not included in the table. According to the returns, women police are employed in all the States, the respective numbers included in the above table being :—New South Wales 8, Victoria 8, Queensland 2, South Australia 13, Western Australia 5, and Tasmania 1. Their work is mainly preventive, and the importance and usefulness of their duties have been referred to in very high terms by the Chief Officers of Police. In his Report for the year 1932 the Inspector-General of Police in New South Wales states that "there can be no doubt that many girls have been saved from moral and physical danger through the activities of the women special constables." The Inspector-General also refers to the valuable assistance rendered by the women police to detectives and the ordinary police in connexion with crimes against women and children.

(ii) *Proportion to Population.*—The average number of inhabitants in the various States to each police officer during the same period is shown in the following table. In considering these figures allowance must, of course, be made for the unequal area and unequal distribution of the population of the various States.

POLICE FORCES.—COMPARISON WITH POPULATION.

State or Territory.	Number of Persons per Sq. Mile, 1933 Census.	Inhabitants to each Police Officer.				
		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
New South Wales	8.41	701	692	709	728	732
Victoria	20.71	845	854	853	849	847
Queensland (a)	1.41	734	745	752	753	733
South Australia (a)	1.53	752	776	781	762	763
Western Australia (a)	0.45	764	755	791	785	764
Tasmania (a)	8.68	877	861	860	875	814
Northern Territory (a)	0.01	121	121	120	120	125
Fed. Cap. Territory	9.52	689	677	687	712	707
Total	2.23	753	753	764	770	764

(a) 30th June of year following.

3. *Duties of the Police.*—In addition to the ordinary employment attaching to their office, the police are called upon to perform many duties which in other countries are carried out by various functionaries. Thus, in New South Wales, according to the Report of the Inspector-General, the time of one-fifth of the force was taken up during 1921 in extraneous duties unconnected with the protection of life and property, while the cash value of the services rendered to other Government departments was stated as over £200,000 per annum. The Queensland Commissioner refers to the circumstance that in 1934-35 no less than 54 important subsidiary offices were held by the police. In South Australia, the Commissioner alludes to the large number of subsidiary duties performed by police officers, and mentions that for the year ended June, 1935, 231,000 inquiries were made on behalf of other departments. While these special tasks doubtless involve some degree of sacrifice of ordinary routine duties, the fact that the general intelligence of the police is adequate for their performance, besides being most creditable, results in a large saving of the public money.

4. *Cost of Police Forces.*—The expenditure from Consolidated Revenue on the police forces in each State, and the cost per head of population during the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35, are given in the following table:—

POLICE FORCES.—COST.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
TOTAL.					
New South Wales	£ 1,811,469	£ 1,430,033	£ 1,409,162	£ 1,421,749	£ 1,428,125
Victoria	850,372	783,390	790,691	807,435	864,337
Queensland	550,473	499,330	499,740	522,132	568,268
South Australia	323,541	294,244	278,209	279,481	263,052
Western Australia	237,996	207,653	203,298	218,523	221,628
Tasmania	93,732	80,505	83,798	85,161	99,393
Total	3,867,583	3,295,155	3,264,898	3,334,481	3,444,803

POLICE FORCES.—COST—*continued.*

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.					
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales ..	14 3	11 2	10 11	10 11	10 10
Victoria ..	9 6	8 8	8 9	8 10	9 5
Queensland ..	12 0	10 9	10 7	10 11	11 10
South Australia ..	11 3	10 2	9 7	9 7	9 0
Western Australia ..	11 1	9 7	9 4	9 11	10 0
Tasmania ..	8 5	7 2	7 4	7 5	8 8
Total ..	11 11	10 1	9 11	10 1	10 4

The totals quoted above refer exclusively to the State police forces, and are based on returns supplied by the States for the respective financial years. As shown in the first table in this chapter, the Commonwealth Government maintains small police forces in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory, the expenditure on which in 1934-35 amounted to £18,962 and £6,022 respectively.

5. *Interstate Police Conferences.*—In February, 1921, a Conference of the chief officers of the police forces of the various States was held in Melbourne. In addition to the discussion of matters of common interest, arrangements were made for the interchange of detectives. The results were so satisfactory that it was decided to hold similar Conferences annually. Amongst other matters discussed at the Hobart Conference in 1927, particular attention was given to the subject of traffic regulation in view of the large and increasing number of motor vehicles. Conferences were held at Melbourne in 1928, and at Perth in 1929, but owing to the need for economy no further meetings have been held.

§ 2. Lower (Magistrates') Courts.

1. *General.*—In considering the criminal returns of the various States, due allowance must be made for certain factors, such as the relative powers of the courts, both lower and higher, etc. In the case of lower courts, the actual number of laws in each State the breach of which renders a person liable to fine or imprisonment must be taken into account. Again, the attitude of the magistracy and police towards certain classes of offences is a factor, for in the case of liquor laws, or laws connected with vagrancy or gaming, the views of the magistrates, and instructions issued to the police, may be responsible for considerable variations in the returns. The strength and distribution of the police forces, and the age-constitution and distribution of the States' population, also influence the results. Due weight should also be given to the prevalence of undetected crime, but information on this point is not available for all States. It may be mentioned that each State has its own separate judicial system, the Commonwealth jurisdiction being confined to the High Court of Australia, which is largely a Court of Appeal intermediate to the Privy Council although it has also original jurisdiction, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Federal Court of Bankruptcy. Full particulars regarding the judicial power of the Commonwealth will be found in Chapter III. of the Commonwealth Constitution.

2. *Powers of the Magistrates.*—Preceding issues of the Official Year Book contained a brief statement of the powers of the magistrates in the various States (see No. 22, page 462), but this information is not repeated in the present volume.

3. Persons Charged at Magistrates' Courts.—The total number of persons who were charged before magistrates in each State is given below for the five years 1930 to 1934 :—

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—PERSONS CHARGED.

State or Territory.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
New South Wales ..	124,538	121,743	116,341	126,134	127,960
Victoria ..	56,749	54,775	56,797	58,406	57,070
Queensland (a) ..	29,369	25,899	24,983	28,259	28,922
South Australia ..	18,475	17,033	17,546	15,285	22,916
Western Australia ..	15,734	14,986	14,707	13,544	14,575
Tasmania ..	7,504	6,785	7,051	7,271	7,197
Northern Territory ..	441 ^a	442 ^a	308 ^a	353 ^a	401
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	92	194	166	210
Total ..	252,810	241,755	237,927	249,418	259,251

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

Investigation of the returns shows that considerable variations in the figures for single States are occasioned by breaches of new Acts, or the more stringent enforcement of the provisions of existing Acts. Any deductions drawn from the total returns as to the increase or otherwise of criminality must, therefore, be largely influenced by a careful analysis of the detailed list of offences. Thus, the considerable increase in the total offences in New South Wales for the year 1933 as compared with the previous year, although caused partly by an increase of about 3,000 in the number of offences against property, was chiefly due to a rise in the offences against good order and in the miscellaneous class, amounting in the case of the former to nearly 3,000, and in the latter to 4,700, the bulk of the increase in the latter consisting of charges under the Traffic Act.

4. Convictions and Committals.—The figures given in the tabulation above include, of course, a number of people who were wrongly charged, and statistically are not of general importance. The actual number of convictions in connexion with the persons who appeared before the lower courts in each year of the period 1930 to 1934 is, therefore, given in the next table. A separate line is added showing the committals to higher courts.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—CONVICTIONS AND COMMITTALS.

State or Territory.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
New South Wales ..	102,670	101,675	93,860	100,075	104,018
Victoria ..	2,725	2,751	2,244	2,202	1,732
Queensland (a) ..	45,537	42,997	45,664	47,079	45,748
South Australia ..	948	1,095	1,024	1,404	1,531
Western Australia ..	26,814	22,081	21,679	25,430	25,997
Tasmania ..	358	367	352	367	256
Northern Territory ..	15,609	14,654	14,705	13,060	13,728
Federal Capital Territory ..	491	424	400	343	325
..	14,358	13,441	13,214	12,244	13,585
..	114	99	111	70	144
..	6,743	6,180	6,450	6,849	6,464
..	76	175	142	89	62
..	354 ^a	314 ^a	297 ^a	296 ^a	365
..	11 ^a	11 ^a	..	17 ^a	9
..	..	84	186	151	187
..	..	1	5	2	..
Total ..	212,085	201,426	196,055	205,184	210,092
..	4,723	4,923	4,278	4,494	4,059

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

5. *Convictions for Serious Crime.* While the figures given in the preceding table refer to the entire body of convictions, the fact must not be overlooked that they include a large proportion of offences of a technical nature, many of them unwittingly committed against various Acts of Parliament. Cases of drunkenness and minor breaches of good order, which, if they can be said to come within the category of crime at all, at least do so in a very different sense from some other offences, also help to swell the list. The following table has therefore been prepared for the purpose of showing the convictions at magistrates' courts for what may be regarded as the more serious offences, i.e., against the person and property, against public order, morality, and decency, and offences against the currency:—

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—CONVICTIONS FOR SERIOUS CRIME.

State or Territory.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
NUMBER.					
New South Wales	11,822	13,627	12,224	11,104	11,920
Victoria	4,060	4,123	4,024	4,715	4,438
Queensland (a)	4,148	2,396	2,526	2,254	2,329
South Australia	1,254	1,370	1,448	1,343	1,434
Western Australia	1,770	1,875	1,870	1,870	1,194
Tasmania	725	875	726	713	856
Northern Territory	90(a)	97(a)	21(a)	20(a)	44
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	28	29	38	13
Total	23,835	24,229	22,477	21,503	22,438

PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.

New South Wales	46.68	53.31	47.38	42.67	45.06
Victoria	22.73	22.91	22.25	25.90	24.13
Queensland (a)	45.56	25.90	26.99	23.71	24.23
South Australia	20.87	22.80	23.85	23.11	24.51
Western Australia	40.45	39.61	33.99	29.99	31.52
Tasmania	32.81	38.92	31.97	31.21	32.93
Northern Territory	180.40(a)	195.21(a)	42.61(a)	40.87(a)	86.45
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	34.81	32.49	41.96	13.80
Total	36.86	37.12	34.17	32.43	33.36

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

6. *Decrease in Serious Crime, 1881 to 1934.* (i) *Rate of Convictions.* Statistics of convictions reveal a consistent increase in the rate of serious crime from 1925 to 1931, when 37.1 convictions per 10,000 of the population were recorded. Following this comparatively high figure the next two years witnessed a very marked decline to 32.4, with a slightly higher rate of 32.1 in 1934. Viewed over a longer period the position is far more satisfactory, for the average number of convictions is now less than half of those reported in 1881. Only the more serious offences particularized in the preceding sub-section have been taken into consideration.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—SERIOUS CRIME.—RATE OF CONVICTIONS, 1881 TO 1934.

Year.							Convictions per 10,000 Persons.
1881 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.3
1891 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.8
1901 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.1
1911 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.6
1921 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.2
1931 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.1
1934 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.4

(ii) *Causes of Decrease.* The decrease in crime already referred to is restricted entirely to the lower or magistrates' courts. There has also been a gratifying decrease in regard to offences tried at the higher courts, as will be seen later. A review of the various factors responsible for this decline is given in preceding issues of the Official Year Book. (*See* No. 22, p. 465.)

7. *Drunkenness.*—(i) *Cases and Convictions.* The number of cases of drunkenness and the convictions recorded in connexion therewith during the period 1930 to 1934 will be found in the following table:—

DRUNKENNESS.—CASES AND CONVICTIONS.

State or Territory.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.
New South Wales	26,126	25,655	21,195	20,559	21,815	21,510	25,727	25,421	26,872	26,344
Victoria	8,132	6,243	7,018	5,602	8,255	7,028	9,240	7,975	8,666	7,244
Queensland (a) ..	9,476	9,385	6,120	6,079	6,355	6,315	6,697	6,662	7,583	7,531
South Australia ..	2,582	2,577	2,334	2,320	2,653	2,643	2,373	2,357	2,430	2,418
Western Australia	2,906	2,879	2,329	2,309	2,111	2,093	1,992	1,960	2,016	1,999
Tasmania	240	240	245	243	250	245	228	222	312	309
Northern Territory ..	103a	100a	146a	145a	139a	139a	133a	133a	159	154
Fed. Cap. Terr. ..	..	..	26	26	64	64	69	69	95	95
Total	49,565	47,079	39,413	37,283	41,642	40,037	46,459	44,799	48,133	46,094

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

Under the heading "drunkenness" are included cases of ordinary drunkenness, drunkenness and disorderliness and habitual drunkenness. In the figures quoted for Western Australia, convictions for disorderliness attributable to drink were formerly included in the second category, but since 1929 the returns relate only to drunkenness either as a single or concurrent offence.

The number of convictions is, as might naturally be expected, almost identical with the number of cases. Victoria, however, is an exception, but in this State it is explained that offenders are generally discharged on a first appearance, and no conviction is recorded, a similar procedure being also adopted in the case of those arrested on Saturday and detained in custody till Monday. The logic of excluding these cases from the list of convictions is open to doubt.

(ii) *Convictions per 10,000 of Population.* The convictions for drunkenness per 10,000 of the population during each of the years from 1930 to 1934 are given hereunder :—

DRUNKENNESS.—CONVICTIONS PER 10,000 INHABITANTS.

State or Territory.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934
New South Wales	101.3	80.4	83.4	97.7	100.0
Victoria	35.0	31.1	38.9	43.8	39.6
Queensland (a)	103.1	65.7	67.5	70.1	78.4
South Australia	45.0	40.3	45.7	40.6	41.5
Western Australia	67.1	53.4	48.1	44.7	45.3
Tasmania	10.9	10.8	10.8	9.7	13.5
Federal Capital Territory					102.6
Total	72.8	57.1	60.9	67.6	68.9

(a) Year ended 31st June 1934.

It would appear that the improvement in the social condition of the people during the past three years has arrested the very persistent decline in the rate of convictions and the equally marked falling off in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, which had been in evidence since 1927.

The convictions for drunkenness taken by themselves are not an altogether satisfactory test of the relative sobriety of the inhabitants of each State, inasmuch as several important factors must be taken into consideration. The age and sex constitution of the people, for example, are by no means identical in all the States. (Owing to the smallness of the population the figures for the Northern Territory are, of course, abnormal and have not, therefore, been included in the above table.) The avocations of the people affect the result, since persons engaged in strenuous callings are, on the whole, more likely to indulge in alcoholic stimulants than those employed in less arduous ones. The distribution of the population is also a factor, the likelihood of arrest or summons for drunkenness obviously being greater in the more densely populated regions, while allowance must be made for the attitude of the magistracy, the police and the public generally in regard to the offence. Due account also must be taken of the effect of legislation dealing with the limitation of hours during which liquor may be sold in hotels.

(iii) *Consumption of Intoxicants.* The following table shows the consumption of spirits, wine and beer per head of the population in Australia during each year of the quinquennium 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

INTOXICANTS, CONSUMPTION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Consumption per Head of Population.		
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.
	Imp. Galls.	Imp. Galls.	Imp. Galls.
1930-31	0.18	0.82	8.12
1931-32	0.17		7.32
1932-33	0.17		7.43
1933-34	0.19		8.02
1934-35	0.21		8.68

The increase in the consumption per head of intoxicants during the past three years was accompanied by a corresponding rise in the figures for drunkenness over the same period.

(iv) *Treatment of Drunkenness.* (a) *General.* Though the problem of the correct method of dealing with dipsomania is by no means an easy one, it seems fairly clear that the present plan of bringing offenders before magistrates, and subjecting them to the penalty of imprisonment or fine, has little deterrent effect, as the same offenders are constantly reappearing before the courts. Further, the casting of an inebriate into prison and placing him in his weakened state in the company of professional malefactors certainly lowers his self-respect, and doubtless tends to swell the ranks of criminals. Examination of the prison records in New South Wales some years ago disclosed the fact that over 40 per cent. of the gaol population had commenced their criminal career with a charge of drunkenness. During the last few years the dangers of moral contamination in this way have been more accurately appreciated, and a system of classification of prisoners has been adopted whereby the petty offender is as far as possible kept from association with the more evilly-disposed.

(b) *Remedial.* Legislation has been passed in each State providing for the commitment of inebriates to special Government institutions. The laws in the various States are as follows:—New South Wales, Inebriates Act 1912; Victoria, Inebriates Act 1928; Queensland, Inebriate Institutions Act 1896; South Australia, Inebriates Act 1908 amended in 1920, Convicted Inebriates Act 1913; Western Australia, Inebriates Act 1912 amended in 1919; Tasmania, Inebriates Act 1885, Inebriate Hospitals Act 1892. Curative work was first undertaken by the Government of New South Wales in 1907. In most cases the institutes are connected with the gaols, and, naturally, custodial measures are still a strong feature in their management; nevertheless, the results of remedial measures have been encouraging.

8. *First Offenders.*—In all the States statutes dealing with first offenders have been in force for many years. Existing legislation is as follows:—New South Wales, Crimes Act 1900 amended in 1924 and 1929, First Offenders (Women) Act 1918; Victoria, Criminal Code Act 1928; Queensland, Criminal Code Act 1899; South Australia, Offenders Probation Act 1913; Western Australia, Criminal Code Act 1913; Tasmania, Probation of Offenders Act 1934. The method of procedure is practically the same in all cases, i.e., with regard to most first offenders the magistrate or judge is empowered to allow the offender to go free on recognizances being entered into for his good behaviour for a certain period. In practice, this humane law has been found to work excellently, very few of those to whom its provisions have been extended having been found to relapse into crime.

9. *Children's Courts.*—Special courts for the trial of juvenile offenders have been established in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, while Children's Courts, although not under that title, are provided for by the Maintenance Act of 1926 in South Australia. The object of these courts is to avoid, as far as possible, the unpleasant surroundings of the ordinary police court.

10. *Committals to Superior Courts.*—(i) *General.* In a previous paragraph it has been pointed out that comparisons of criminality based on a consideration of the total returns from magistrates' courts are somewhat inadequate, seeing that the figures include numbers of cases which are merely technical breaches of laws having in some instances a purely local significance. The committals to higher courts give a better basis of

comparison, although even in this connection allowance must be made for the want of uniformity in jurisdiction. The table below gives the number of committals in each year from 1930 to 1934, with the rate of such committals per 10,000 of the population :—

COMMITTALS TO SUPERIOR COURTS.

State or Territory.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
NUMBER.					
New South Wales ..	2,725	2,751	2,244	2,202	1,732
Victoria.. ..	948	1,095	1,024	1,404	1,531
Queensland (a) ..	358	367	352	367	256
South Australia ..	491	424	400	343	325
Western Australia ..	114	99	111	70	144
Tasmania ..	76	175	142	89	62
Northern Territory ..	11a	11a	..	17a	19
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	1	5	2	..
Total	4,723	4,923	4,278	4,494	4,059

PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.

New South Wales ..	10.8	10.8	8.8	8.5	6.6
Victoria.. ..	5.3	6.1	5.7	7.7	8.4
Queensland (a) ..	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	2.7
South Australia ..	8.6	7.4	6.9	5.9	5.0
Western Australia ..	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.6	3.3
Tasmania ..	3.4	7.8	6.3	3.9	2.7
Northern Territory (a) ..	22.9	22.1	..	34.7	18.2
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	1.1	5.6	2.2	..
Total	7.3	7.5	6.5	6.8	6.1

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

(ii) *Decrease in Rate since 1861.* With occasional variations the rate of committals for serious crime has remained fairly stable during recent years, but if the comparison be carried back to 1861, it will be found that there has been a very considerable improvement, the decline in proportion to population since that date amounting to approximately 72 per cent.

RATE OF COMMITTALS, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1934.

Year	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1934.
Committals per 10,000 inhabitants	22	14	12	11	8	6	7	8	6

§ 3. Superior Courts.

1. **Convictions at Superior Courts.**—The number of convictions at superior courts and the rate per 10,000 of the population are given below for each of the years 1930 to 1934:—

SUPERIOR COURTS.—CONVICTIONS.

State or Territory.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
NUMBER.					
New South Wales (a) ..	1,208	1,139	1,024	855	862
Victoria	720	723	674	594	550
Queensland (a) ..	198	209	198	206	129
South Australia ..	304	274	236	224	206
Western Australia ..	92	72	75	38	81
Tasmania	65	84	81	59	55
Northern Territory ..	2a	6a	..	4a	4
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	1	5	1	..
Total	2,589	2,508	2,293	1,981	1,887

PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.

New South Wales (a) ..	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.3
Victoria	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.0
Queensland (a) ..	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.3
South Australia ..	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.5
Western Australia ..	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.8
Tasmania	2.9	3.7	3.6	2.6	2.4
Northern Territory (a) ..	4.0	12.1	..	8.2	8.1
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	1.1	5.6	1.1	..
Total	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.8

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

The rate of convictions has definitely improved during the past three years, and the figure for 1934 approximately equals the average obtaining for some years prior to the rather heavy increase recorded for the period 1929 to 1931. Owing to the smallness of the population and the particular conditions prevailing there the rates for the Territories naturally show considerable variation.

2. **Offences for which Convictions were recorded at Superior Courts.**—In the following table will be found a classification of the principal offences for which persons were convicted at the higher courts during each year of the period 1930 to 1934. Owing to lack of uniformity in the presentation of the returns the information is confined to the chief offences against the person only.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—CONVICTIONS, OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON,
AUSTRALIA.

Offences.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Murder, and attempts at ..	21	38	15	21	17
Manslaughter ..	8	13	17	15	15
Rape, and attempts at ..	14	9	14	16	6
Other offences against females ..	136	118	102	130	134
" " " the person	224	211	217	216	191
Total	403	389	365	398	363

The total convictions for similar offences in 1901 amounted to 432. Stated according to the proportion per 10,000 of mean population, the rate in 1934 amounted to 0.54, as compared with a rate of 1.14 in 1901, the decrease for the period amounting, therefore, to about 53 per cent.

3. **Habitual Offenders.**—Some account of the methods adopted in each State in connexion with habitual offenders is given in preceding Year Books (*see* No. 22, pp. 469-70).

4. **Capital Punishment.**—The table below gives the number of executions in each State during the period 1930 to 1934 :—

EXECUTIONS.

State.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
New South Wales .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..
Victoria .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..
South Australia	1	..	..	..	..
Western Australia (a)	1	1	..	..	..
Tasmania .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	1	2	..	..

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

Under the Criminal Code Amendment Act of 1922 capital punishment was abolished in Queensland.

In the early days of the history of Australia the penalty of death was attached to a large number of offences, many of which at the present time would be dealt with in the lower or magistrates' courts. With the growth of settlement, and the general amelioration in social and moral conditions, the list was, however, considerably curtailed, and the existing tendency is practically to restrict death sentences to cases of murder. It may be remarked that in cases of rape, which is a capital offence in some of the Australian States, the penalty has been but sparingly inflicted during the last few years. Juries are reputed to be loth to convict on this charge, owing to the uncertainty whether sentence of death will be pronounced.

The average annual number of executions in Australia from 1861 to 1880 was 9; from 1881 to 1900, 6; from 1901 to 1910, 4; from 1911 to 1920, 2; while the average for the last ten years has fallen to one.

§ 4. Prisons.

1. Prison Accommodation and Prisoners, 1934.—The table below shows the number of prisons in each State, the accommodation therein, and the number of prisoners in confinement at the end of 1934 :—

PRISON ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1934.

State or Territory.	Number of Prisons.	Accommodation in—		Prisoners at End of Year.
		Separate Cells.	Wards.	
New South Wales (a)	25	(b) 2,356	..	1,398
Victoria	12	1,312	519	1,225
Queensland	6	517	110	339
South Australia	15	760	174	294
Western Australia	19	609	486	249
Tasmania	1	142	4	100
Northern Territory (a)	3	..	70	28
Total	81	5,696	1,363	3,633

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

(b) Total accommodation.

The figures refer to prisoners under sentence and are exclusive of aborigines. There are no gaols in the Federal Capital Territory, but there is a lock-up attached to the police station, where offenders are held while awaiting trial, and sentences not exceeding one week imposed by a magistrate may be served.

2. Prisoners in Gaol, 1930 to 1934.—The number of prisoners in gaol at the 31st December in each of the years 1930 to 1934 and the proportion per 10,000 of the population are given in the following table. The figures refer to prisoners under sentence, and are exclusive of aborigines.

PRISONERS IN GAOL.

State or Territory.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
NUMBER.					
New South Wales (a)	1,691	1,648	1,775	1,515	1,398
Victoria	1,299	1,407	1,339	1,347	1,225
Queensland	323	318	353	331	339
South Australia	361	369	313	296	294
Western Australia	382	319	337	229	249
Tasmania	116	125	125	104	100
Northern Territory (a)	26	25	21	20	28
Total	4,198	4,211	4,263	3,842	3,633

(a) 30th June of year following.

PRISONERS IN GAOL—*continued*.

State.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.					
New South Wales (a)	5.1	4.4	5.9	5.8	5.3
Victoria ..	5.5	5.8	7.4	7.4	6.7
Queensland ..	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.5
South Australia ..	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0
Western Australia ..	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.0
Tasmania ..	5.1	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.3
Total ..	5.4	5.5	6.5	5.8	5.4

(a) 30th June of year following.

The proportion to population of prisoners in gaol under sentence has dropped sharply during the past two years, following a figure that had remained stationary for four years. The result for 1934 contrasts most favourably with that obtaining in 1891 when the proportion was as high as 16 per 10,000. Rates for the Northern Territory have not been included on account of the abnormal conditions prevailing there.

3. Improvement in Prison Methods.—In previous issues of the Official Year Book a more or less detailed account was given of the improvements effected in each State during recent years in regard to methods of prison management (*see* Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 471-4), but this information is not repeated in the present volume.

§ 5. Civil Courts.

1. Lower Courts.—The transactions of the lower courts on the civil side during the year 1934 are given in the table hereunder. Particulars for earlier years will be found in preceding issues of the Official Year Book.

LOWER COURTS.—CIVIL CASES, 1934.

State.	1934.	State or Territory.	1934.
New South Wales	Cases No. 61,171 Amount £ 3,477,009	Western Australia	Cases No. 22,581 Amount £ 1,000,000
Victoria ..	Cases No. 82,783 Amount £ 525,030	Tasmania ..	Cases No. 7,583 Amount £ 47,916
Queensland (a) ..	Cases No. 20,005 Amount £ 192,102	Federal Capital Territory ..	Cases No. 424 Amount £ 2,626
South Australia ..	Cases No. 22,702 Amount £ 158,528	Total ..	Cases No. 217,249 Amount £ 1,427,600

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1935.

Particulars in regard to the amount of judgments involved in the 136 civil cases in the Northern Territory during the year ended 31st December, 1934, are not available.

The figures just given represent the returns from the Small Debts Courts in New South Wales, the Petty Sessions Courts in Victoria, the Petty Debts Courts in Queensland, the Local Courts of South Australia and Western Australia, the Courts of Requests in Tasmania, and the Court of Petty Sessions in the Federal Capital Territory.

2. **Superior Courts.**—In the next table will be found the transactions on the civil side in the Superior Courts during the year 1934. The particulars given below include the number and amount of judgments entered by default or consent, and differ from those in previous years which related in most States only to cases actually tried during the year.

The New South Wales returns refer to judgments in the District Courts only, and are exclusive of 2,423 judgments signed in the Supreme Court, for which the amount is not available.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—CIVIL CASES, 1934.

State.	1934.	State or Territory.	1934.
New South Wales	{ Causes No. 7,017 Amount £ 31,125	Western Australia	{ Causes No. 130 Amount £ 57,927
Victoria	{ Causes No. 2,007 Amount £ 230,857	Tasmania	{ Causes No. 208 Amount £ 23,996
Queensland (a)	{ Causes No. 333 Amount £ 61,293	Federal Capital Territory	{ Causes No. 10 Amount £ 3,504
South Australia	{ Causes No. 28 Amount £ 26,503	Total	{ Causes No. 10,333 Amount £ 693,430

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1935.

(b) Judgments signed and entered.

3. **Divorces and Judicial Separations.**—The number of divorces and judicial separations in each State during the period 1930 to 1934 is shown below. The figures refer in the case of divorces to decrees made absolute in each year and include decrees for nullity of marriage.

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS.

	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
State.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.
New South Wales	933	7	1,084	3	853	17	1,014	22	1,092	13
Victoria	387	1	423	2	459	..	499	..	621	..
Queensland (a)	119	2	107	1	90	..	109	5	153	1
South Australia	148	1	139	..	134	..	163	2	189	..
Western Australia	153	2	138	1	110	..	121	..	157	..
Tasmania	42	..	47	..	33	..	42	..	60	..
Northern Territory (a)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Total	1,783	13	1,938	7	1,680	17	1,948	29	2,282	15

(a) Year ended 30th June following.

The average annual number of divorces and judicial separations in Australia at decennial periods from 1871 to 1930 and the proportion per 10,000 existing marriages were as follows:—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS.—AUSTRALIA.

	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921-30.
Averages ..	29	70	358	401	707	1,699
Per 10,000 existing marriages ..	0.98	1.74	6.86	6.15	8.13	15.45

The rapid increase of divorce during the period 1891-1900 occurred largely in New South Wales and Victoria where divorce was passed respectively in 1899 and 1889, made the separation of the marriage tie comparatively easy.

4. Probates.—Information in regard to probates and letters of administration will be found in Chapter XXVI.—Private Finance.

5. Bankruptcies.—Particulars relating to bankruptcy in each State up to the end of the year 1927 were incorporated under this heading in preceding issues of the Official Year Book. Under the terms of the Bankruptcy Act 1924-1933 jurisdiction in bankruptcy and insolvency was taken over by the Commonwealth from 1st August, 1928. The Act makes provision for the declaration of districts, and each State (except Queensland) has been declared a bankruptcy district. The bankruptcy district of New South Wales includes the Federal Capital Territory, while Queensland has been divided into three districts corresponding to the three Supreme Court districts in that State. The Northern Territory was also declared a separate bankruptcy district. Operations under the Act for the year ended 31st July, 1935, are given in the following table. For the purposes of comparison, figures for each of the preceding two years have been appended to the table.

COMMONWEALTH BANKRUPTCY ACT RETURNS, 1934-35.

Heading.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Australia
Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Number .. 269 Liabilities £ .. Assets £ 123,605	201 .. 59,391	108 .. 51,559	156 .. 149,655	34 .. 32,303	35 .. 11,481	..	803 .. 427,994
Compositions, etc., after Bankruptcy	Number .. 5 Liabilities £ 7,101 Assets £ ..	2 .. 143,339	..	..	..	102	1	8 .. 750,620
Compositions, etc., without Bankruptcy	Number .. 9 Liabilities £ 7,158 Assets £ 2,628	10 80,467 58,100	3 1,126	420 1,103,359 682,607	52 148,157 104,020	1 395 323	..	495 1,349,662 908,298
Deeds of Arrangement	Number .. 167 Liabilities £ 349,711 Assets £ 309,076	181 294,607 209,945	53 103,883 89,979	5 18,406 16,870	3 3,672 2,897	12 43,178 41,911	..	421 813,547 671,278
Total, 1934-35	Number .. 450 Liabilities £ 662,200 Assets £ 438,579	394 .. 328,596	164 .. 142,158	581 .. 849,132	89 .. 199,220	49 .. 53,783	..	1,727 .. 2,011,468
Total, 1933-34	Number .. 646 Liabilities £ 961,101 Assets £ 727,469	444 .. 480,553	212 .. 312,017	614 .. 1,019,915	147 .. 204,855	71 .. 51,166	..	2,134 .. 2,795,975
Total, 1932-33	Number .. 637 Liabilities £ 1,064,180 Assets £ 817,110	527 .. 740,420	270 .. 760,005	561 .. 1,009,038	157 .. 849,300	68 .. 44,626	2	2,222 .. 3,083,955

The Commonwealth Attorney-General's Report for the year ended 31st July, 1929, states that comparative tables have not been prepared in relation to State bankruptcy or insolvency for previous years, as the methods of collection and presentation do not afford a reliable common basis. It is also pointed out that the procedure

in certain States has been largely influenced by the procedure in force prior to the passing of the Commonwealth Act, and that, therefore, no particular significance attaches to the large number of compositions, etc., in South Australia and Western Australia. The Bankruptcy Act 1930 created a Federal Court of Bankruptcy and gave power to appoint two Judges thereto. In 1930 a Federal Judge in Bankruptcy was appointed to deal with bankruptcy work, in addition to the State Judges, in New South Wales and Victoria, the Courts in these States having been unable to cope with the business. All the bankruptcy cases in these States are now heard by the Federal Judge who sits in Sydney and Melbourne alternately.

6. **High Court of Australia.**—Under the provisions of section 71 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, the judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and in such other courts as the Parliament creates or invests with federal jurisdiction. The Federal High Court possesses both original and appellate jurisdiction. The powers of the Court are defined in Chapter III. of the Constitution Act and in the Judiciary Act 1903-1933. At present the Court consists of a Chief Justice and five other judges. Sittings of the Court are held in the capitals of the various States as occasion may require. The High Court functions as a Court of Appeal for Australia. The following statement shows the transactions of the High Court for the years 1934 and 1935. Figures for previous years are given in preceding issues.

COMMONWEALTH HIGH COURT.—TRANSACTIONS, 1934 AND 1935.

Original Jurisdiction.	1934.	1935.	Appellate Jurisdiction.	1934.	1935.
Number of writs issued	42	40	Number of appeals set down for hearing ..	132	97
Number of causes entered for trial ..	14	12	Number allowed ..	49	45
Verdicts for plaintiffs ..	3	3	Number dismissed ..	61	56
Verdicts for defendants	2	3	Otherwise disposed of	4	9
Otherwise disposed of ..	6	4			
Amount of judgments	£4,931	£7,711			

During the years 1934 and 1935 respectively the Court dealt also with the following : Appeals from Assessments under the Taxation Assessment Act 1922-1934, 73, 49 ; Special cases stated for the opinion of the Full Court, 17, 12 ; Applications for Prohibitions, etc., 9, 9. The fees collected in 1934 amounted to £900, and in 1935 to £1,084.

7. **Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.**—A more or less detailed statement regarding the operation of this Court, which was established under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1904-1934, will be found in the Chapter dealing with Labour, Wages, etc.

§ 6. Cost of Administration of Justice.

1. **Expenditure by the States.**—The table below shows the expenditure from Consolidated Revenue during the year 1934-35 in connexion with the administration of justice in each of the States. The figures shown represent the gross expenditure, which is offset to a large extent by the various items of revenue.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON JUSTICE, 1934-35.

State.	Expenditure.	Per Head of Population.	State.	Expenditure.	Per Head of Population.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
N.S.W. .. {	Police 1,428,125	10 10	W.A. .. {	Police 221,628	10 0
.. {	Gaols 319,166	2 5	.. {	Gaols 25,899	1 2
.. {	Other 428,126	3 3	.. {	Other 72,631	3 3
Vic. .. {	Police 894,337	9 5	Tas. .. {	Police 99,393	8 8
.. {	Gaols 108,835	1 2	.. {	Gaols 11,651	1 0
.. {	Other 215,947	2 4	.. {	Other 34,452	3 0
Q'land .. {	Police 568,268	11 10			
.. {	Gaols 29,800	0 7			
.. {	Other 179,316	3 9			
S.A. .. {	Police 263,052	9 0	Total .. {	Police 3,444,803	10 4
.. {	Other 58,262	2 0	.. {	Gaols 27,523	1 7
			.. {	Other 988,734	2 11

The total expenditure in connexion with the administration of justice in the various States declined from 17s. 5d. per inhabitant in 1930-31 to 14s. 10d. in 1934-35. As might naturally be expected, in view of the necessity for economy, the total expenditure on this service for the year 1934-35 amounting to £4,972,000 shows a considerable decline as compared for example with that for 1930-31 when the total was returned at £5,658,000.

2. Federal Expenditure.—The expenditure shown in the foregoing table is that incurred by the State Governments only, and does not include expenditure in connexion with the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, which is given hereunder for the period 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	£		£
1930-31	233,199	1933-34	207,279
1931-32	196,528	1934-35	223,258
1932-33	197,070		

The totals for each year include expenditure in connexion with patents and copyright which decreased from £54,136 in 1930-31 to £44,006 in 1934-35. As pointed out previously, the Commonwealth took over jurisdiction in bankruptcy in August, 1928, and the expenditure thereon in 1934-35 amounted to £27,523, including the salary of the Federal Liquidator. Expenditure in connexion with the Federal Capital Territory police amounted in 1934-35 to £0,022, while £1,481 was expended on miscellaneous items including the Law Court, Titles Office and Industrial Arbitration Board. Revenue in connexion with the Attorney-General's Department amounted for the year to £90,742, comprising £55,209 for patents, copyright, trademarks and designs, £31,324 for bankruptcy, and £9,209 miscellaneous including fees and fines.

In addition to the foregoing the following amounts were expended in the Northern Territory by the Department of the Interior: Police, £18,502; prisons, £4,000; other expenditure in connexion with administration of justice, £5,174.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC BENEVOLENCE.

§ 1. Introductory.

Charity and charitable effort in Australia may be classified under three headings: (a) State; (b) public; and (c) private. To the first belong all institutions wholly provided for by the State, such as the principal hospitals for the insane in the various States, the Government and leased hospitals in Western Australia, and the Government asylums for the infirm in New South Wales. The other classes comprise public institutions of two kinds, viz. :—(i) those partially subsidized by the State or State endowed, but receiving also private aid, and (ii) those wholly dependent upon private aid. To the former division belong such institutions as the principal metropolitan hospitals. In the latter are included institutions established and endowed by individuals for the benefit of the needy generally. All charitable movements of a private character are included in the third group. A more or less accurate statistical account is possible in classes (a) and (b), but in regard to (c) complete tabulation is, for obvious reasons, impossible. Owing to differences in the method and date of collection and tabulation it is impossible to bring statistics of charitable institutions to a common year. In general, there is considerable want of harmony in the statistical information available for the different States.

No poor-rate is levied in Australia. Reference to old-age pensions, invalid pensions and maternity allowances, which are provided by the Commonwealth Government, will be found in the Chapter "Public Finance" herein.

From time to time relief funds have been organized for famine-stricken countries in various parts of the world, or for places where plagues, flood, fire, or earthquake have shown the need of urgent relief. Special funds were also raised for persons disabled or bereaved through war. Complete statistical information in regard to these forms of charity is not, however, available. It may be mentioned that the daily Press frequently accepts the duty of collectorship in charity appeals. In regard to subscriptions to the various patriotic funds which were instituted in consequence of the war, the total for Australia was estimated to exceed £12,500,000.

§ 2. The Larger Charities of Australia.

1. Public Hospitals (other than Hospitals for the Insane).—(i) *General*. All the State capitals have several large and well-equipped hospitals, and there is at least one in every important town. In large centres there are hospitals for infectious diseases, consumptives, women, children, incurables, etc.

The particulars given herein refer to public hospitals at the latest available date, and include all institutions affording hospital relief, whether general or special, with the exception of the hospitals for the insane and private hospitals conducted commercially. It is considered that the extension of the scope of these statistics to embrace both general and special institutions will afford a better comparison as between the various States than the statistics previously issued relating to general hospitals only. The particulars for New South Wales in the following tables relate to hospitals operating under the Public Hospitals' Act, 1934.

(ii) *Principal Hospitals in each State*. In earlier issues of the Official Year Book (See No. 22, pp. 481-2) particulars respecting staff, accommodation, etc., of each of the principal hospitals were given.

(iii) *Number, Staff and Accommodation, 1934.* Details regarding the number of hospitals, staffs and accommodation for the year 1934, or nearest available year, are given in the appended table:—

PUBLIC HOSPITALS. NUMBER, STATES AND ACCOMMODATION, 1934.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Number of Hospitals ..	173	70	117	54	93	19	526
Medical Staff—							
Honorary	1,473	814	233	224	135	73	2,952
Salaried	211	194	137	48	23	25	638
Total	1,684	1,008	370	(b) 272	(c) 158	98	3,590
Nursing Staff	3,771	2,152	2,044	767	(c) 752	358	9,844
Accommodation—							
Number of beds and cots	11,751	6,917	6,106	2,255	2,911	1,250	31,190

(a) The figures relate to the years ended as follows:—New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia—30th June, 1935; South Australia and Tasmania—31st December, 1934; Victoria—30th June, 1934.

(b) Exclusive of particulars of Lying-in Homes, Sanatoria and Convalescent Homes.

(c) Exclusive of "Leased" Hospitals.

The figures for accommodation shown in the above table include, where available, a considerable number of beds and cots for certain classes of cases in out-door or verandah sleeping places.

(iv) *Patients Treated.* The table hereunder itemises particulars respecting patients treated.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.—PATIENTS TREATED, 1934.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Indoor Relief—Inmates at beginning of year—							
Males	3,704	2,383	1,802	674	—	—	6,563
Females	3,003	2,694	1,068	702	—	—	10,467
Total	7,787	5,077	3,530	1,406	—	—	20,165
Admissions and Re-admissions during year—							
Males	62,481	35,097	44,358	14,541	18,039	7,700	204,016
Females	90,829	41,879	40,494	14,548	16,919	9,144	218,880
Total	173,310	80,876	84,852	29,089	35,858	16,844	422,896
Discharges—							
Males	77,051	33,005	41,076	14,112	17,705	7,250	161,489
Females	87,585	42,913	39,210	14,886	16,315	8,833	208,720
Total	165,536	76,008	81,186	28,998	34,020	16,083	402,268
Deaths—							
Males	4,503	2,756	2,248	1,110	1,185	445	12,018
Females	3,000	1,009	1,197	500	504	317	7,607
Total	7,503	4,665	3,445	1,610	1,782	762	19,705
Inmates at end of year—							
Males	3,704	2,520	1,906	603	967	—	10,478
Females	3,003	2,751	1,755	702	—	—	10,610
Total	7,787	5,280	3,751	1,426	1,700	—	21,088
Average Daily Number Resident—							
Males	(b)	(b)	(b)	745	(b)	359	(b)
Females	(b)	(b)	(b)	739	(b)	376	(b)
Total	8,000	5,078	3,669	(c) 1,484	1,662	735	20,697

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(b) Not available.

(c) See footnote (b) to previous table.

(v) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The revenue and expenditure for the year 1934 were as follows:—

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1934.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust. (b)	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—							
Government Aid ..	820,903	312,573	334,541	190,759	190,239	66,235	1,915,250
Municipal Aid ..	..	85,726	126,326	39,271	331	4,704	256,358
Public Subscriptions, Legacies, etc. ..	(d) 420,167	289,438	88,178	21,616	24,554	14,337	858,290
Fees ..	370,816	163,600	165,254	74,125	102,479	47,249	923,523
Other ..	55,507	196,702	140,776	15,030	25,807	3,240	437,062
Total ..	1,667,393	1,048,039	855,075	340,801	343,410	135,765	4,399,483
Expenditure—							
Salaries and Wages	679,090	374,061	337,621	140,465	146,009	61,176	1,738,422
Upkeep and Repair of Buildings and Grounds ..	69,958	14,042	13,268	15,953	7,044	3,393	123,658
All Other Ordinary Capital (c) ..	599,019	380,549	379,389	146,697	141,285	63,576	1,710,515
	140,611	293,813	132,963	40,913	38,853	2,426	649,579
Total ..	1,488,678	1,062,465	863,241	344,028	333,191	130,571	4,222,174

(a) See note (a) to table on page 320.

(b) Excluding "Leased" Hospitals, except for amounts

of Government and Municipal Aid.

(c) Includes such items as Purchases of Land, Cost of New

Buildings and Additions to Buildings.

(d) Includes systematic contributions, £198,099.

(vi) *Summary for Five Years, 1930 to 1934.* Returns for the last five years of the number of hospitals in Australia, beds, admissions, indoor patients treated, deaths and expenditure are given in the following table. The figures relate to both general and special hospitals. It should be noted that the statistics for the States cannot be brought to a common year, and consequently the following particulars relate to a combination of calendar and financial years.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.—SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of institutions ..	508	513	531	530	526
Number of beds ..	28,041	(b) 27,574	29,066	30,480	31,190
Admissions during year ..	353,190	353,266	378,777	405,190	422,896
Total indoor cases treated ..	370,743	371,315	397,795	424,877	443,061
Deaths ..	18,361	(a) 10,482	17,455	17,915	19,705
Expenditure ..	£ 4,318,212	3,524,414	3,518,087	3,809,570	4,222,174

(a) Exclusive of New South Wales.

(b) Excluding out-door beds in New South Wales.

In addition to those admitted to the institutions, there are large numbers of out-patients. So far as the returns show there were 503,685 out-patients treated in New South Wales, 238,233 in Victoria, 191,097 in Queensland, 48,765 in South Australia, and 38,802 in Tasmania.

2. *Benevolent and Destitute Asylums.*—(i) *General.* The public provision for the care of indigent old people has been a feature of the social development of recent years in most countries. Numerous establishments exist in Australia for the housing and protection of persons no longer able to provide for themselves. These institutions are supported by Government and municipal aid, public subscriptions, bequests, etc.; while in many cases relatives of poor and afflicted persons contribute to their maintenance.

An entirely satisfactory statistical tabulation in regard to all forms of charitable aid is especially difficult in the case of benevolent institutions, because the services provided by these institutions are not always identical. For example, in Western Australia, the Home for Destitute Women includes a maternity ward, for which statistics are not kept separately. Since the chief function of the institution is to help the destitute, it has been included amongst benevolent asylums. In Victoria, although several of the hospitals were formerly also benevolent asylums, a separation was effected and asylum patients were transferred to appropriate institutions.

(ii) *Principal Institutions.* Particulars respecting the accommodation and the numbers of inmates of the principal institutions were published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (See No. 22, p. 485).

(iii) *Revenue and Expenditure.* Details regarding revenue and expenditure for the year 1934 are given in the following table:—

BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1934.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue—							
Government Aid ..	106,656	38,980	34,522	9,724	10,017	11,427	211,326
Municipal Aid ..	..	892	..	..	5	..	897
Public Subs., Legacies, etc. ..	3,499	16,348	214	..	479	..	20,540
Fees ..	2,414	34,473	19,910	5,159	14,839	5,091	82,186
Other ..	31,982	12,449	191	1,198	744	293	40,857
Total ..	144,551	103,142	54,837	16,381	26,084	16,811	361,806
Expenditure—							
Salaries and Wages ..	69,880	28,879	54,767	5,788	11,704	8,088	179,106
Upkeep and Repair of Buildings ..	3,183	2,734	102	595	2,212	333	9,159
All Other (b) ..	70,979	69,720	22	9,998	12,373	8,390	171,482
Total ..	144,042	101,333	54,891	16,381	26,289	16,811	359,747

(a) The figures relate to the years ended as follows:—New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, 30th June, 1935. (b) Including £18,006 in Victoria and £102 in Western Australia, covering such items as Purchases of Land, Cost of New Buildings and Additions to Buildings.

3. Orphanages, Industrial Schools, etc.—(i) General. The methods of caring for orphans and neglected children differ extensively, inasmuch as some of the children are more or less segregated in orphanages and industrial schools, while others are boarded-out with their mothers or female relatives or with approved foster mothers. The children in orphanages and similar institutions may receive, in addition to primary education, some technical training. In all cases employment is found for the children on their discharge from the institution, and they remain for some time under the supervision of the proper authorities. The conditions under which orphans, neglected children and children boarded-out live, are subject to frequent inspections. Apart from the amounts shown in (iii) below the gross expenditure on orphanages, etc., in 1934 was approximately £335,000.

(ii) *Principal Institutions.* Particulars concerning the principal institutions in each State were published in earlier Year Books (See No. 22, p. 486).

(iii) *Transactions of State Departments.* The following table summarizes the transactions during 1934 of State Departments in connexion with children under their

control or supervision. In addition to neglected children, the figures include uncontrollable and convicted children who are wards of a Government authority, as well as poor children whose parents obtain assistance from the Government without giving up the legal right of custody.

CHILDREN UNDER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY. SUMMARY, 1934.(.)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
<i>A. Children maintained or subsidized by the State.</i>							
In State shelters, industrial schools, reformatories, etc. (b)	938	470	792	210	45	183	2,638
In licensed or approved institutions .. ..	..	1,148	..	..	587	..	1,735
Boarded-out—							
With own mothers ..	10,328	7,300	5,547	7,020 (c)	d3,125	d3,263	43,671
With licensed foster mothers, guardians, relatives and friends	3,780	2,892	616				
Total children maintained or subsidized by the State	15,046	11,610	6,955	7,230	3,757	3,446	48,044
<i>B. Children not maintained or subsidized by the State.</i>							
In licensed or approved institutions	829	..	..	..	65	..	894
Boarded-out	292	..	..	1,320	467	..	2,079
On probation (from Institutions or Children's Courts)	4,600	1,359	74	196	366	..	6,595
In service or apprenticed	245	359	427	211	241	..	1,483
Adopted or otherwise placed	244	..	11	21	..	..	276
Total children not maintained or subsidized by the State	6,210	1,718	512	1,748	1,139	..	11,327
Total children under State control or supervision ..	21,256	13,328	7,467	8,978	4,896	3,446	59,371
Gross cost of children's relief	£ 439,773	£ 264,358	£ 193,337	£ 43,896	£ 26,729	£ 14,879	£ 982,972
Receipts from parent's contributions, etc. ..	19,742	12,584	8,940	4,158	6,714	776	52,914
Net cost to State ..	420,031	251,774	184,397	39,738	20,015	14,103	930,058

(a) The figures relate to the years ended as follows:—New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland—31st December, 1934; Other States—30th June, 1935. (b) Including inmates of hospitals.

(c) Including 6,026 children in receipt of Ration Relief.

(d) Mostly with own mothers.

The total expenditure on children's relief in the previous table shows considerable variation amongst the States owing to the different methods of treating assistance to mothers with dependent children. In South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, large amounts have been excluded from the total expenditure on this account owing to the difficulty of obtaining separate amounts for allowances made in respect of the dependent children only.

4. *Leper Hospitals*.—Isolation hospitals for the treatment of lepers have been established in New South Wales (Little Bay); Queensland (Peel Island, near Brisbane); and the Northern Territory (Channel Island, near Darwin). Another hospital is to be established near Derby, Western Australia. At the end of 1935 there were 19 cases in residence at Little Bay, 66 at Peel Island, and 115 at Channel Island. During the year 1935, 17 cases of leprosy were notified in Australia, of which 2 were in New South Wales, 6 in Queensland, 8 in Western Australia and 1 in the Northern Territory. There were 4 deaths from leprosy registered during 1935 in the Commonwealth and 10 in 1934.

5. *Hospitals for the Insane*.—(i) *General*. The methods of compiling statistics of insanity are fairly uniform throughout the States, but comparisons are of doubtful validity, because of an element of uncertainty as to possible differences in diagnosis in the early stages of the disease.

(ii) *Hospitals, Staff, etc., 1934*. Particulars regarding the number of institutions, the medical and nursing staffs, and accommodation are given in the appended table for the year 1934:—

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—NUMBER, STAFFS, ACCOMMODATION, 1934.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Number of Institutions ..	13	(b) 13	3	2	4	1	36
Medical Staff—							
Males	34	29	6	6	4	2	81
Females	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
Total	37	29	7	6	4	2	85
Nursing Staff and Attendants—							
Males	997	719	282	109	125	63	2,295
Females	985	691	223	97	101	75	2,172
Total	1,982	1,410	505	206	226	138	4,467
Accommodation—							
Number of beds and cots	11,033	6,197	3,383	1,552	1,367	685	24,217

(a) The figures relate to years ended as follows:—New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania—30th June, 1935; other States—31st December, 1934. (b) Includes five licensed private houses, in which cases at the end of the year numbered 87; other particulars are not available.

(iii) *Patients, 1934*. Information regarding patients treated, deaths, etc., for the year 1934 is given in the table hereunder:—

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—PATIENTS, DEATHS, ETC., 1934.(a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic. (b)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Number of distinct persons treated during year (c)—							
Males	6,448	3,695	2,310	924	979	379	14,735
Females	5,564	3,980	1,563	808	530	356	12,801
Total	12,012	7,675	3,873	1,732	1,509	735	27,536

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(b) Exclusive of five licensed private houses.

(c) Exclusive of transfers to other institutions.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—PATIENTS, DEATHS, ETC., 1934 (a)—*continued.*

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic. (b)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Number of patients on books at beginning of year—							
Males	5,586	3,297	1,908	781	872	342	12,786
Females	4,781	3,515	1,306	684	459	315	11,060
Total	10,367	6,812	3,214	1,465	1,331	657	23,846
Admissions and re-admissions exclusive of absconders retaken (c)—							
Males	862	308	370	143	107	37	1,917
Females	783	465	250	124	71	41	1,734
Total	1,645	863	620	267	178	78	3,651
Discharges (including absconders not retaken)—							
Males	372	156	155	48	45	23	799
Females	380	192	115	61	22	29	799
Total	752	348	270	109	67	52	1,598
Deaths—							
Males	349	106	166	56	56	28	851
Females	230	204	79	48	31	24	616
Total	579	400	245	104	87	52	1,467
Number of patients on books at end of year—							
Males	5,727	3,343	1,957	820	878	328	13,053
Females	4,954	3,584	1,362	699	477	303	11,379
Total	10,681	6,927	3,319	1,519	1,355	631	24,432
Average daily number resident—							
Males	5,322	2,827	1,924	806	854	331	12,064
Females	4,395	3,132	1,304	690	465	313	10,299
Total	9,717	5,959	3,228	1,496	1,319	644	22,363
Number of patients on books at end of year per 1,000 of population—							
Males	4.28	3.67	3.86	2.80	3.73	2.83	3.84
Females	3.79	3.87	2.96	2.40	2.30	2.69	3.44
Persons	4.04	3.77	3.43	2.60	3.06	2.76	3.64
Average number of patients resident in hospitals for insane per 1,000 of mean population—							
Males	3.99	3.12	3.82	2.76	3.64	2.85	3.56
Females	3.38	3.39	2.85	2.37	2.25	2.77	3.12
Persons	3.69	3.25	3.36	2.56	2.99	2.80	3.34

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

(b) Exclusive of five licensed private houses.

(c) Exclusive of transfers to other institutions.

In some States patients in State hospitals are allowed to leave the institutions and reside with their relatives or friends, but they are under supervision and their names are kept in the records.

(iv) *Revenue and Expenditure, 1934.* The revenue of Government asylums is small in comparison with their cost, and consists chiefly of patients' fees. The proportion of expenditure borne by the State amounts to about 86 per cent.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—FINANCES, 1934. (a)

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Revenue (Exclusive of Government Grants)—							
Fees of Patients	95,858	35,757	25,076	21,011	14,877	8,036	201,515
Other	0,522	5,801	437	4,321	2,254	105	19,500
Total	102,380	41,618	26,413	25,332	17,131	8,141	221,015
Expenditure—							
Salaries and Wages ..	402,416	242,606	130,305	47,269	56,561	32,392	911,549
Upkeep and Repair of Buildings and Grounds	7,243	17,114	..	4,796	4,285	934	34,372
All Other (b)	199,166	136,786	97,462	85,182	40,824	21,680	581,100
Total	608,825	396,506	227,767	137,247	101,670	55,006	1,527,021
Expenditure per Average Daily Resident ..	£62/13/1	£66/10/0	£70/11/2	£91/14/10	£77/1/7	£85/8/3	£68/5/8

(a) The figures relate to years ended as follows:—South Australia—31st December, 1934; other States—30th June, 1935. (b) Includes the following amounts for capital expenditure on Purchases of Land, Cost of New Buildings, and Additions to Buildings: New South Wales, £84,395; Queensland, £33,090; South Australia, £31,773; Western Australia, £10,027.

(v) *Summary for Australia, 1930 to 1934.* The table hereunder gives a summary of hospitals for the insane in Australia during each of the five years 1930 to 1934. The figures for the States cannot be brought to a common year; consequently the following particulars relate to a combination of calendar and financial years. Licensed houses are included in the number of institutions for Victoria, and in all particulars save revenue and expenditure for New South Wales. The figures are exclusive of reception houses and observation wards in gaols. In New South Wales the expenditure includes cost of Broken Hill patients treated in South Australian hospitals:—

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.—SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number of institutions	37	36	36	37	36
„ „ beds	21,779	22,540	23,440	24,427	24,217
Admissions	3,443	3,314	3,318	3,471	3,051
Discharged as recovered, relieved, etc.	1,558	1,497	1,523	1,566	1,598
Deaths	1,297	1,503	1,422	1,498	1,467
Expenditure—Total	£1,539,003	1,356,387	1,355,515	1,374,111	1,527,021
„ —Per Average Daily Resident ..	£72/17/8	£63/2/6	£62/8/7	£62/14/5	£68/5/8

(vi) *Number of Insane, 1930 to 1934.* The proportion of insane, as well as the total number returned as under treatment, shows a continuous increase during the period covered by the following table and may possibly be a reflection of the financial stress of the period.

INSANE PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS.

State.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
NUMBER.					
New South Wales	9,670	9,894	10,122	10,367	10,681
Victoria	6,669	6,704	6,742	6,812	6,927
Queensland	3,108	3,162	3,194	3,214	3,319
South Australia	1,404	1,395	1,410	1,465	1,519
Western Australia	1,274	1,275	1,320	1,331	1,355
Tasmania	635	646	661	667	631
Australia	22,760	23,076	23,449	23,856	24,432

PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

New South Wales	3.79	3.84	3.89	3.95	4.04
Victoria	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.73	3.77
Queensland	3.35	3.37	3.37	3.35	3.43
South Australia	2.44	2.42	2.43	2.51	2.60
Western Australia	2.95	2.94	3.02	3.02	3.06
Tasmania	2.82	2.85	2.90	2.93	2.76
Australia	3.50	3.52	3.55	3.58	3.64

The difference between States in the number of insane persons in institutions per 1,000 of population may be due to some extent to differences in classification.

A more rational attitude towards the treatment of mental cases has resulted in a greater willingness in recent years to submit afflicted persons to treatment at an earlier stage, and an increase in the number of recorded cases, therefore, does not necessarily imply an actual increase in insanity.

(vii) *Causes of Insanity.* The general information available respecting the causes of the insanity of persons admitted to institutions is too unsatisfactory to be given in detail.

(viii) *Length of Residence in Hospital, 1934.* (a) *New South Wales and Victoria.* Particulars are not available regarding the average length of residence in hospitals of persons who died or were discharged during the year.

(b) *Queensland.* The average residence of those who died during the year was 8 years 289 days for males, and 8 years 124 days for females; of those discharged, 336 days for males, and 324 days for females.

(c) *South Australia.* The average residence of those who died during the year was 10 years 7 months 18 days for males, and 8 years 2 months 21 days for females; of those discharged, 10 months 8 days for males, and 1 year 2 months 29 days for females.

(d) *Western Australia.* The average residence of those who died was 10 years 7 months 17 days for males, and 7 years 2 months 7 days for females; of those discharged, 1 year 7 months 13 days for males, and 2 years 7 days for females.

(e) *Tasmania*. The average residence of those who died during the year was 9 years 8 months for males, and 16 years 2 months for females; of those discharged, 1 year 11 months for males, and 2 years for females.

6. *Care of the Feeble-minded*.—An account of the treatment of the feeble-minded, supplied by the Public Health Department of Tasmania, appeared in *Official Year Book* No. 19, pp. 477 and 478.

7. *Protection of Aborigines*.—For the protection of the aboriginal Australian race there are institutions, under the supervision of Aborigines Boards, where these people are housed and encouraged to work, the children receiving elementary education. The work is usually carried on at mission stations, but many of the natives are nomadic, and receive food and clothing when they call, whilst others but rarely come near the stations. The native race is extinct in Tasmania. The expenditure from Consolidated Revenue in 1934-35 was: New South Wales, £47,630; Victoria, £7,456; Queensland, £43,951; South Australia, £20,555; Western Australia, £22,000; Northern Territory, £6,922; total for Australia, £155,072. According to the latest census taken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the numbers of full-blood and half caste aborigines living in supervised camps in each State at 30th June, 1935, were as follows:—

ABORIGINES.(a)—AUSTRALIA—30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Full-bloods ..	523	25	5,676	83	1,730	3,102	11,139
Half-castes ..	3,093	154	1,967	645	701	374	(b) 7,839

(a) Living in supervised camps. See letterpress above table. (b) Including 188 in Tasmania and 57 in the Federal Capital Territory.

Particulars regarding total numbers of aborigines in each State will be found in the Chapter dealing with Population.

8. *Royal Life Saving Society*.—In each of the State capitals, "centres" of the Royal Life Saving Society have been established, and in some States sub-centres have also been established in the larger provincial districts. Recently an Australian Federal Council of this Society has been formed with head-quarters at Melbourne, and each State centre or branch as it is now called is controlled by the new Organization. Saving of life from drowning and other forms of asphyxiation is the object of the Society, and its immediate aims are (a) educative and (b) remedial. The encouragement of swimming and life-saving in schools, colleges, clubs, etc., will bring about a more widespread knowledge of these necessary matters, and there is increasing provision of life-belts, reels, lines, and other first aid appliances on ocean beaches, wharves and other suitable places. Numerous certificates of proficiency in various grades are issued annually after examination throughout Australia, the numbers for the individual States for 1935 being:—New South Wales, 4,002; Victoria, 630; Queensland, 544; South Australia, 786; Western Australia, 1,040; and Tasmania, 170.

9. *Royal Humane Society*. The Royal Humane Society of Australasia has for its objects (a) to grant awards for skill, promptness and perseverance in life-saving, where the rescuer has risked his or her life; (b) to provide assistance in cases of danger and apparent death; (c) to restore the apparently drowned; (d) to collect and circulate the latest information regarding approved methods and apparatus for life-saving. Awards of medals and certificates are made numbering about 100 annually. Upwards of 300 lifebuoys have been provided at various places on the coasts, rivers, lakes and reservoirs in the various States. Swimming is encouraged amongst school children, and awards are made for proficiency.

10. **Other Charitable Institutions.**—Owing to variety of name and function of other charitable institutions it has been found impracticable to give detailed results. The aid given in kind—food, clothing, tools of trade, etc.—is considerable, whilst the shelter and treatment afforded range from a bed for a night for casual callers in establishments ministering minor charity, to indoor treatment over long periods in those that exist for the relief of the aged and the infirm. The institutions not so particularized include asylums for the deaf, dumb and blind, infant homes, homes for the destitute and aged poor, industrial colonies, night shelters, crèches, homes of hope, rescue homes, free kindergarten and ragged schools, auxiliary medical charities, free dispensaries, benevolent societies and nursing systems, ambulance and health societies, boys' brigades, humane and animals' protection societies, prisoners' aid associations, shipwreck relief societies, bush fires and mining accident relief funds, etc.

11. **Total Expenditure on Charities.**—Issues of the Official Year Book, prior to No. 24, embodied statistics of expenditure on charities. The returns available, however, included a portion only of direct expenditure by Governments, and, in general, there is lack of harmony in the information available for the different States. Pending the result of further inquiry it has been decided to omit this table from the present chapter.

CHAPTER XI. PUBLIC HYGIENE.

§ 1. Public Health Legislation and Administration.

Reference to the various public health authorities, Commonwealth and State, their functions, and the various ordinances and laws to be found in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 22, pp. 493 to 495).

§ 2. Inspection and Sale of Food and Drugs.

Legislation in force in all States provides for the inspection of food and drugs with the object of assuring that all those goods which are sold shall be wholesome, clean and free from contamination or adulteration; and that all receptacles, places and vehicles used for their manufacture, storage or carriage shall be clean. For further particulars in this connexion, and with respect also to the sale and custody of poisons, reference should be made to Official Year Book, No. 22, pp. 495-497.

§ 3. Supervision of Dairies, Milk Supply, Etc.

1. *General.*—In earlier issues (*see* No. 22, pp. 497 to 499), allusion is made to the legislation in force in the various States to ensure the purity of the milk supply and of dairy produce generally.

2. *Number of Dairy Premises Registered.*—The following table shows, so far as the particulars are available, the number of dairy premises registered and the number of cattle thereon. With regard to the latter the figures are not comparable as milch cows only are collected in some States, while others return all cattle depastured on registered premises. In some States also registration is compulsory within certain proclaimed areas only.

DAIRY PREMISES REGISTERED, AND CATTLE THEREON, 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust. (c)	Tasmania.
Premises registered ..	23,036	28,996	26,439	12,276	194	(b)
Cattle thereon ..	1,173,763	560,267	955,896	(a)95,734	6,531	

(a) Estimated.
Hall only.

(b) Not available.

(c) Premises within a 12-mile radius of the Perth Town

§ 4. Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

1. *General.*—The provisions of the various Acts in regard to the compulsory notification of infectious diseases and the precautions to be taken against the spread thereof may be conveniently dealt with under the headings—Quarantine; Notifiable Diseases, including Venereal Diseases; and Vaccination.

2. *Quarantine.*—The Quarantine Act is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health, and uniformity of procedure has been established in respect of all vessels, persons and goods arriving from overseas ports or proceeding from one State to another, and in respect of all animals and plants brought from any place outside Australia. In regard to interstate movements of animals and plants, the Act becomes operative only if the Governor-General be of opinion that Federal action is necessary for the protection of any State or States; in the meantime the administration of interstate quarantine of animals and plants is left in the hands of the States. The Commonwealth possesses stations in each State for the purposes of human and of animal quarantine.

Further information concerning the chief provisions of the Act and its administration is given in some detail in earlier issues (*see* No. 22, p. 500).

3. *Notifiable Diseases.*—A. *General.*—(i) *Methods of Prevention and Control.* Provisions exist in the Health Acts of all the States for the observance of precautions against the spread and for the compulsory notification of infectious disease. When any

such disease occurs, the local authority must at once be notified, and in some States notification must be made to the Health Department also. The duty of giving this notification is generally imposed, first, on the head of the household to which the patient belongs, failing whom on the nearest relative present, and, on his default, on the person in charge of or in attendance on the patient, and, on his default, on the occupier of the building. Any medical practitioner visiting the patient is also bound to give notice.

As a rule the local authorities are required to report from time to time to the Central Board of Health in each State in the form of returns on the general sanitary state of their several districts, and must report the appearance of certain diseases. Regulations are prescribed for the disinfection and cleansing of premises, and for the disinfection or destruction of bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection. Detailed regulations for the treatment and custody of persons suffering from certain dangerous infectious diseases, such as small-pox and leprosy.

(ii) *Details by States.* In earlier Year Books (see No. 22, p. 501) information was given concerning the notification, etc., of diseases under State headings.

(iii) *Diseases Notifiable and Cases Notified in each State and Territory.* The following table, which has been compiled by the Commonwealth Department of Health, shows for the year 1935 the diseases which are notifiable in each State and Territory and the number of cases notified. Diseases not notifiable in a State or Territory are indicated by an asterisk.

DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AND NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Disease.	N.S.W.	Vic. (f)	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aust.
Anchylostomiasis ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Anthrax ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beri-Beri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bilharziasis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	20	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	49
Cholera ..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	..
Coastal Fever (a) ..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	26
Dengue Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diphtheria ..	4,913	4,296	1,155	526	1,308	537	5	37	12,772
Dysentery (b) ..	..	23	6	1	3	..	..	..	33
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	7	6	3	..	1	2	..	..	21
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	1	96
Favus ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Filariasis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Helminthiasis ..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hydatid ..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Influenza ..	..	..	..	705	..	..	13	..	718
Leprosy ..	2	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	17
Malaria ..	..	2	23	2	5	..	13	..	45
Measles ..	..	..	..	454	..	..	..	21	475
Mumps ..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	84
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis ..	181	64	21	18	7	4	..	1	296
Puerperal Fever ..	266	39	20	46	13	7	..	4	395
Scabies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Scarlet Fever ..	2,250	1,432	651	461	121	302	..	8	5,225
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus ..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Trichinosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis (c) ..	1,572	781	228	318	270	153	5	..	3,327
Typhoid Fever (d) ..	173	68	89	29	99	23	..	..	481
Typhus (Endemic) (e) ..	8	..	14	14	36	..	..	..	72
Varicella ..	..	..	..	1,192	..	..	3	..	1,195
Weil's Disease ..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	3,616	..	..	..	18	3,634
Yellow Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Includes Mossman fever. (b) Includes amoebic and bacillary. (c) Includes all forms except in New South Wales and Northern Territory where only pulmonary tuberculosis is notifiable. (d) Includes enteric fever and paratyphoid. (e) Cases reported are all of the mild type known as Brill's disease or endemic typhus. (f) Provisional figures.

B. Venereal Diseases.—(i) *General.* The prevention and control of venereal diseases are undertaken by the States. Each State has a Venereal Diseases Act, or provisions in the Health Act govern the working of the measures taken to combat these diseases. Under these Acts notification has been made compulsory in every State except South Australia, where the Venereal Diseases Act has not yet been proclaimed. Steps have been taken to ensure free treatment by medical practitioners or in subsidized hospitals and clinics. Registered pharmaceutical chemists are allowed to dispense prescriptions only when signed by medical practitioners. Clinics have been established and, in some cases, beds in public hospitals have been set aside for patients suffering from these diseases.

Penalties may be imposed on a patient who fails to continue under treatment. Clauses are inserted in the Acts which aim at preventing the marriage of any infected person or the employment of an infected person in the manufacture or distribution of foodstuffs.

For several years the Commonwealth Government granted a subsidy to each of the States to defray the cost of treatment of venereal diseases, but this subsidy has been discontinued.

In 1927 a Division of Tuberculosis and Venereal Disease was established in the Commonwealth Department of Health, with a headquarters at Canberra. This Division ceased to exist in April, 1932.

(ii) *Details by States.* A statement of the preventive provisions in each State, together with certain statistical data, appeared in earlier Year Books (see No. 22, pp. 503 and 504).

a. *Vaccination.* (i) *Compulsory Vaccination.* In New South Wales there is a statutory provision for compulsory vaccination of children, and in some States such provision exists. Jennerian vaccine for vaccination against small-pox is prepared at the Commonwealth serum laboratories in Melbourne. A moderate demand exists for the vaccine in Victoria, but in the other States the normal requirements are small, as is also the proportion of persons vaccinated.

(ii) *Details by States.* In earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 504 and 505) information was given regarding the provisions regarding vaccination in each State.

b. *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.* The establishment for the preparation of Jennerian vaccine is situated at Royal Victoria Mews, Melbourne, formerly known as the "Carl Frank Depot" and in 1920, partly obtained by the Commonwealth. The established institution is known as the "Commonwealth Serum Laboratories," and is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health. The list of biological preparations produced at the laboratories has been extended to cover a wide range, thus forming a valuable national provision for the protection of public health.

c. *Health Laboratories.* The Commonwealth Department of Health has established health laboratories at Hobart, in New Guinea, at Launceston, in New South Wales, at Melbourne, Victoria, at Townsville, Queensland, at Cairns, Queensland, and at Brisbane, Queensland, in South Australia, at Adelaide in Western Australia, at Launceston in Tasmania and at Darwin in the Northern Territory.

The laboratory at Rabaul, which until 1930 was carried on in conjunction with the food worm campaign, and was working in close co-operation with the health organization of the New Guinea Administration, was formally transferred to the Administration at the beginning of 1930.

The Hobart Laboratory, which was the first of these laboratories to be established, was moved in 1921. Besides carrying on the ordinary diagnostic and educational work of a health laboratory, it possesses for X-ray equipment, and undertakes the examination, diagnosis and treatment of persons suffering from Hansen's disease and tuberculosis.

By arrangements between the Commonwealth and Western Australian Governments a special medical survey of persons engaged in the mining industry in Western Australia was carried out in 1925-26 by the Commonwealth Health Laboratory at Kalgoorlie. A further arrangement provided for the re-examination annually of mine employees in the Kalgoorlie district, and, by means of a mobile X-ray unit, in outlying districts. This work is still being carried out.

7. **Industrial Hygiene.**—The Industrial Hygiene Division of the Commonwealth Department of Health was established in December, 1921. Its objects were the collection of reliable data, the investigation of industrial conditions affecting health, and the issue of advice to employers and employees for the improvement of conditions of work and for the safeguarding of health. Publications were issued dealing with the scope of industrial hygiene, and with health hazards in industry. With a view to the adoption of a concerted scheme of action and a uniform basis for standards and records throughout Australia, conferences of delegates from the State Health and Labour Departments and the Commonwealth Department of Health were held in 1922, 1924 and in 1927. This Division ceased to exist with the reorganization of the Department in April, 1932.

A special article entitled "Industrial Hygiene in Australia" will be found in Official Year Book No. 18, pp. 522 to 555.

8. **Veterinary Hygiene and Plant Quarantine.**—In 1927 Directors were appointed to control divisions of the Commonwealth Department of Health, which have been created to deal with veterinary hygiene and plant quarantine.

§ 5. Tropical Diseases.

1. **General.**—The remarkable development of parasitology in recent years, and the increase in knowledge of the part played by parasites in human and animal diseases, have shown that the difficulties in the way of tropical colonization, in so far as these arise from the prevalence of diseases characteristic of tropical countries, are largely removable by preventive and remedial measures. Malaria and other tropical diseases are coming more and more under control, and the improvements in hygiene and the production of new synthetic drugs for treatment which science has accomplished, have resulted in a new outlook on the question of white settlement in countries formerly regarded as unsuitable for colonization by European races. In Australia the most important aspect of this matter is at present in relation to such diseases as hookworm, filariasis, dengue fever and malaria, which, although practically unknown in southern Australia, occur in many of the tropical and sub-tropical parts.

A Division of Tropical Hygiene of the Commonwealth Department of Health was established to deal with these diseases and other aspects of tropical hygiene. This Division ceased to exist as such with the reorganization of the Department in April, 1932.

2. **Transmission of Disease by Mosquitoes.**—Information under this heading has appeared in earlier issues (*see* No. 22, pp. 506 and 507).

3. **Control of Introduced Malaria and Bilharzias.**—Reference to this subject may be found in earlier Year Books (*see* No. 22, p. 507).

4. **Hookworm.**—Reference to this subject may be found in earlier Year Books (*see* No. 25, pp. 416 and 417).

5. **Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine.**—The Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine was founded at Townsville in January, 1910. From 7th March, 1921, to 3rd March, 1930, when it was merged in the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Sydney University, the Institute was administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health, and a full account of its activities from its foundation up to 1922 will be found in Official Year Book No. 15, pp. 1010-1012.

6. *School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Sydney University.*—The Commonwealth Government, under an agreement with the Sydney University, established a School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at the Sydney University as from 4th March, 1930, for the purpose of training medical graduates and students in the subjects of public health and tropical medicine. The organization of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine at Townsville was merged in the new School, and the staff, equipment and material have been transferred to Sydney.

Since 1922 a number of investigations has been carried out, including the physiology of white persons in the tropics, the causes of obscure tropical fevers, a sociological survey of certain tropical areas of Queensland, the destruction of mosquito larvae and the control of mosquitoes in the larger centres of population, tropical diseases among the aborigines on Palm Island and throughout the whole coastal area northwards to Thursday Island, leprosy among aborigines in the Northern Territory and Queensland littoral, Weil's disease and endemic typhus in North Queensland, the prevalence of filariasis in Cairns, Yarrabah Mission Station, Port Douglas, Mossman and Innisfail, and several foci of malaria in tropical Queensland. Courses of instruction in tropical medicine and hygiene commence in May of each year, and continue for four months. Ten publications dealing with various aspects of tropical medicine, etc., have been issued.

7. *Royal Commission on National Health, etc.*—Information concerning the following subjects may be found in previous Year Books (*see* No. 22, pp. 509 and 510):—(a) Royal Commission on National Health appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1924; (b) Travelling Study Tours under the League of Nations; (c) International Sanitary Convention; and (d) Far Eastern Epidemiological Bureau, Singapore.

8. *Second International Pacific Health Conference 1935.*—In Official Year Book No. 22, page 510, information was given relating to the First International Pacific Health Conference which met at Melbourne in December, 1926. A second Conference was convened by the Commonwealth Government at Sydney in September, 1935. Representatives attended from Great Britain, China, Japan, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, the Commonwealth, New South Wales and Queensland, in addition to delegates from the territorial administrations of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Papua, New Guinea, Norfolk Island and the Northern Territory. A delegate also attended from the Health Organization of the League of Nations. There was general agreement that the Conference provided a profitable interchange of opinion and experience regarding many problems which are common to the countries represented at the Conference, and, in some degree, special to the territories and islands of the southern Pacific. Particular attention was given by the Conference to questions of dietetic deficiency and nutrition and of the medical education of natives, a matter in which considerable advance has already been made by many administrations along lines best suited to the special circumstances of the territory and its people.

§ 6. Organization for the Control of Cancer.

The persistent increase in cancer mortality has led to the development in Australia of a national organization directed towards the control of this disease. Treatment centres, fully equipped to carry out investigation and treatment by all modern methods have been formed at the principal hospitals. A large amount of radium, purchased in 1928 by the Commonwealth Government for use in treatment and research, has been distributed on loan to the treatment centres. Treatment is available to all requiring it irrespective of ability to pay. The work is co-ordinated by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Records of treatment and the results obtained are kept by all treatment centres on uniform lines and are collected and analysed. Close co-operation is maintained between research workers, physicists and bio-chemists and the medical men engaged in the clinical investigation and treatment of the disease so that problems are mutually investigated. An annual conference is held at which those actively

associated in the campaign against the disease meet for the discussion of problems and the determination of lines of action. The report of this conference is published by the Commonwealth Department of Health and is widely distributed.

At the Melbourne University the Commonwealth Government maintains a radium laboratory for the purposes of the production of radon for use in treatment, the construction and repair of radium apparatus and for research into problems of treatment and protection. During the year 1935 a total of 29,033 millicuries of radon were issued by this laboratory and used in the treatment of cancer and in the prosecution of research. This represents an increase of 27 per cent. on the output for the previous year.

Realizing the essential importance of accuracy in determining the quality of X-rays used in the treatment of cancer and in measuring the dosage of the radiation delivered to a patient under treatment, and the need for the investigation of physical problems in connexion with the utilization of X-rays and radium in the treatment of disease, the Commonwealth Government decided to extend the scope of the work of the Commonwealth Radium Laboratory, and in conjunction with the Council of the University of Melbourne, has established a Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory at the University. Special accommodation has been provided by the University for this laboratory, which is now actively at work.

Local physical services in relation to the use of radium and X-rays have been or are being developed in the capital cities of the several States.

§ 7. Medical Inspection of School Children.

1. **General.**—Medical inspection of school children is carried out in all the States. Medical staffs have been organized, and in some States travelling clinics have been established to deal with dental and ocular defects.

2. **New South Wales.**—A complete system of medical inspection of school children came into operation in this State in 1913. The scheme includes, in country districts, the medical examination of every child at least twice during the usual period of school attendance (6-14 years). In the metropolitan area, the scheme provides for the full medical examination of all "entrants" and children 13 years of age, and the review of all children found defective between those ages. Parents are notified of the defects found, and urged to have them treated. In the metropolitan area, these notices are reinforced by "follow up" work of school nurses, who also arrange hospital and clinic treatment in many cases.

In 1935 the staff comprised 12 medical officers (including one oculist), 9 dental officers, 8 dental assistants, 9 school nurses and 6 clerical officers. Two medical officers were engaged in country districts, and 9 in the metropolitan area, and of the 9 travelling dental clinics (8 of which were each staffed by a dental officer and dental assistant), 4 were engaged in metropolitan schools and 5 in country districts. One of the metropolitan officers was also engaged half-time at the clinic attached to the Out-patient Department of the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children.

Special attention is paid to the supervision of the health of High School pupils, both girls and boys, and High Schools in the metropolitan area, as well as certain country schools, are medically inspected annually.

Every student, before entering the Teachers' College, is medically examined, and any defects found must be remedied before final acceptance. Health supervision is maintained at these Colleges by women Medical Officers—whole-time at the Sydney College and part-time at the Armidale College. Also, a course of lectures on hygiene, which every student attends, is given by these officers.

The medical and psychological examination of delinquent boys brought before the Children's Court is carried out by a male Medical officer, who examined 894 boys in 1934, and 904 in 1935. In the case of girl delinquents, similar examinations are made by a woman medical officer.

The medical and/or psychological examination of many children under the jurisdiction of the Child Welfare Department and Widows' Pensions Branch (Family Endowment Department) is also carried out by medical officers of this service, either at this Department or at Child Welfare Department institutions. The total examined in this way, including a number of miscellaneous cases referred from schools, etc., during 1935, was 618.

The following summary furnishes particulars of children medically examined in schools in 1935 :—

Number fully examined (routine inspection)	..	..	45,072
Number reviewed	..	..	24,077
Number fully or partly examined (miscellaneous)	..	..	2,358
Of those examined—percentage notified for defects, medical and/or dental	..	..	35.6 per cent.

These figures do not include record of the medical examination and health supervision of children in residence at the Glenfield Special School for backward children, which is carried out by a woman medical officer; or a total of 230 children medically examined at Stewart House Preventorium and the Christmas Camp organized under the Far West Children's Health Scheme.

Periodical and/or regular investigations are carried out into problems affecting the health of children, such as goitre, crippling, mental deficiency, stammering, left-handedness, trachoma, acute rheumatism; and special investigations into outbreaks of infectious diseases occurring in schools. The sanitary condition of school buildings is also inspected and reported on.

The above statement does not include record of the numerous medical examinations of teachers, and other Departmental work of a medical nature, done by the School Medical Service.

3. *Victoria.*—The system adopted provides for the medical examination of each child once every three years during its school life. With the doubling of the medical staff in 1925 the Department concentrated on country work, and medical inspection has been undertaken since that date in country and rural districts, reaching the most remote corners of the State. Medical inspection is now undertaken in all high schools, in practically all country State schools, and in about half of the metropolitan Stateschools, but in only a few of the registered and institutional schools.

Each school is visited once in every three years, and each child examined. In schools with an attendance of 70 or more, the older boys are examined by a medical man and the older girls by a medical woman. At this inspection every child is first weighed and measured, vision and hearing tested, then undressed to the waist and medically examined as for life assurance, but with a fuller investigation of many hygienic factors, which at that age greatly influence the health and growth of the child. Opportunity is also taken to teach the child healthy habits, how to correct faults, also to get its co-operation for the remedying of defects found. A school nurse employed by the Department is devoted to "follow-up" work, i.e., visiting the homes and getting treatment for children found defective by the school medical officers. Owing to the smallness of the staff her work is confined to the metropolitan area.

In addition to the medical examination, each child in those schools visited by the school dentist is also dentally treated as follows: From 6 to 12 years of age, and each year thereafter, until it is 12 years of age, when it is left dentally fit. The present staff is arranged so that 3 dentists and 4 dental attendants are always on duty at the Melbourne District Office, which will receive from the district offices by the next metropolitan schools are brought by the teacher for dental treatment. A dentist with a dental staff of 1000 pupils, and thus, along the railway line, are now being established, and the staff is being increased to provide a day's work as a basis. The school

committees of the outlying schools are notified of the visit, and the parents are invited to bring to the base all children eligible for treatment, *i.e.*, all children under 8 years of age, and all other children treated by the school dentists on previous visits. The time of another dentist is fully occupied treating the children in the three largest country centres, Bendigo, Ballarat and Geelong. In each of these cities a centre with a dentist, dental attendant and equipment is established for about four months of the year, where children from the infant classes of the public primary schools are brought by the teacher or parents. Three dentists with dental attendants are in charge of three fully-equipped dental vans, each of which has an itinerary which it completes each year.

The staff of the medical branch consists of 7 full-time medical officers, 8 dentists, 10 dental attendants and 1 school nurse.

During the year ended 30th June, 1935, 37,225 children and 1,274 teachers were medically examined, and 28,330 children received dental treatment. In addition, 7,888 homes were visited by the school nurse.

4. *Queen-land.*—Medical inspection of schools and school children is carried out by two part-time medical officers. These officers, as far as possible, examine children for cardiac and pulmonary conditions, and in addition, make a thorough examination of all children referred to them by the school nurses; 3,577 were thus medically examined in 1935, and of these 1,668 were notified as suffering from some condition requiring correction.

The nurses now number fourteen. Each nurse is assigned a group of schools, and she is instructed to make a list at each school of those children who she considers should be seen by the medical inspector at his next visit. She supervises the sanitation, cleanliness and ventilation of the school and notifies the head teacher of all infectious or verminous children or those suffering from impetigo, scabies, etc., who are then excluded. During the year 1935, school nurses examined 22,935 children. In the metropolitan area the nurses examine the teeth and report all eligible carious cases to the Dental Hospital for treatment.

The Department has in its employ a staff of fifteen dentists. These officers are each assigned a district, and such district is not changed for three years unless for reasons which the Chief Medical Officer, on the recommendation of the Chief Dental Inspector, considers advisable. During the year 1935, 20,884 children were examined; 33,962 extractions were performed; and there were 38,801 fillings and 13,295 other treatments.

The Medical Branch, under the direction of the Chief Medical Officer, consists of three sections known as the Medical, Dental and Nursing Sections. These constitute the School Medical Service of the State.

At the Wilson Ophthalmic School Hostel children suffering from trachoma are treated and educated. They are admitted from time to time on the recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer. Beneficial results have already been obtained. The Institution is situated at Eildon Hill, Windsor, and is fully equipped to treat all types of eye case.

A Committee of Hookworm Control to deal with ancylostomiasis duodenale and *Necator Americanus* infestation throughout the State has now been established, the personnel being as follows: Chairman—The Public Health Commissioner for Queensland; Members—The Chief Medical Officer, Department of Public Instruction, and the Chief Protector of Aborigines for Queensland. The work of the committee has resulted in a large reduction of this dangerous menace in the Northern Coastal Belt. The personnel at work in the Hookworm Area now consists of a Microscopist, two Health Inspectors and five trained nurses.

In order to give the same medical and dental facilities to the children of the back country as are obtainable by city dwellers, a Rail Dental Clinic equipped on the most modern lines has been constructed. A motor car is carried on a railway waggon at the rear for use at each stopping place to visit the surrounding villages served by the rail centre. Two road motor clinics have also been provided. One functions in the

in the central-west and the north-western territory using Longreach as the centre. The staff of each clinic consists of one qualified dental surgeon and one motor mechanic.

5. **South Australia.**—The system of medical inspection in force requires the examination of all children attending primary, central, high and technical high schools. Children in the primary schools are examined in grades I., IV. and VII.; in the central schools in grade X., while high school children are examined in their second and fourth years. Reports are furnished to the parents of any remediable defects found during these examinations. The medical inspectors meet the parents after the examination of the children and give an address on the prevention and treatment of the conditions which were found during the inspection. After these lectures the parents are given an opportunity to ask questions regarding their children. When there is an epidemic or a threatened epidemic in a district, similar lectures are given and special visits paid to all the schools in that locality. All students are examined before they enter the Teachers' College. Courses of lectures in Hygiene and in First Aid are given to these students.

The medical staff consists of a principal medical officer, two medical inspectors and a trained nurse. A psychologist, two dentists and two dental assistants are attached to the Medical Branch. The psychologist, in addition to examining retarded children and supervising their work in the opportunity classes, lectures to the students at the Teachers' College, and examines children referred to her by the Children's Court, by the Women Police, or by the Children's Welfare Department.

During the year 1935, 17 403 children were examined by medical inspectors; of these 592 required notices for defective vision, 91 for defective hearing, and 707 for tonsils and adenoids. Seven hundred and one children were examined by the psychologist.

6. **Western Australia.**—Under the Public Health Act 1911-1922 the medical officers of health appointed by the local authorities became medical officers of schools and of school children. In the Health Department there are two full-time medical officers for schools, whose duty is to conduct medical examinations, and two school nurses are employed. During 1935, 12,727 (5,746 country and 6,981 metropolitan) children were examined. These figures do not include re-examinations.

7. **Tasmania.**—Tasmania was the first State in Australia to provide for the medical inspection of State school children, its system of inspection having been initiated in 1906. During the year 1931, however, for financial reasons, medical inspection ceased, and the services of all doctors were terminated.

At the present time (1936), two part-time medical officers conduct examinations of school children in Hobart and Launceston, and in addition four nurses visit the homes to advise the parents as to the treatment of defects disclosed by the medical examination. Prior to 1931 the various municipal health officers were employed as medical inspectors visiting country schools, and, in the case of epidemics, these officers paid special visits when required. Country schools were visited by medical officers about once a year. There are five full-time dental officers—working at dental clinics in Hobart and Launceston, and visiting the smaller country schools.

8. **Federal Capital Territory.**—By arrangement education facilities are provided by the Education Department of New South Wales. The Commonwealth Department of Health, however, took over from the State in 1930 the medical inspection of school children and carried out examinations of entrants and those leaving during 1930.

In 1935, the examination of entrants and those leaving the primary schools of Canberra disclosed that 50 per cent. had dental defects, 8.2 per cent. had defects of vision, 5 per cent. had aural defects, and 11 per cent. had evidence of a pathological condition of the tonsils. As compared with the New South Wales Education Department's Height-Weight table, 12 per cent. of scholars were more than 10 per cent. underweight, but on the average, all scholars were $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. overweight.

§ 8. Supervision and Care of Infant Life.

1. *General.*—The number of infantile deaths and the rate of infantile mortality for the last five years are given in the following table, which shows that during the period 1931 to 1935 no less than 23,117 children died in Australia (excluding Territories) before reaching their first birthday. With few exceptions the rate of mortality in the Metropolitan area is consistently greater than that for the remainder of the State. Further information regarding infantile mortality will be found in Chapter XVI.—Vital Statistics:—

INFANTILE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

State.	Metropolitan.					Remainder of State.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
NUMBER OF INFANTILE DEATHS.										
New South Wales	850	686	630	732	602	1,225	1,154	1,109	1,277	1,160
Victoria ..	713	630	549	637	570	636	551	599	605	579
Queensland ..	210	215	180	181	195	444	483	553	524	464
South Australia ..	256	200	200	281	182	193	163	157	157	157
Western Australia	176	164	118	136	139	179	191	172	183	187
Tasmania ..	59	48	52	45	72	160	137	135	144	159
Australia (b) ..	2,175	1,892	1,658	1,882	1,710	2,807	2,679	2,725	2,883	2,706

RATE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.(a)

New South Wales	44.53	39.01	36.80	44.26	35.68	42.78	42.26	40.96	47.65	41.72
Victoria ..	47.88	47.67	40.68	48.42	43.35	41.19	38.67	40.21	41.24	39.29
Queensland ..	40.84	50.00	41.57	42.36	43.87	34.99	36.96	40.01	40.04	35.04
South Australia..	40.46	38.70	31.77	39.89	34.97	32.92	34.90	32.44	32.09	34.93
Western Australia	46.10	47.54	34.65	41.25	40.06	37.84	42.30	38.49	40.63	40.22
Tasmania ..	58.76	48.83	48.87	40.54	73.47	42.58	39.05	38.69	42.86	45.74
Australia (b) ..	45.25	43.61	38.14	44.64	40.65	39.98	39.80	39.73	42.97	39.56

(a) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births registered.

(b) Exclusive of Territories.

During recent years greater attention has been paid to the fact that the health of the community depends largely on pre-natal as well as after care in the case of mothers and infants. Government and private organizations, therefore, provide instruction and treatment for mothers before and after confinement, while the health and well-being of mother and child are looked after by the institution of baby health centres, baby clinics, crèches, visits by qualified midwifery nurses, and special attention to the milk supply, etc.

2. *Government Activities.*—In all the States acts have been passed with the object of supervising and ameliorating the conditions of infant life and reducing the rate of mortality. Government Departments control the boarding-out to suitable persons of the wards of the State, and wherever possible the child is boarded-out to its mother or near female relative. Stringent conditions regulate the adoption, nursing and maintenance of children placed in foster-homes by private persons, while special attention is devoted to the welfare of ex-nuptial children. (See also in this connexion Chapter X.—Public Benevolence.) Under the provisions of the Maternity Allowance Act 1912-1934, a sum of four pounds is payable to the mother in respect of each confinement at which a living or viable child is born, provided the total income of the claimant and her husband for the period of twelve months preceding the date of the birth did not exceed £208. Since 1st August, 1934, subject to certain provisions, the maximum sum payable was raised to £5, and the income limit to £299. Further particulars regarding Maternity Allowance are given in Chapter XXVII.—Public Finance.

3. Nursing Activities.—(i) *General.* In several of the States the Government maintains institutions which provide treatment for mothers and children, while, in addition, subsidies are granted to various associations engaged in welfare work.

(ii) *Details by States.* In earlier issues of the Year Book (*See* No. 22 pp. 515 and 516) information, with certain statistical data, concerning the activities of institutions in each State may be found.

(iii) *Summary.* The following table gives particulars of the activities of the Baby Health Centres and the Bush Nursing Associations :—

BABY HEALTH CENTRES AND BUSH NURSING ASSOCIATIONS, 1935.

Heading.		New South Wales.	Victoria. (b)	Queens- land. (b)	South Australia.	Western Australia. (b)	Tas- mania.	Federal Capital Territory (b)	Total.
Baby Health Centres—									
Metropolitan	No.	47	69	5	40	13	2	3	179
Urban-Provincial and Rural	No.	63	83	11	13	10	10	..	220
Total	No.	110	152	16	53	23	12	3	399
Attendances	at								
Centres ..	No.	612,391	421,390	136,925	89,731	60,808	30,168	3,293	1,355,306
Visits ..	by								
Nurses ..	No.	72,238	66,749	11,978	29,051	13,011	12,296	354	205,680
Bush Nursing Associa- tion—Number	No.								
Centres ..	..	57	69	12	(a) 26	4	17	..	185

(a) District Trained Nursing Society.

(b) Year ended 30th June.

The number of attendances at the Baby Health Centres has increased very considerably in recent years. The following are the figures for the years 1930 to 1934 :—1930, 919,893 ; 1931, 1,150,619 ; 1932, 1,200,380 ; 1933, 1,232,887 ; and 1934, 1,178,957.

CHAPTER XII.

DEFENCE.

§ 1. Military Defence.

1. *State Systems.*—A detailed historical account of the Australian defence forces prior to Federation will be found in Official Year Book No. 2, pp. 1075–1080. See also Official Year Book No. 12, p. 999.

The strength of the military forces of the States on the 31st December, 1900 (the eve of Federation) was :—New South Wales, 9,338 ; Victoria, 6,335 ; Queensland, 4,028 ; South Australia, 2,932 ; Western Australia, 2,095 ; Tasmania, 2,024 ; total for Australia, 27,353. This total was exclusive of cadets, reservists and rifle club members.

2. *Commonwealth System.*—(i) *General.* Under the terms of the Constitution Act 1900, the Commonwealth took over control of defence matters in March, 1901. The growth of the Commonwealth Military Forces may be considered to have taken place in five phases, viz. :—

- (a) The first phase, i.e., the welding together of the military forces of the States into one homogeneous army, was entrusted by the Government in 1902 to Major-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and a sound foundation was laid, upon which the subsequent organization and training were based.
- (b) The second phase was the introduction of Universal Training in 1911. During the year 1909 a measure providing for universal training was enacted, and the scheme came into force in 1911 after the advice and recommendations of Lord Kitchener had been obtained. By the Defence Acts of 1903 and 1904 all male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 60 years were made liable to serve in Australia with the defence forces in *time of war*. Subsequent legislation made training and service compulsory up to the age of 26 years in *time of peace*. By the Act of 1909 the principle of universal liability to training was made law for the first time in any English-speaking community. More detailed reference to these matters will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, p. 999 *et seq.*
- (c) The third phase, Divisional Organization, came into operation from the 1st May, 1921. Under this system a war organization, evolved from the Australian Imperial Force, was applied to peace conditions, with a minimum of permanent personnel. Numbers of units and formations were altered to correspond with those of the A.I.F. and every effort was made to maintain the traditions established by those units in the Great War.
- (d) The fourth phase, which was initiated by the Government in 1922, entailed the reduction of the Divisional Organization to a nucleus force.
- (e) The fifth phase, the suspension of all compulsory obligations in *time of peace* (under Part XII. of the Defence Act) and the reconstitution of the forces on a basis of voluntary enlistment, was brought into operation as from 1st November, 1929. The Divisional Organization was retained, but the peace nucleus was reduced from 48,000 Citizen Forces and 16,000 Senior Cadets to 35,000 Militia Forces and 7,000 Senior Cadets, by reductions in the training establishments of units and by ceasing to maintain certain light horse regiments and infantry battalions. The peace nucleus of the Militia Forces was further reduced to 30,000 in 1931.

(ii) *Military Population.* The following particulars showing the numbers of males of military age in the population of Australia, as at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, are of interest. The total number at cadet age, between 12 and 18 years, was 371,000 ; at citizen soldier age, between 18 and 26 years, 482,000 ; and between 26 and 35 years, 472,000 ; making a total of 925,000 between the ages of 18 and 35, which is considered the best period for military service. It is estimated that 620,000 of the males between the ages of 18 and 35 were unmarried or widowers without children, and 334,000 were married or widowers with children. In addition to the abovementioned, there were 972,000 males between the ages of 35 and 60 in Australia at the 1933 Census.

(iii) *Allotment of Units.* The organization is territorial, and the divisions are based upon infantry units. There are 46 battalions, forming 14 brigades. The areas have approximately equal numbers of males of citizen soldier age, and each furnishes a battalion of infantry, and a proportion of other troops.

ALLOTMENTS OF UNITS TO AREAS, 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Battalion Areas.

Providing the undermentioned Units—

State.	Military	Number of Infantry Brigade Areas.	Number of Battalion Areas (a)	Royal Australian Artillery (Militia).								Artillery Survey.	Anti-aircraft Battery.
				Infantry Battalions.	Light Horse Regiments.	Armoured Car Regiment.	Field Artillery Batteries.	Brigade Headquarters.	Batteries.	Brigade Headquarters.	Batteries.		
New South Wales	2nd	5	18	16	6	..	18	1	3	1	4	1	1
Victoria ..	3rd	5	18	16	5	1	17	1	3	1	2	1	..
Queensland ..	1st	2	8	6	3	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..
South Australia ..	4th	1	4	3	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..
Western Australia ..	5th	1	3	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..
Tasmania ..	6th	..	2	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	..	14	53	46	19	1	50	2	6	2	12	2	1

Battalion Areas.

Providing the undermentioned Units—

State.	Military District.	Royal Australian Engineers		Signals.		Tank Corps.		A.A.S.C.			A.A.M.C.			A.A.V.C. Sections	
		Companies.	Troops.	Companies.	Sections.	Troops.	Tank Section.	Supply Companies.	Mechanical Transport Companies.	Supply Sections.	Mechanical Transport Sections.	Field Ambulance.	Field Hygiene Sections.		A.A.O.C. Companies.
New South Wales	2nd	5	3	2	26	5	1	3	3	..	..	7	3	4	4
Victoria ..	3rd	5	3	1	23	5	..	3	3	..	..	7	3	4	4
Queensland ..	1st	2	1	1	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	1
South Australia ..	4th	1	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1
Western Australia ..	5th	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Tasmania ..	6th	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Total ..	..	15	8	6	66	12	1	8	8	2	2	21	10	10	10

(a) Two University battalions are not allotted to any specific battalion area.

(iv) *Strength of Military Forces.* (a) *Districts.* There was little alteration in the numbers serving in the Australian military forces from the institution of the Commonwealth to the year of the introduction of the compulsory training system. From 1913 to 1918, however, the annual increase was considerable. As a result of the International Conference which met at Washington on the 11th November, 1921, it was decided to continue the universal training law, but its operation was restricted to the more populous centres and to certain quotas only. From 1st July, 1922, to 30th June, 1925, training in the Senior Cadets was limited to two quotas instead of four, and in the Citizen Forces to two quotas instead of seven. On 1st July, 1925, Senior Cadet training

was reduced to one quota only, while Citizen Force training was increased to three quotas. These conditions remained in force until 1st November, 1929, when the constitution of the forces on a voluntary basis was adopted. During the period last mentioned, Senior Cadet training commenced on 1st July of the year in which Senior Cadets reached the age of 17 years, and on 1st July of the following year they were allotted to the Citizen Forces, in which training continued until the 30th June of the year in which they attained the age of 21 years. Notwithstanding the reduction in training, all males residing within 5 miles of a training centre were required to register during the months of January or February of the year in which they reached the age of 14 years. Junior Cadet training of boys of the ages of 12 and 13 years, which was in abeyance during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24, was also supervised by the Defence Department during the period 1st July, 1925, to 31st October, 1929.

Under the voluntary enlistment system now in force men from 18 to 40 years of age must be enlisted. The first period of enlistment is for three years, and on its completion, the member concerned may be re-engaged for successive periods of one year until he reaches the age for retirement (48 years). The normal period of training is 12 days per annum (including 6 days in camp of continuous training).

The Senior Cadet Corps, in which enrolment is voluntary, is organized on the following basis:—(a) Detachments affiliated with Militia Units:—Light Horse, Nil; Infantry, Signals and A.S.C., 25 per cent. of the establishment of the Militia Unit; Other Arms, 20 per cent. of the establishment of the Militia Unit; and (b) Detachments consisting of pupils attending approved educational establishments. The ages for enrolment in the regimental detachments are 16 and 17 years, and in the school detachments over 14 years.

TRAINING STRENGTH OF MILITARY FORCES.

(a) District.	1901. (b) 1/3/01.	1913. 30/6/13.	1922. 31/12/22.	1933. 31/3/33.	1934. 31/3/34.	1935. 31/3/35.	1935. 31/12/35.
Army Head-Qrs. (Melbourne) ..	..	(c) 277	(c) 499	(d) 69	(d) 71	(d) 81	(d) 86
1st (Q'ld.) ..	4,310	4,625	4,319	3,289	3,506	3,385	3,178
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	9,772	12,105	14,561	10,122	10,881	10,486	10,297
3rd (Vict.) ..	7,011	10,840	11,117	9,262	9,911	10,157	9,641
4th (S. Aus.) ..	2,956	3,228	3,452	2,290	2,261	2,300	2,202
5th (W. Aus.) ..	2,283	1,685	2,018	1,656	1,739	1,533	1,400
6th (Tas.) ..	2,554	1,777	1,190	1,275	1,305	1,320	1,276
Total ..	28,886	34,537	37,156	27,963	29,674	29,262	28,080

(a) Approximately continuous with boundaries of States. (b) Date of taking over the military forces from States by the Commonwealth. (c) Includes Royal Military College of Australia and Staff Corps Officers abroad, unallotted, or training with other Commonwealth Departments. (d) Including cadets at Royal Military College of Australia.

(b) *Various Arms.* The numbers of the different arms of the service on the 31st December, 1935, were as follows:—

ARMS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES, ACTIVE LIST, 31st DECEMBER, 1935.(a)

Head-quarters Staffs ..	..	107	Survey Corps ..	..	..	19
Staff Corps ..	..	235	Field Engineers ..	..	..	1,178
Corps of Staff Cadets ..	..	45	Fortress Engineers ..	..	..	267
Instructional Corps ..	..	479	Signals ..	..	..	1,108
Light Horse ..	..	3,970	Infantry ..	..	..	11,333
Armoured Car Regiment ..	..	167	Tank Corps ..	..	..	53
Royal Australian Artillery ..	..	586	Army Service Corps ..	..	..	1,496
Field Artillery ..	..	3,740	Army Medical Corps ..	..	..	1,222
Medium Artillery ..	..	397	Army Ordnance Corps (b) ..	..	..	328
Heavy Artillery ..	..	677	Army Veterinary Corps ..	..	..	173
Anti-Aircraft Artillery ..	..	144	Provost Staff ..	..	..	12
Artillery Survey ..	..	185				
Royal Australian Engineers ..	..	159	Total ..	..	..	28,080

(a) Excluding civilian staff.

(b) Includes Ordnance Officers and Artificers.

(c) *Classification of Land Forces.* The following table shows the strength of the land forces in each State, classified according to nature of service, on the 31st December, 1935.

**DISTRIBUTION OF LAND FORCES,(a) ACTIVE AND RESERVE LISTS,
31st DECEMBER, 1935.**

Branch of Service.	Army Head-quarters.	1st Military District. (Qld.)	2nd Military District. (N.S.W.)	3rd Military District. (Vic.)	4th Military District. (S. Aus.)	5th Military District. (W. Aus.)	6th Military District. (Tas.)	Total.
Permanent Forces .. (b) ..	80	107	708	517	89	180	69	1,810
Militia Forces	0	2,571	9,509	9,124	2,113	1,220	1,207	26,270
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps	2	0	13	12	11	9	5	61
Unattached List of Officers	7	2	75	70	11	9	10	213
Reserve of Officers	700	1,044	1,830	470	400	191	5,625	
Chaplains	3	30	54	59	23	20	14	209
Total	98	4,014	12,380	11,630	2,726	1,844	1,496	34,188

(a) Excluding civilian staff.

(b) Including cadets at Royal Military College of Australia.

(d) *Militia Forces and Senior Cadets, by Formations.* The following table shows the strength of Militia Forces and Senior Cadets, by formations, at the 31st December,

**STRENGTH OF MILITIA FORCES AND SENIOR CADETS, BY FORMATIONS,
31st DECEMBER, 1935.**

State.	Military Formation.	Militia Forces.	Senior Cadets.	
			Regimental Detachments.	Educational Establishments.
Victoria ..	Army Head-quarters	6	..	..
Queensland ..	Field Troops, 1st Military District	2,840	334	452
Queensland ..	1st District Base	135	18	..
New South Wales ..	1st Cavalry Division	1,880	28	..
New South Wales ..	1st Division	3,380	280	416
New South Wales ..	2nd Division	3,073	434	624
New South Wales ..	2nd District Base	647	59	..
Victoria ..	2nd Cavalry Division	1,780	97	..
Victoria ..	3rd Division	3,523	543	700
Victoria ..	4th Division	3,304	300	370
Victoria ..	3rd District Base	448	44	..
South Australia ..	Field Troops, 4th Military Dis.	2,935	226	233
South Australia ..	4th District Base	78	6	..
Western Australia ..	Field Troops, 5th Military Dis.	1,108	111	206
Western Australia ..	5th District Base	142	10	..
Tasmania ..	Field Troops, 6th Military Dis.	1,100	150	109
Tasmania ..	6th District Base	107	8	..
Total .. ..	.. ..	26,270	2,747	3,119

(c) *Numbers registered under Compulsory Provisions.* In earlier issues of the Year Book, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

(v) *Administration and Instruction.* The staff provided for the administration and training of the various arms consists of 235 officers (Staff Corps), 49 quartermasters, and 430 warrant and non-commissioned officers (Australian Instructional Corps).

(vi) *Royal Military College.* This College was established in 1911 at Duntroon in the Federal Capital Territory for the purpose of providing trained officers for the permanent forces. In January, 1931, the College was transferred to Victoria Barracks, Sydney, but it is proposed to re-transfer it to Duntroon early in 1937. Admission is by open competitive examination. On the 31st December, 1935, the Australian cadets in training numbered 45, 14 of whom were admitted in 1935. In addition, 11 cadets are being trained for the New Zealand Permanent Forces under an arrangement made in 1933 with the Government of that Dominion. Further particulars respecting the College are given on page 915 of Official Year Book No. 15.

(vii) *Railways and Defence.* A War Railway Council, consisting of military and railways officers, was instituted in 1911. Its chief duties are to furnish advice and information regarding railway transport for military purposes, and to secure co-operation between the Defence Department and the Railway Departments in regard to concentration and mobilization of troops. To prevent delay in the transport of troops, particularly that caused by the transhipment of baggage and implements of war, the Council has recommended the adoption of a uniform railway gauge on lines linking up the State capitals. An Engineer and Railway Staff Corps has been instituted, and numbered 61 officers on 31st December, 1935. Further details will be found in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 1070-1.

(viii) *Rifle Clubs.* On the 30th June, 1935, there were in the Commonwealth 1,177 rifle clubs with a membership of 47,622, and 92 miniature rifle clubs having a membership of 2,600. Members of rifle clubs must fire an annual course of musketry, but do not undergo any systematic drill.

For the purposes of administration rifle club activities were placed under the control of the Military Board on the 1st March, 1931. Government Grants are made for the construction and maintenance of rifle ranges, etc., and 100 rounds of ammunition are issued free to each efficient member annually.

§ 2. Naval Defence.

1. *State Systems.*—Information regarding naval defence systems prior to 1901 will be found in Official Year Book No. 2, pp. 1084-1085.

2. *The Present System.*—(i) *General.* An outline of the development of Australian naval policy was given in Official Year Book No. 3, pp. 1060-61, and No. 12, p. 1012. Some account of the building of the Australian Fleet, the proposed and modified cost thereof, the compact with the Imperial Government, etc., appears in Official Year Book No. 15, pp. 921 *et seq.* At the end of 1933, arrangements were made between His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and Australia for a Flotilla Leader (*Stuart*), and 4 Destroyers (*Vampire*, *Vendetta*, *Voyager* and *Waterhen*) to be lent from the Royal Navy to the Royal Australian Navy. These vessels arrived at Sydney in December, 1933.

H.M.A.S. *Brisbane*, which became over-age in 1932, has been replaced by a ship of the *Leander* type. The new vessel—H.M.A.S. *Sydney*—7,250 tons and eight 6-in. guns, was commissioned in England about September, 1935.

The sloop, H.M.A.S. *Yarra* was completed at Cockatoo Island in December, 1935, and the construction of a second sloop (*Swan*) is now well advanced.

To ensure closer co-operation with the Royal Navy, arrangements have been made with the Admiralty for the periodical exchange of a cruiser, thus giving an opportunity for officers and men of the Royal Australian Navy to gain experience in fleet exercises on a large scale.

(ii) *Naval College.* A naval college was established at Geelong in 1913, and was transferred in 1915 to Captain's Point, Jervis Bay, Federal Capital Territory, and thence in 1930 to the Flinders Naval Depot, Victoria. The course is similar to that carried out in naval colleges in England. In February, 1936, there were 45 cadet midshipmen under training. A boy who reaches the age of thirteen years during the calendar year in which the entrance examination is held is eligible to compete, provided he is the son of natural-born or naturalized British subjects. From amongst those qualified the selection committee chooses the number required. The Commonwealth Government bears the whole expense of uniforms, victualling, travelling, as well as that of the educational course. Altogether 177 officers who have passed through the college are now serving with the Fleet.

(iii) *Training Establishments.* Recruits from 16½ to 21 years of age receive their preliminary training at Flinders Naval Depot, Victoria, where, in addition to the entry school, instruction is given in Gunnery and Torpedo. Signals and Wireless Telegraphy, Engineering, etc.

(iv) *The Naval Station.* A description of the limits of the Australian Naval Station is contained in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, pp. 608-9).

(v) *Vessels.* A list of the vessels of the Royal Australian Navy is given hereunder :—

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY, MARCH, 1936.

Vessel.	Description.	Displacement.	Power.
IN COMMISSION—		Tons.	H.P.
<i>Australia</i> ..	Cruiser	10,000	80,000
<i>Canberra</i> ..	"	10,000	80,000
<i>Sydney</i> ..	"	7,250	72,000
<i>Stuart</i> ..	Flotilla Leader	1,530	40,000
<i>Voyager</i> ..	Destroyer	1,100	27,000
<i>Vendetta</i> ..	"	1,090	27,000
<i>Cerberus</i> ..	Motor Boat (Flinders Naval Depot)	61	220
<i>Moresby</i> ..	Sloop	1,650	2,500
<i>Penquin</i> (late <i>Platypus</i>)	Depot Ship, Sydney	3,455	3,500
<i>Yarra</i> ..	Sloop	1,060	2,000
IN RESERVE—			
<i>Adelaide</i> ..	Cruiser	5,100	25,000
<i>Albatross</i> ..	Seaplane Carrier	5,000	12,000
<i>Vampire</i> ..	Destroyer	1,090	27,000
<i>Waterhen</i> ..	"	1,100	27,000
<i>Stalwart</i> ..	"	905	27,000
<i>Success</i> ..	"	905	27,000
<i>Swordsman</i> ..	"	905	27,000
<i>Tasmania</i> ..	"	905	27,000
<i>Tattoo</i> ..	"	905	27,000
UNDER CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Swan</i> ..	Sloop	1,000	2,000
IN REPAIR—			
<i>Kurumba</i> ..	Fleet Oiler	7,930	2,000

(vi) *Floating Dock.* In 1916 the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the New South Wales Government whereby the latter, in consideration of the payment of a subsidy of £135,000, constructed at Walsh Island, Newcastle, a floating dock capable of lifting 15,000 tons.

(vii) *Naval Forces.* Besides the sea-going forces, there is a R.A.N. Reserve, which is composed of Citizen Naval Forces. The personnel of the sea-going forces, which was originally largely composed of Imperial officers and men, is now 99.6 per cent. Australian. The strength of the naval forces is given hereunder :—

**STRENGTH OF NAVAL FORCES (PERMANENT AND RESERVES),
31st MARCH, 1936.**

Description of Force.	Numbers Borne.		
	In Training.	Officers.	Men.
Royal Australian Navy (Sea-going)	370	3,775
Royal Australian Naval Auxiliary Services	34	151
Cadet Midshipmen undergoing training at R.A.N. College	44	..	..
Royal Australian Naval Reserve (Sea-going)	55	..
Royal Australian Fleet Reserve	335
Royal Australian Naval Reserve	230	3,900
Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve	70	72

§ 3. Air Defence.

1. General.—A statement in regard to the preliminary steps taken in connexion with the development of air defence will be found in Official Year Book No. 18, p. 610.

The Royal Australian Air Force is administered by a Board consisting of three Air Force members and a Finance member. To this Force is entrusted the air defence of Australia, and the training of personnel for co-operation with the naval and military forces. The present establishment of the Force includes the following units :—(a) Headquarters Royal Australian Air Force, with representation in London; (b) a Flying Training School; (c) two Aircraft Depots; (d) four service landplane squadrons and one service amphibian squadron.

2. Establishment.—The present approved establishment of the Permanent Air Force is 189 officers and 1,577 airmen, and of the Citizen Air Force, 28 officers and 210 airmen. Three aerodromes are under the control of the Air Board; all other aerodromes and air routes have been taken over by the Controller of Civil Aviation.

3. Air Routes.—Aerodromes and emergency landing grounds have been prepared between the capital cities and on certain parts of the coast for service and civil purposes. At the 30th April, 1936, 234 Government aerodromes and emergency landing grounds had been prepared and 181 licensed public aerodromes were also available for use.

4. Civil Aviation.—Details regarding the formation and activities of the Civil Aviation Department will be found in Chapter VI., Section D. Aircraft.

§ 4. Expenditure on Defence.

The following table shows the expenditure on defence in 1901-2 and during each of the last five years. The figures are exclusive of war services and of interest and exchange on loans. Details of the expenditure of the Defence Department and the cost of the war, repatriation and war services are given in Chapter XXVII.—Public Finance.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (EXCLUDING WAR SERVICES).—AUSTRALIA.

Item.	1901-2.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36. (a)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Central Administration ..	5,504	20,599	21,025	20,307	21,663	24,149
Naval	178,819	1,444,002	1,495,948	1,646,430	1,668,363	2,324,085
Military	732,626	994,685	978,144	1,230,716	1,328,504	1,908,078
Air Services—						
R.A. Air Force .. ..	..	326,330	319,074	400,413	525,033	804,921
Civil Aviation .. ..	..	131,726	137,271	133,517	104,339	240,952
Munitions Supply Branch ..	..	234,070	180,341	321,162	415,959	462,705
Rifle Clubs and Associations ..	41,653	27,897	26,515	31,662	31,781	37,092
Special Appropriations—						
Naval Construction ..	..	2,701	2,865	Cr. 9,341	513,124	676,922
Reconditioning Equipment and Purchase of Aircraft Equipment .. ..	..	1,747	Cr. 4,971	365,695	81	14
Arms, Armament, Aircraft, Munitions, Equipment and Reserves .. ..	..	..	..	..	364,627	720,639
Defence Works, Buildings and Sites .. ..	..	..	..	..	79,324	372,500
Development of Civil Aviation ..	..	1,079	1,048	1,033	997	12,744
	958,692	3,184,836	3,159,960	4,157,494	5,457,800	7,583,822

(a) Estimated.

In addition to the above, £16,872 was expended from Revenue on war services directly under the control of the Defence Department in 1934-35, and the estimated expenditure in 1935-36 was £14,731.

The total cost of war services including interest, sinking fund, war pensions, repatriation, etc., will be found in Chapter XXVII., Part B § 5—Cost of War and Repatriation.

§ 5. Munitions Supply.

1. **General.**—A statement dealing with the powers and functions of the Munitions Supply Board is given on p. 612 of Official Year Book No. 18.

2. **Factories.**—(i) *General.* The Explosives Factories at Maribyrnong, Victoria, which manufacture cordite and high explosives for cartridges and artillery ammunition, aeroplane dopes, nitro-benzine, and special paints, were established in 1911. The staff at 30th June, 1935, numbered 281.

The Acetate of Lead Factory, established at Melbourne, Victoria, in September, 1918, has now been abandoned.

The Clothing Factory at Melbourne, Victoria, which had a staff of 414 employees on 30th June, 1935, commenced output in July, 1912, and since that date has been able to supply the whole of the uniform clothing and head gear required for the Australian Army and the Postmaster-General's Department. It also supplies clothing required by State Departments and local public bodies.

The Small Arms Factory at Lithgow, New South Wales, which was opened on 1st June, 1912, and delivered the first instalment of Australian arms in May, 1913, had on its pay roll on 30th June, 1935, 281 employees. Rifles and machine guns for land and air services are being produced, and provision has been made for the manufacture of pistols.

On the 1st January, 1927, the Defence Department entered into possession by purchase of the works of the Colonial Ammunition Company Limited at Footscray, Victoria. As from the 1st July, 1928, this establishment, known as the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, was amalgamated with the Gun Ammunition Factory, and this group is now known as the Ammunition Factories, where in addition to rifle and pistol ammunition, big gun fuses, detonators, cartridge cases and aircraft bombs are also produced. Brass and other non-ferrous metals required for munitions manufacture are rolled at this factory. The staff at 30th June, 1935, numbered 625.

At the Ordnance Factory, Maribyrnong, Victoria, established in 1924, provision is made for the production of guns, shells, gun cartridges and military vehicles. This group includes a well equipped large machine working and electrical shops. The number of employees at 30th June, 1935, was 519.

(ii) *Investment in Factories.* Up to 30th June, 1935, the capital invested in the factories now in operation was approximately as follows:—Small Arms Factory, £843,155; Explosives Factories, £793,936; Clothing Factory, £78,109; Ammunition Factories, £696,223; and Ordnance Factories, £835,228.

3. *Research Laboratory.*—At Maribyrnong, Victoria, a Research Laboratory has been established consisting of five main sections, i.e., general chemistry, explosives and ammunition, timber, metallurgy and physics (including optics, metrology and electrical). Plant, buildings, fittings and furniture were valued at £123,085 on 30th June, 1935, and the staff at the same date numbered 57.

§ 6. Remount Depot.

Information in regard to the establishment of this branch of activity is contained in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, p. 613). When war was declared in 1914 little difficulty was experienced by the Remount Service in coping with the enormous task of obtaining and training horses for the mounted units of the A.I.F. and in providing for the shipment of horses to Egypt and India as required.

§ 7. Australian Contingents.

1. *General.*—In earlier issues of the Year Book an account was given of the composition, etc., of the Australian contingents dispatched for service in the New Zealand and Sudan Campaigns, in South Africa, China, and the Great War of 1914–18 (*see* Official Year Book No. 12, pp. 1019 *et seq.*).

2. *Australian Troops (Great War).*—Particulars of the enlistments, casualties, honours and decorations won, and engagements of the Australian Imperial Force during the Great War were given in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 628 *et seq.*

§ 8. War Gratuity.

Reference was made in earlier Year Books (*see* No. 15, p. 930) to the bonus payable in accordance with the War Gratuity Acts of 1920 as a war service gratuity to soldiers and sailors who served in the Great War. Owing to limitations of space this information cannot be repeated, but it may be noted that the gratuity was paid in Treasury Bonds, maturing not later than 31st May, 1924, and bearing interest at 5½ per cent. In necessitous cases payment was made in cash when desired by the person entitled. The first gratuities were made available about the beginning of June, 1920. The total amount paid to 30th June, 1934, was £27,504,193, and bonds amounting to £15,290 had not been redeemed.

§ 9. Special Defence Legislation.

Information regarding special defence legislation enacted by the Commonwealth Government during the War was given in Official Year Book No. 15, p. 930. It may be pointed out here that the War Precautions Act Repeal Act of 1920 repealed the Act 1914–1918, but a limited number of matters dealt with under the original Act was provided for under the War Precautions Act Repeal Act of 1920–1928 or by regulations made thereunder.

CHAPTER XIII.

REPATRIATION.

§ 1. General.

An outline of the activities leading up to the formation of the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation was given in Official Year Book No. 15, p. 931, but limits of space preclude its repetition in the present volume. Some account was given also in the Year Book referred to, and in subsequent issues, of the policy and activities of the Department generally, while detailed information was incorporated in regard to such matters as sustenance rates and pensions to soldiers and dependants. (*See* Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 595 to 601). During the year ended 30th June, 1928, sustenance rates were amended to bring them into line with war pensions rates, and the scale of rates in respect to war pensions was amplified by providing for an allowance to the third or subsequent child at such a rate as will provide, together with pension in respect of that child, a sum of 15s. per fortnight. In 1931 it was prescribed that the payment of sustenance would be made only where the necessities of medical treatment prevented the soldier from following his usual occupation, while Financial Emergency legislation passed in the same year enacted that sustenance would be payable only where actually needed. Income from all sources was to be taken into account in computing sustenance, but this provision was disregarded in August, 1934.

The main activities of the Repatriation Commission at 30th June, 1935, were confined to the grant, review and assessment of war pensions, medical treatment, the renewal and repair of artificial replacements and surgical appliances, the grant and review of sustenance living allowances, and the administration of the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.

§ 2. War Pensions.

1. *General.*—Provision for the payment of war pensions to soldiers and their dependants was made by the Commonwealth Parliament in the War Pensions Act 1914 which came into operation on 21st December, 1914. The maximum pension for a private was fixed at £52 per annum with higher rates for higher ranks. The definition of dependants under the original Act was broadened by a measure passed in 1915, while both these Acts were consolidated by the War Pensions Act 1914-1916, which increased the rates for higher ranks. Scale rates of pension were definitely laid down for specific disabilities such as in cases of amputation of limbs, etc.

In 1920 the passage of the Australian Soldiers Repatriation Act repealed the existing legislation and provided, from the 1st July, 1920, a flat rate of £4 4s. per fortnight for a 100 per cent. pension for all ranks up to and including that of Lieutenant. The rates for ranks higher than that of Lieutenant were not increased. The main additional increases were :—

- (a) a pension up to £4 4s. per fortnight to widows with dependent children, or, if without dependent children, where circumstances warrant the increased amount; (the invariable practice is to grant the full £4 4s. per fortnight to widows with dependent children)
- (b) a Special Rate pension of £8 per fortnight to blinded and to totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers; and
- (c) a Special Rate pension, not exceeding £8 per fortnight to tubercular soldiers, subject to certain conditions.

Payment of pension to the full degree of a man's disability in cases where a pre-war disability has been aggravated "to any material degree" by war service was contained in an amending Act of 1921. Hitherto a pension was payable only with respect to the degree of disability actually caused by war service.

A further amendment of the Australian Soldiers Repatriation Act in 1922 made provision for certain "amounts" and "allowances" to limbless soldiers, in addition to existing rates of war pensions, ranging from 7s. to 76s. per fortnight. In certain double amputation cases, an allowance for an attendant was provided at 40s. or 80s. per fortnight, according to the nature of the case. An attendant's allowance was also payable to "spinal cases" at £2 per fortnight. A special rate pension of £8 per fortnight was provided to those soldiers who, although not totally blind, had no useful vision.

During 1925 the Government decided that a permanent pension of not less than £4 4s. per fortnight should be paid to all "members" proved to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis on or subsequent to 1st July, 1925, as the result of war service, or as the result of a pre-existing condition having been materially aggravated by war service. On 30th September, 1925, a new Regulation was gazetted, operative from 1st July, 1925, providing for the grant of an allowance, in addition to pension, not exceeding 15s. per fortnight to a soldier in receipt of pension under the Fourth Schedule to the Act with respect to loss of vision in one eye. Both these provisions were made statutory by incorporation in the Amending Act of 1934.

The general reduction of expenditure provided by the Financial Emergency Act 1931 applied also to War Pensions. No reductions, however, were made in the rate of pension payment to incapacitated soldiers. The widows and children of soldiers whose death was due to war service and the widowed mothers (who became widows either prior to, or within three years after, the death of the sons) of any deceased unmarried member of the Forces were also exempted from reductions, the necessary economies being effected in payments to other classes of war pensioners. The maximum rate of pension payable on behalf of the child of an incapacitated soldier was reduced to 12s. per fortnight, and a wife married or a child born to an incapacitated member of the Forces subsequent to 1st October, 1931, were excluded from pension benefits. Considerable modifications of the reductions were included in the Financial Relief Acts of 1933 and 1934, and some classes of pension were fully restored.

During 1934 the Second Schedule to the Act was amended to include the Attendants' Allowances previously payable under regulation to blinded soldiers and to provide for eligibility for such allowances in consequence of injury or disease affecting the cerebro-spinal system or disease causing incapacity similar in effect thereto. A further amendment provided that a wife married, or a child born, to a member of the Forces after 1st October, 1931, shall be deemed to be dependants and eligible for pension benefits if the member has died or dies from the results of war service. Certain anomalies concerning the continuance or regranting of pension were removed.

In December, 1935, the Principal Act was again amended and is now known as the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1920-1935. The principal amendments were in relation to (a) Reinstatement of pensions previously commuted; (b) Grant of pensions to dependants of deceased members of the Forces (whatever the actual cause of death) in cases where at the date of the member's death he was in receipt of a pension under the Second Schedule to the Act or in receipt of pension as a double amputee; (c) Removal of the time limit on lodgment of claims under Section 23 (2) of the Act; and (d) to provide relief by way of Service Pensions to aged members of the Forces; to those members, and their families, who are unable through mental or physical defects to engage in remunerative employment and are declared permanently unemployable; and to those members, and their families, who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The new provisions operate from 1st January, 1936.

2. **Appeal Tribunals.**—The principal Act was amended as from 1st June, 1929, whereby tribunals were created to hear appeals in regard to war pensions. The War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal is empowered to hear and decide any appeal by or on behalf of ex-members of the forces or their dependants, against a decision of the Repatriation Commission that an incapacity or the death of an ex-member did not arise out of war service. Two Assessment Appeal Tribunals were created, to hear and decide any appeal against a current assessment or a "Nil" assessment of war pension made by the Repatriation Commission in respect of an incapacity of an ex-member of the forces which had been accepted as arising out of war service.

3. **War Pensions in Force.**—At the 30th June, 1935, the number of war pensions was 264,061 with an annual liability of £7,351,188. The outstanding figures for 1934-35 were as follows:—

New claims granted during year	..	..	..	..	4,174
Claims rejected during year	..	..	..	..	1,860
Pensions reviewed during year	..	..	..	..	40,581
Pensions cancelled or discontinued during year	..	..	..	..	5,912
Pensioners died during year	..	..	..	..	2,408
Number of pensions in force at 30th June, 1935	..	..	..	..	264,061
Annual pension liability on the 30th June, 1935	..	..	..	..	£7,351,188

At the 30th June, 1935, special rate pensions of £8 per fortnight were being paid to—

Blinded soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	136
Tubercular soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	983
Totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	1,675

An analysis of the total number of new grants during the year reveals the following:—

Members (i.e., ex-soldier pensioners)	..	..	..	..	505
Wives of members	..	..	..	..	762
Children	..	..	..	..	2,274
Other dependants	..	..	..	..	633
					4,174

In the following table the number receiving pensions at 30th June, 1935, is shown for each class of pensioner:—

WAR PENSIONS IN FORCE, AUSTRALIA, AT 30th JUNE, 1935.

Class.	Number of Pensioners.
Orphan children	5,314
War widows	8,613
Soldiers	74,098
Children	98,904
Wives	57,312
Parents	18,554
Brothers and sisters	203
Others	163
Total	264,061

4. Number of Pensioners and Expenditure. — The following table shows the number of pensioners at 30th June, 1935, and the places where payments were made during 1934-35:—

WAR PENSIONS.—NUMBER OF PENSIONERS, 1935.

Where Paid.	Incapacitated Members of the Forces.	Dependants of—		Total.	Expenditure.
		Deceased Members.	Incapacitated Members.		
New South Wales ..	25,102	9,457	50,675	85,234	£ 2,534,888
Victoria ..	25,455	9,174	54,938	89,597	2,238,734
Queensland ..	8,234	2,794	17,217	28,245	807,070
South Australia ..	4,079	2,383	8,786	15,248	445,820
Western Australia ..	7,031	2,334	15,071	24,436	651,797
Tasmania ..	3,146	1,273	8,104	12,523	361,907
Total, Australia ..	73,047	27,415	154,791	255,253	7,040,276
London ..	1,664	2,667	3,572	7,903	} 319,781
South Africa ..	45	26	69	140	
New Zealand ..	224	163	329	716	
Other Overseas ..	18	5	26	49	
Total ..	74,998	30,276	158,787	264,061	7,360,057
Payments made in Australia in respect of other countries less amounts received from other countries ..	..	..	..	..	Cr. 9,459
Total, War Pensions Trust Fund Account ..	..	..	..	..	7,369,516

The subjoined table shows the numbers of pensions granted, claims rejected, and pensions in force, together with the amount paid in pensions for the year ended 30th June, 1921, and for each of the five years ended 30th June, 1935:—

WAR PENSIONS.—SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA.

Year ended 30th June—	Pensions Granted.	Claims Rejected.	Pensions in Force.				Amount paid in Pensions.
			Incapacitated Members of the Forces.	Dependants of Incapacitated Members.	Dependants of Deceased Members.	Total.	
1921 ..	25,983	3,388	79,491	93,995	49,051	222,537	£ 7,386,842(a)
1931 ..	11,555	920	75,316	172,389	35,617	283,322	7,996,180
1932 ..	5,592	776	75,646	166,846	31,619	274,111	7,440,188
1933 ..	2,693	664	75,244	164,268	30,298	269,810	6,925,830
1934 ..	2,792	609	75,037	162,198	29,719	266,954	7,048,592
1935 ..	4,174	1,869	74,998	158,787	30,276	264,061	7,360,057

(a) Includes payments made from Trust Fund, War Pensions Account, on behalf of other countries 1933 recoveries.

5. **Service Pensions.**—Legislation passed in December, 1935, made provision for service pensions to aged members of the forces, to those permanently unemployable, and to those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The activities of this section from the date of commencement on 1st January, 1936, to 31st March, 1936, were as follows :—

Claims received	..	..	..	..	9,687
Claims granted	..	..	..	..	1,404
Claims rejected	..	..	..	..	2,594
Claims not yet determined	..	..	..	..	5,680
Annual liability at 31st March, 1936, for cases granted	..	..	..	..	£40,258

The expenditure on war pensions was increasing annually until the passage of the Financial Emergency Act of 1931 reduced the amount during the two years ended 1932-33 by approximately £1,000,000. The figure has since risen from £6,925,830 in 1932-33 to £7,300,957 in 1934-35.

6. **Cost of Administration.**—The cost of administration in 1934-35 was £228,393, representing 2.87 per cent. of the total cost of benefits disbursed. The administrative costs of the three War Pensions Appeal Tribunals are included in the above figure and totalled £23,747.

§ 3. Medical Treatment of Returned Soldiers Suffering from War Service Disabilities.

At 30th June, 1935, there were 1,510 in-patients and 17,638 out-patients receiving medical treatment. The expenditure to this date was £7,069,564.

§ 4. Miscellaneous.

1 **Summary of Other Departmental Activities.**—The following is a summary of the work of the Department from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1935 :—

(i) *Employment.* Number of applications, 255,368; number of positions filled, 133,212.

(ii) *Vocational Training.* Number of men completed training, 27,696; number in training, nil.

(iii) *Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.* From the inauguration of the scheme in February, 1921, up to 30th June, 1935, 18,327 applications for assistance had been received. Of these 16,922 had been approved, of which 10,095 recipients of the benefits had completed their training, 4,190 were undergoing training, 50 applications were pending, and the remainder had been refused or withdrawn.

Up to 30th June, 1935, the expenditure was £1,594,425.

(iv) *Assistance Granted.* The total expenditure incurred during the period from 8th April, 1918, to 30th June, 1935, was £20,240,901, of which £1,676,005 represented loan and £18,564,896 general expenditure. Of the total the largest amounts were absorbed by medical treatment, with £7 millions, vocational training with £5 millions, and expenses of providing employment, £2½ millions.

2. Expenditure of Department of Repatriation. - The expenditure of the Department during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1935, was £8,252,130, distributed as follows :—

Repatriation benefits—						£
Loans to soldiers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Grants to soldiers and general expenditure (including main- tenance of training schools, medical institutions, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	507,312
Assistance to soldiers in necessitous circumstances	..	..	..	..	..	27
Allowances to dependants of soldiers not provided for under the Act	..	..	..	..	..	850
Medical treatment to Home Service personnel	..	..	..	..	..	28
						508,220
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	83,391
War Pensions	..	..	..	..	..	7,360,057
Administrative costs—						
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	170,771
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	57,622
						228,393
Exchange on Remittances to London and New York	..	..	..	..	..	72,069
Total						8,252,130

The total expenditure for the previous year was £7,947,106 and included £13,839 capital expenditure on new works.

3. Losses of Soldier Settlement.—Reference to losses incurred in connexion with settlement of returned soldiers and sailors will be found in Chapter V.—Land Tenure and Settlement.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

GENERAL.

The Territories under the control of the Commonwealth are:—The Northern Territory; the Federal Capital Territory; Papua (formerly British New Guinea); Norfolk Island; the Territory of New Guinea (by Mandate of the League of Nations); Nauru (under joint Mandate of the Commonwealth, Great Britain and New Zealand); the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands; and the Australian Antarctic Territory.

The results of the census of the Territories at the 30th June, 1933, may be found in the separate bulletins (*see* list at back of this volume).

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

§ 1. Area and Population.

1. *Introductory*.—Upon the extension of New South Wales westward to the 129th meridian in 1827, the Northern Territory was incorporated in that colony, but in 1863 was annexed by Royal Letters Patent to the province of South Australia. With the adjacent islands it was transferred to the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1911. The total area is 523,620 square miles, or 335,116,800 acres.

2. *Population*.—(i) *Europeans*. At the census taken in 1881 there were only 670 Europeans in the Territory. The number increased slowly, reaching its maximum in 1918 with 3,767 persons. At the census of 1933 the white population had decreased to 3,306. This number, however, was 34.5 per cent. greater than the figure at the census of 1921.

(ii) *Non-Europeans*. The number of full-blood non-Europeans, excluding Australian aborigines in the Northern Territory, at the 30th June, 1933, was 141, of whom 100 were Chinese, 10 were Malays, 10 were Japanese, 10 were Indians, and 10 were Malays (59). There were at one time over 4,000 Chinese in the Territory.

The half-caste population recorded at the census of 1933 numbered 800 of whom 743 were half-caste Australian aborigines.

(iii) *Total Population*. The highest recorded population of all races, except aborigines, was 6,500 in 1882. The total population at the 30th June, 1933, of the last five years is given in the following table:—

NORTHERN TERRITORY.—POPULATION EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1931	3,462	1,384	4,846
1932	3,353	1,433	4,786
1933	3,370	1,448	4,818
1934	3,440	1,504	4,944
1935	3,482	1,609	5,091

The Census population (30th June, 1933) was 3,378 males, 1,472 females, total 4,850.

(iv) *Movement of Population.* The following is a summary of movement of population in 1935 (excluding overland migration):—

NORTHERN TERRITORY.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, 1935.

Immigration ..	1,014	Emigration ..	881	Excess of immi-	
Births ..	84	Deaths ..	70	gration over	
				emigration ..	133
				Excess of births	
				over deaths ..	14
Increase ..	1,098	Decrease ..	951	Net Increase ..	147

The immigration and emigration figures for the Territory during the five years ending 1935 are shown in the following table:—

NORTHERN TERRITORY.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

Year.	Immigration.	Emigration.
1931	573	693
1932	479	545
1933	516	497
1934	680	582
1935	1,014	881

(v) *The Aborigines.* A special article contributed by Dr. W. Ramsay-Smith on the subject of the Australian aborigines was incorporated in Year Book No. 3 (pp. 158-176). The Chapter "Population," in Year Book No. 17, contained information regarding the number and distribution of aborigines and the measures taken by the States (in the case of the Northern Territory, by the Commonwealth) to protect them and to conserve their interests. Large numbers of the aborigines in the Territory are still outside the influence of Europeans. The total number of full-blood and half-caste aborigines at 30th June, 1935, was estimated at 18,244, of whom 2,879 were in regular employment. There are fifteen aboriginal reserves, comprising an area of 67,244 square miles. (See also Chapter on Population hereinafter.)

§ 2. Legislation and Administration.

On 1st January, 1911, the Territory was transferred by South Australia to the Commonwealth. The terms were outlined in Year Book No. 15, p. 940. By the Northern Australia Act 1926, the Territory was divided into two parts, Central Australia and North Australia, separated by the 20th parallel of south latitude, each administered by a Government Resident. In addition, Advisory Councils and a Development Commission were provided for. The Act of 1926 was superseded by the Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910-1933. By this Act the provision made for Advisory Councils was cancelled, and the Development Commission abolished. The administration of the Territory was placed in the hands of an Administrator, residing at Darwin, assisted by a Deputy Administrator, residing at Stuart (Alice Springs). The Territory elects a member to the House of Representatives, who may take part in the debates, but may not vote.

§ 3. Physiography.

1. *Tropical Nature of the Country.*—The Territory is within the torrid zone, with the exception of a strip $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees wide which lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

2. *Contour and Physical Characteristics.*—The low flat coast-line seldom reaches a height of 100 feet. Sandy beaches and mud flats, thickly fringed with mangroves, prevail. Sandstone, marl and ironstone form the occasional dirty headlands. The sea

frontage of more than 1,000 miles is indented by bays and inlets and intersected by numerous rivers, many of which are navigable for considerable distances from their estuaries.

The principal features of the coast line are enumerated in Year Book No. 1, p. 66; the rivers in Year Book No. 2, p. 76; the mountains in Year Book No. 3, p. 67; the lakes in Year Book No. 4, pp. 77, 78; the islands in Year Book No. 5, pp. 71, 72; and the mineral springs in Year Book No. 6, p. 65.

Inland, the country generally is destitute of conspicuous landmarks. From the coast there is a general rise southwards to the vicinity of the 17th or 18th parallel of south latitude, where the higher lands form the watershed between the rivers that flow northwards to the sea and those that form the scanty supply of the interior systems. Towards the centre of the continent the land over a wide area is of considerable elevation, and there are several mountain ranges, generally with an east and west trend.

§ 4. Climate, Fauna and Flora.

1. The Seasons.—There are two main climatic divisions—the wet season, November to April, and the dry season, May to October, with uniform and regular changes of weather. Nearly the whole of the rainfall occurs in the summer months. Fuller particulars will be found in Year Book No. 6, p. 1110.

2. Fauna.—The ordinary types of native Australian fauna inhabit the Territory. As elsewhere on the continent, the higher *Theria* are rare, but marsupials, birds, crocodiles, fresh-water tortoises, snakes (mostly non-venomous), and frogs abound. There are many varieties of fresh-water fish and littoral mollusca. Butterflies and beetles are strongly represented. The white ant is a pest, anthills in the Territory sometimes attaining great dimensions. Mosquitoes and sandflies are very troublesome, particularly in the wet season. Native fauna are in some cases protected. Buffalo formerly existed in large herds, but, as pointed out later, their number has been greatly reduced by indiscriminate shooting.

3. Flora.—The vegetation is North Australian in type, but a number of the forms belongs to the Malayan and Oceanic regions. The timber trees are not of great commercial value, but in the coastal regions tropical vegetation grows luxuriantly to the water's edge. On the wide expanses of plain country in the interior there is little vegetation, the principal orders represented being:—*Euphorbiaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Gonoloniaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Urticæ*.

Fuller particulars regarding fauna and flora are given in Year Book No. 6, pp. 1116-7.

§ 5. Production.

1. Holdings.—There were on the 30th June, 1935, 848 holdings in the Northern Territory, covering an area of 219,571 square miles. Of these, 452 were held on pastoral lease or permit, 95 on agricultural lease, the remainder being held on leases for various other purposes. Rents received amounted to £27,663.

2. Agriculture.—Up to the present agriculture has made little progress in the Territory, although it has been proved that rice, tobacco, coconuts, mangoes, bananas, cotton, various fodder plants, and peanuts can be successfully grown. Expense of harvesting is, at present, an obstacle to the economic production of rice, and until this question is settled the rice crop cannot be increased. There is a large stretch of first-class coconut land on the coast, but hitherto planting has not been attempted on a commercial scale. For the encouragement of primary production a Primary Producers' Board was established in 1931. Peanuts have become the principal crop. The yield for the season 1933-34 was 16,000 bags, or 390 tons, which realized from 4d to 4½ pence in the market. The crop in 1934-35 was about 400 tons from 1,000 acres and prices were on a par with those of the previous year.

3. Pastoral Industry.—The pastoral possibilities of certain parts of the Northern Territory were recognized at an early date, and in 1860 stock was brought into the Macdonnell Ranges country from South Australia. Six years later cattle were moved from Queensland to the northern parts of the Territory, and in 1879 Mr. Giles reached

the Katherine River with 2,000 head of cattle and 12,000 sheep from South Australia. For various reasons sheep-raising did not succeed. The cattle industry progressed and became the mainstay of the Territory, a great impetus being given to it in 1917 by the opening of extensive meat works at Darwin. Unfortunately the works closed down in 1920, and are still idle. The number of cattle exported by land from the Northern Territory during the year 1934-35 was about 37,000, and the number imported about 7,000, while approximately 10,000 head were brought into the Territory from Western Queensland for agistment. The cattle industry has been retarded by the ravages of ticks and by the difficulty of travelling stock through waterless country. These difficulties are, however, gradually being overcome, the former by "dipping," and the latter by adding to the number of wells on the various stock-routes and the creation of stock reserves. Buffaloes thrive in the coastal districts, but their number has been greatly reduced by indiscriminate shooting to obtain the hides.

The estimated number of live stock in the Territory in the last five years is given in the table hereunder :—

NORTHERN TERRITORY.—LIVE STOCK.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Mules.	
1930	..	33,363	720,476	15,838	327	16,757	562	831	523
1931	..	33,442	749,745	18,867	665	19,011	501	909	668
1932	..	33,072	780,121	18,250	449	20,622	438	776	479
1933	..	33,590	859,867	18,076	397	17,356	344	992	438
1934	..	35,094	899,679	23,356	626	20,044	319	1,196	496

4. Mining.—(i) *General.* Alluvial gold-digging in the Northern Territory commenced in 1869, and up to the end of 1880 gold to the value of £79,022 had been produced. In 1881 the gold production reached its maximum, the value for that year being £111,945. During the following years it fluctuated considerably, but as long as the alluvial deposits lasted the output was satisfactory. In the transition period from alluvial to reef mining the industry declined considerably. The production of metals other than gold has suffered on account of the vagaries of prices, and the high cost of transport and of white labour. Owing to the exceptionally high price of gold the search for the precious metal has been stimulated in recent years with an increasing annual production. The greatest producer of gold in 1934-35 was the Tennant Creek field where much activity was in evidence. A number of new discoveries were made capable of yielding payable ore when crushing facilities are available. A small township has been planned on the field and the population at the 30th June, 1935, numbered between 500 and 600, including 45 women and 20 children. Rising prices were also responsible for the improvement in the output of tin during the past two years.

(ii) *Mineral Production.* The following table shows the value of the total mineral production for the last five years :—

NORTHERN TERRITORY.—MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold.	Tin Ore.	Silver-lead Ore.	Copper Ore.	Mica.	Wolfram.	Tantalite.	Total Value all Minerals.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	2,535	2,331	160	25	5,531	384	450	11,416
1931-32 ..	4,196	2,322	..	137	5,547	1,369	240	13,811
1932-33 ..	4,449	2,519	410	..	10,772	..	..	18,150
1933-34 ..	8,124	9,566	11	..	7,926	3,114	65	28,806
1934-35 ..	44,127	6,036	..	..	15,762	10,380	264	76,569

In 1934 the Governments of the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and Western Australia agreed to co-operate in the conduct of a geological and geophysical survey of certain areas in the northern parts of Australia, including the Northern Territory. More detailed reference to the survey and its progress will be found in Chapter XVIII.—Mineral Industry.

5. Pearl, Bêche-de-Mer, and Other Fisheries.—In 1884 mother-of-pearl-shell was discovered in the harbour of Port Darwin. Difficulty in working, principally through heavy tides and muddy water, retarded the development of the industry for many years. By Ordinance, gazetted in March, 1931, a limit was set to the output of shell, but the Federal Government later removed the restriction. The production of pearl-shell in 1934-35 amounted to 474 tons of an approximate gross value of £10,300, a distinct advance on the output of 269 tons in 1933-34. Pearls to the value of £720 were also obtained. Eight fishing licences and one boat licence were issued during the year in connexion with bêche-de-mer fisheries, although export prices for this commodity were not attractive. The territorial waters teem with fish, but only eight fisherman's licences and one boat licence were issued. Although the supply of fish—160 cwt., retailing at 6d. per lb.—was not quite adequate, it was much appreciated by the local residents. The quantity of edible oysters gathered near Grose Island was 40 cwt., valued at £75.

The production of raw salt from the tidal salt pans at Fannie Bay during 1934-35 was 280 tons, valued at £7 per ton. The salt is comparatively free of foreign matter, an analysis revealing an actual sodium chloride content of 98.05 per cent.

§ 6. Land Tenure.

A description of the system of land tenure in force in the Territory will be found in Chapter V.—Land Tenure and Settlement, Official Year Book No. 22.

§ 7. Commerce, Shipping and Air Services.

1. Trade.—No record is kept of the trade between the Commonwealth States and Territories. The value of the direct oversea trade for 1901 and for each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 is given hereunder :—

NORTHERN TERRITORY. VALUE OF DIRECT OVERSEA TRADE.

Items.	1901.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (a) ..	37,539	19,251	9,884	4,225	28,320	30,870
Exports (b) ..	29,191	14,956	20,624	10,427	6,303	27,411
Total ..	66,730	34,207	30,508	14,652	34,623	67,281

(a) British currency values.

(b) Australian currency values.

The importation of residual oil was mainly responsible for the increase during the last two years, while the shipment of pearl-shell to the value of £720 was the cause of the sharp advance in the value of the exports in 1934-35.

2. Shipping.—The Territory is dependent for its shipping facilities chiefly on the service of vessels trading between Melbourne and Singapore. In addition to pearlers

and other small craft, larger vessels make occasional visits, while a sixty-days' service between Darwin and London is carried out by the *K. A. Miller*, belonging to the West Australian State Shipping Service.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.—SHIPPING.

Period.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1930-31	39	111,144	39	111,453
1931-32	39	95,560	39	96,632
1932-33	38	95,834	38	97,011
1933-34	39	98,986	37	94,624
1934-35	58	108,306	47	108,909

The foregoing figures are exclusive of particulars of coastwise shipping. During 1934-35 twelve vessels of 252 tons net were entered at Darwin as coastwise.

3. **Air Services.**—Darwin is the first port of arrival in Australia of aircraft from Europe, Singapore and Netherlands East Indies. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. maintains a regular bi-weekly service in each direction over the Brisbane-Darwin-Singapore route. The MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Co. Ltd. also operates twice weekly between Perth and Daly Waters.

§ 8. Internal Communication.

1. **Railways.**—Under the agreement made between the Commonwealth and the State of South Australia for the surrender and acceptance of the Northern Territory, which was ratified by the Northern Territory Acceptance Act 1910, the Commonwealth is to construct the Northern Territory portion of the transcontinental railway line (connecting Adelaide and Darwin, via Port Augusta).

The Northern line from Adelaide terminated at Oodnadatta, about 100 miles south of the southern boundary of the Territory, but has been extended to Alice Springs, an addition of 292 miles. The line from Darwin to Katherine River, about 200 miles, has been extended as far as Birdum, 316 miles from Darwin. The completion of the remainder of the gap would give access to broad belts of pastoral and mineral country towards the centre of Australia. The Commonwealth Government acquired on 1st January, 1911, the property in the line from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta (478 miles), and on 1st January, 1926, the control thereof was transferred to the Commonwealth Railways Commissioner. (*See under Federal Railways.*)

2. **Posts.**—Postal communication is maintained by vessels belonging to Burns, Philp and Co., which carry on a monthly service between the Territory and the Eastern States. In addition, the vessels belonging to the State Steamship Service of Western Australia give a service once every 60 days between Fremantle and Darwin. Mail is also carried between Brisbane and Darwin by the Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., and between Perth and Daly Waters by the MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Co. Ltd. Inland, the northern part of the Territory receives its mail via Darwin or by means of the aerial services, while the southern districts are served via Adelaide.

3. **Telegraphs.**—The transcontinental telegraph line, covering a length of 2,230 miles, was completed on the 22nd August, 1872, at a cost of nearly £500,000. The line runs in a northerly direction from Adelaide to Darwin, whence telegraphic communication is provided with Asia and Europe, via Banjoewangie (Java), Singapore and Madras. Between Darwin and Banjoewangie the submarine cable is duplicated.

High-power wireless stations have been constructed by the Federal Government at Wave Hill in the Territory, and at Camooweal, just over the eastern boundary, in Queensland.

§ 9. Finance.

1. Revenue and Expenditure, 1934-35.—In the Commonwealth finance statements the accounts are given for Northern Territory administration. Revenue and expenditure for 1934-35 are given below:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1934-35.

REVENUE.	£	EXPENDITURE.	£
Taxation—		Northern Territory Adminis-	
Customs and Excise	11,870	tration	122,765
Sales Tax	911	Other Departments	5,072
Land and Income Tax	4,470	New Works	23,934
Probate and Stamp Duties ..	720	Repairs, Maintenance, &c. ..	17,535
Postal, Telegraph, and Tele-		Railways—	
phone	14,479	Working Expenses	176,384
Railways—		New Works	6,328
North Australia	38,352	Interest	331,804
Central Australia	80,985	Sinking Fund	50,282
Miscellaneous	21,974	Interest	23,740
Deficiency on year's trans-		Sinking Fund	3,797
actions	583,819		
Total	782,847	Total	782,847

2. Debt.—On the first January, 1911, the Commonwealth Government took over from the South Australian Government the outstanding debt in respect of the Northern Territory (£3,931,086) and the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway (£2,284,486). The following table shows the debts and interest payable at the 1st January, 1911, and at the 30th June, 1935:—

NORTHERN TERRITORY DEBT.

Location.	1st January, 1911.		30th June, 1935.	
	Principal.	Interest Payable.	Principal.	Interest Payable.

NORTHERN TERRITORY DEBT.

	£	£	£	£
London	1,588,400	63,401	149,100	5,219
Australia	2,342,686	88,019	32,924	982
Total	3,931,086	151,420	182,024	6,201

PORT AUGUSTA-ODDNADATTA RAILWAY DEBT.

	£	£	£	£
London	2,227,101	84,933	382,256	13,379
Australia	(a) 57,385	419	22,625	678
Total	2,284,486	85,352	404,881	14,057

(a) Includes £34,475 Revenue capitalized.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.

1. **Introductory.**—In Year Books Nos. 4 and 5, information was given in Section XXXI., in regard to the events leading to the selection of the Federal Capital Territory and the necessary legislation and the progress of operations in connexion with the establishment of the capital city. The geography of the Territory was then given extensively and topographical and other maps appended to the latter part, as well as reproductions of the principal documents for the laying out of the city. Consideration of space, however, precluded the repetition of this information. On the 12th March, 1913, the official ceremony to mark the initiation of operations in connexion with the establishment of the Seat of Government was carried out. At this ceremony the selection of "Canberra" as the name of the capital city was announced. (A special article contributed by Dr. F. Watson, entitled "Canberra Past and Present," appeared on page 454 of Year Book No. 24.)

2. **Transfer of Parliament.**—On 9th May, 1927, Parliament House at Canberra was officially opened by His Royal Highness Albert, Duke of York, the occasion being the 26th anniversary of the opening of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth at Melbourne by His Royal Highness George, Duke of Cornwall and York—afterwards His Majesty King George V.—on the 9th May, 1901. (For particulars of the opening ceremony see Year Book No. 21, page 604.)

3. **Administration.**—In Year Book No. 18, a summary was given of the development of the administration prior to the taking over of the control of the Territory by the Federal Capital Commission, and in Year Book No. 20, a summary was given of the administrative activities of the Federal Capital Commission.

The administration of the Territory by the Federal Capital Commission was continued until the 30th April, 1930, when the Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1924-1929 was repealed, and the powers and functions of the Commission reverted to the Government. The new Administration provided for the general control of the Territory by the Minister for Home Affairs, with the assistance of the Department of Public Health in health matters, the Department of Works in the operation of the engineering services and in the construction of works, and the Attorney-General's Department in the administration of the Courts, Police and Probate, and the Registration of Titles.

An Advisory Council to advise the Minister on matters of local concern was established on the 1st May, 1930, by Ordinance under the Act, and a Civic Administrator was appointed under the Ordinance as Chairman of the Advisory Council and to carry on the general administration of the Territory under the Minister and subject to the specific services being undertaken by the other Commonwealth Departments mentioned.

The Advisory Council consisted of the Secretary, Department of Home Affairs; the Director-General of Health; the Secretary, Department of Works; the Civic Administrator; and three residents elected for two years under a system of adult franchise.

On the 12th April, 1930, the Departments of Home Affairs and Works were abolished and the Department of the Interior was established in lieu thereof. The office of Civic Administrator was abolished, and the constitution of the Advisory Council was altered to provide that the nominated members of the Council should consist of the Director-General of Health, and three officers of the Department of the Interior, namely, the Assistant Secretary (Works and Services); the Surveyor-General and Chief Property Officer; and the Assistant Secretary (Civic Representative).

Under the new administration, the general control of the Territory is exercised by the Minister for the Interior, but the special services undertaken by the Department of Health and the Attorney-General's Department are being continued by those Departments.

4. **Progress of Work.**—The general progress of the work of construction up to the time the Territory was taken over by the Commission was outlined in Year Book No. 18. Later progress made under the Commission was described in Year Book No. 22.

Structures completed after the commencement of the Departmental form of administration comprised the Australian Institute of Anatomy with laboratories and associated offices for the museum of Australian fauna; laboratories of the divisions of Forestry, Zoology and Plant Industry of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; and a school, well equipped with modern education exhibition plant.

During the year 1934-35 the "Museum" section of the Australian War Memorial was completed. Additions were made to the Tuggerah Park School, the Government Printing Office, Canberra House and the Police Magistrate's residence. Forty-four residences were erected and contracts let for 128 additional residences. Contracts were also let for two cadet barracks, recreation and kitchen blocks, also science and administrative blocks of the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

The following works were commenced or completed:—Deviation of Cooma-road at Ingalls and at Thuramburra; at Thuramburra reconstruction including bitumen surfacing of Canberra to Yass road to Federal Territory boundary; construction new road from Yass to Mount Franklin; construction of road to new subdivisions at North-west Ainslie and at Kingston; widening of footpaths; and building of residential streets, concrete and timber culverts and improvements to country roads; construction of concrete bridge over Murrumbidgee River on the road to Denham; widening of road approaches and widening and reconstructing two local bridges over the Murrumbidgee River at Acton; reconstruction of piers of bridge over the Murrumbidgee River at Tharwa; water supply, sewerage and stormwater reticulation in connection with the Australian War Memorial and new building subdivisions at Kingston, Griffith, Forbes, Hill Hill and Ainslie; construction works at Royal Military College including Tuggerah Park storm drain; first section of duplication of Western Creek sewerage treatment works, also construction of trunk feed water main from Stromlo Reservoir to City; extensions to electric mains to new buildings and subdivisions.

The preparation and planting of the following areas were proceeded with:—London Circuit, Australian War Memorial, Rottenberry Park new road, Liversidge-street, McCoy-street, Patents Office grounds, and Mount Ainslie. The general planting of trees and block line hedges was continued throughout the year. Anzac Park was developed and Duntroon grounds and playing areas were reconditioned, while parks and gardens generally were well maintained and extensive stormwater damages to plantations, &c., in the suburbs of Ainslie, Braddon and Reid were repaired.

5. **Forestry.**—A considerable amount of reforestation work has been undertaken, and plantations have been established at Uriarra, Mount Stromlo, Pierce's Creek and Kowen. Experimental plots have also been established at Corree and Pierce's Creek, and silvicultural work is being carried out at Black Mountain.

The total area of plantations to 30th June, 1935, was 9,525 acres. Forestry operations were begun on Mount Stromlo in 1915, and up to 1925 approximately 700 acres had been planted with pine and other trees. The plantings up to this time were chiefly of a decorative kind, but since the initiation of the water programme, arrangements have been made for pruning and thinning.

In 1926 a comprehensive review was undertaken of the Territory's potentialities in regard to forest development. A system of forestry management was instituted in the existing forest areas, and a considerable amount of survey and assessment work has been completed.

In the initial stages *pinus* was most extensively planted, but, as a result of experimental work, plots of better quality pines on a longer rotation, such as *pinus ponderosa*, *Jeffreyi* and *lucida* were planted during recent years.

6. **Lands.**—(i) *In the Federal Capital Territory.* Reference has been made in various issues of the Official Year Book to the general conditions of land tenure in the Territory for the Seat of Government and to the area of alienated and leased land.

As considerable portions of the Territory lands are not required in connexion with the establishment of the city, large areas have been leased under special improvement conditions in regard to the extermination of noxious weeds and the destruction of rabbits and other pests. The lands are classified into three grades of agricultural and three grades of grazing land. About 315,141 acres comprising 407 leases are at present held under lease for periods varying from quarterly tenure to 25 years.

Auction sales of city leaseholds are described in Year Book No. 22, p. 599.

Seven leases for church purposes have been granted under the Church Lands Leases Ordinance 1924-1932, which requires the lessees to submit a definite building programme within a specified period, and a further nine leases have been granted for church and scholastic purposes under the Leases (Special Purposes) Ordinance 1925-1932.

The total number of leases granted under the City Area Leases Ordinance, not including surrendered leases, at the end of the financial year 1934-35 was 303, representing a capital value of £168,860. During the year seventeen new leases were granted. The number of business and residential blocks surrendered to or determined by the Commonwealth to the end of the year was 239.

Under the terms of the City Area Leases Ordinance 1924-1935 each block is leased for a period of 99 years at a rental of £5 per centum per annum of the unimproved capital value as assessed by the Commonwealth or bid at auction. In conformity with the general reduction of interest in consequence of the financial crisis rentals under this Ordinance have been reduced to 4 per centum of the unimproved capital value until 30th June, 1936.

(ii) *Land at Jervis Bay.* The Commonwealth has acquired from the State of New South Wales sovereign rights over the area comprising about 28 square miles of land and water at Jervis Bay, for purposes as a port in connexion with the Federal Capital. The Royal Australian Naval College was established in this area on a site known as Captain's Point, but was removed in 1930 to Flinders Naval Base, Victoria. Nearly all of the remaining lands have been leased.

A scheme for the use by tourists of the residences and other buildings at Jervis Bay has been put into operation, and it has proved a considerable attraction, affording a seaside resort for residents of the Territory as well as for visitors from other places.

7. *Railways.*—Canberra is connected with the railway system of New South Wales by a line 4½ miles long to Queanbeyan. This line was opened for goods traffic on the 25th May, 1914, and for passenger traffic on the 15th October, 1923. The railway terminus is situated in the area known as Kingston.

A direct passenger service is in operation connecting Canberra with Sydney and Melbourne, and trains leave both cities for Canberra daily except Saturdays. Improved facilities for goods traffic have also been provided.

A trial survey of a line between Canberra and Jervis Bay has been made, and plans prepared to enable an estimate of the cost of the line to be obtained, but no action in regard to this project is contemplated at present.

Under the provisions of the Seat of Government Surrender Act 1909 of New South Wales and the Seat of Government (Acceptance) Act 1909 of the Commonwealth an agreement exists between the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales in relation to the construction of a railway from Canberra to Yass—a distance of, approximately, 43 miles, of which about 32 miles extend through New South Wales. The State is required to construct its portion of the line as soon as the Commonwealth builds a line to the boundary of the Territory.

8. *Population.*—The census return of population on the 30th June, 1933, was 8,766 in the Federal Capital Territory and 181 in Jervis Bay Territory, or a total of 8,947 persons. The estimated population at 31st December, 1935, was 9,319.

9. *Live Stock.*—The number of live stock depastured at 31st March, 1935, were:—Horses, 1,067, cattle, 8,433, and sheep 219,343.

10. Educational Facilities. Arrangements have been made with the New South Wales Education Department to continue for the time being the administration of education in the Territory, the expenditure involved being refunded annually to the State. There are twelve schools in the Territory, including one at Jervis Bay. The largest of these is Telopea Park Intermediate High School, which is situated on the south side of the city area. It has accommodation for 1,000 scholars, and its curriculum provides a standard of education comparable in range of subjects with that provided at the best of the Government High Schools in New South Wales, thus permitting scholars to qualify for entrance to the Universities.

The School also provides for Junior Technical, Commercial and Trades School Branches, as well as Evening Commercial and Matriculation Classes.

The Trades School, which is excellently equipped, supplies the necessary training for apprentices and journeymen who are desirous of improving their respective trade qualifications. Provision at the School has also been made for Domestic Science and Dressmaking Sections.

An Infants' School with accommodation for 450 children has been erected on the north side of the city, where for the present scholars of the primary standard on the north side of the river are being catered for. Apart from two other smaller schools in the temporary section of the city settlement, the balance are small rural schools serving the needs of leaseholders settled in the Territory.

Reference to the establishment of a University College at Canberra will be found in Chapter VIII., Education, herein.

There are at present four private schools in the Territory. The Canberra Grammar School for Boys, Canberra Church of England Grammar School for Girls, and St. Christopher's Convent—all of which provide for primary and secondary education. A new primary and sub-primary school—St. Patrick's—with accommodation for 90 scholars, was recently erected by the Roman Catholic Church.

11. Finance.—(i) *Financial Year 1934-35.* Receipts and Expenditure for the financial year 1934-35 are given in the table hereunder:—

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1934-35.

Receipts.		Expenditure.				
Items.	Amount.	Items.	Capital.	Maintenance.	Other.	Total.
	£		£	£	£	£
Rent and Rates ..	121,331	Architectural Services ..	101,589	26,598	..	128,187
Electricity ..	34,039	Engineering Services ..	76,118	69,544	..	145,662
Motor Registration and Fees ..	8,043	Forestry ..	15,406	..	..	15,406
Hospital Tax ..	4,150	Loans for Housing ..	18,727	..	..	18,727
Hotels ..	92,673	Sundry Works and Services	7,071	31,419	..	38,490
Transport and City Bus Service ..	45,703	Buildings and Engineering Services for Health Department ..	252	..	..	252
Sales of Goods, Manufactured Products, etc. ..	157,739	Unemployment Relief Works ..	14,062	..	..	14,062
Miscellaneous ..	31,997	Education ..	..	..	19,755	19,755
		Hospital Working Expenses ..	..	..	8,835	8,835
		Interest and Sinking Fund ..	..	..	294,294	294,294
		Administrative ..	..	..	45,000	45,000
		Hotels Working Expenses ..	..	..	90,911	90,911
		Transport and City Bus Service Expenses ..	..	..	44,798	44,798
		Factory Stores, etc.—Working ..	..	..	..	..
		Miscellaneous—Police, Fire Brigade, etc. ..	..	..	146,512	146,512
			..	..	42,253	42,253
Total Receipts ..	496,575	Total Expenditure ..	233,315	127,561	693,258	1,054,134

(ii) *From Date of Selection of Site to 30th June, 1935.*—The total receipts and expenditure from the date of selection of site to the 30th June, 1935, were as follows:—

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE TO 30th JUNE, 1935.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
	£		£
Commonwealth Treasury—		Lands	901,133
Initial Liability at 30th		Engineering Works	3,943,782
June, 1924	2,966,600	Architectural Works	3,803,835
		Other Capital Expenditure	301,608
			£
Loans and Advances, Federal		Maintenance and Administration	5,797,018
Capital Commission,		Less —	
1st January, 1925 to		Rents	1,460,642
30th April, 1930	6,220,299	Hotel and Liquor Receipts	960,682
Net Expenditure, 1st May,		Revenue from Local Govern-	
1930 to 30th June, 1935	917,165	ment Services, Electricity,	
		Motor Registration, etc.	766,381
		Sale of Goods, Transport and	
		Sundry Services	1,468,195
			4,655,900
		Other	1,141,128*
			12,588
Total Receipts	10,104,064	Net Expenditure	10,104,064

* Does not include accumulated interest.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

1. *Area, Location, etc.*—Norfolk Island, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, is situated in latitude 29° 3' 45" south, longitude 167° 58' 6" east. Its total area is 8,528 acres, the island being about 5 miles long and 3 miles wide. From Sydney it is distant 930 miles, and from Auckland, 630 miles. The coast line is 20 miles, and its form that of an irregular ellipse. Except on the south-west, inaccessible cliffs rise from the water's edge. The climate is equable, the temperature ranging between 49° and 85°, with a mean of 68°. The average annual rainfall is 53 inches. It has been said that the salubrious climate, coupled with the beauty of its land and sea scapes, should combine to render Norfolk Island "the Madeira of the Pacific." The island is visited annually by a number of tourists, and with improved shipping facilities this traffic is likely to increase. A tourist bureau has been established on the Island.

2. *Settlement.*—The first colonization, in 1788, was by Lieutenant King, who in H.M.S. *Supply* established a small penal station and a broader settlement of that at Port Jackson. The settlement was abandoned in 1813, and for 13 years thereafter its chief use was as a whaling station and place of call for British warships.

From 1826 to 1855 it was again made a penal station. In 1844 it was annexed to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).

The descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers, having become too numerous to subsist on Pitcairn Island, were removed thence to Norfolk Island in 1856. The new community numbered 94 males and 100 females—and were the descendants of British sailors and Tahitian women. Two of these were still alive at 30th June, 1935.

3. *Administration.*—In 1856 the island was created a distinct and separate settlement under the jurisdiction of New South Wales. Later in 1860 it was made a dependency under the Governor of that Colony, and finally by the passage of the Norfolk Island Act 1913 it was accepted by the Federal Parliament as a territory of the Commonwealth. From July, 1914, until 1st January, 1929, Norfolk Island was administered by the

Department of Home and Territories, through an Administrator and Chief Magistrate, but it is now administered by the Territories Branch of the Prime Minister's Department. An amending measure, the Norfolk Island Act 1933, provides for the establishment of an Advisory Council of eight elected members to advise the Administrator on any matter affecting the Island.

4. **Population.**—The population at the 30th June, 1935, was 1,161, consisting of 615 males and 546 females. In the year 1934-35, 17 births, 14 deaths, and 8 marriages were recorded. The average age of the persons who died was 54 years. Departures from the Island exceeded arrivals by 40, the respective figures being: departures 357, arrivals 317.

5. **Live Stock.**—The latest returns of live stock show that in October, 1934, there were on the island 1,636 cattle, 718 horses, 292 sheep and 158 pigs. In addition, there were 5,581 head of poultry. The quality of the live stock, generally speaking, is poor, but efforts are being made to improve it.

6. **Production, Trade, etc.**—The soil throughout is good and is specially suitable for the cultivation of bananas, citrus and other fruits.

The Canadian wonder bean seed is the most valuable crop grown for export and the shipments of this and other seeds increased during 1934-35 to 916 sacks. Apart from the bean, agriculture generally is depressed and the declared value of exports declined from £15,893 in 1933-34 to £8,318 in 1934-35. Banana exports decreased from 18,285 cases to 5,439 cases during the year and potatoes from 844 cases to 20. Owing to the number of residents receiving pensions or income from outside, the spending power of the community was not unduly diminished, with the result that imports declined by only £2,142 during the year.

Large numbers of whales pass the island throughout the season, but whaling has now practically ceased. The preserved fish industry which was extensive some years ago has been abandoned, although such fish as trevalla, blunfish, soldierer and many others are plentiful.

On the 30th June, 1935, the total area of land held under freehold and Crown leasehold amounted to 6,819 acres, consisting of 4,522 acres freehold and 2,297 leasehold.

Imports and exports for the last five years are given hereunder:—

NORFOLK ISLAND.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	43,370	40,278	30,921	28,660	26,518
Exports	21,908	20,555	21,792	15,893	8,318
Total	65,278	60,833	52,713	44,553	34,836

The following goods imported into the Island are subject to Customs duty:—Spices, ale, beer, wine, tobacco, oils, essences, perfumes, liqueurs, essences, candles, confectionery, dried fruits, jams, jellies and preserves. Preference is given in the Tariff to Australian wines, tobacco and dried fruits. No duties are chargeable on goods imported into Australia from Norfolk Island if the goods: (a) are the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island; and (b) are shipped direct to Australia; and (c) are not goods which if manufactured or produced in Australia would be subject to any duty of excise.

7. **Communication.**—The "all-red" cable from Great Britain via Vancouver, Fanning Island and Fiji, terminates at Norfolk Island, one line connecting with New Zealand, the other with Brisbane.

An alternate 12 and 30 days' shipping service to the Territory is maintained by the vessels of Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., Sydney, under the terms of the contract with the Commonwealth Government for the maintenance of shipping services to the Pacific Islands.

On one voyage the SS. *Morinda* leaves Sydney, calls at Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island and then proceeds to the New Hebrides, returning to Sydney by the same route. The same vessel then makes a short trip to Norfolk Island and returns to Sydney calling at Lord Howe Island on both the outward and inward voyages.

The journey from Sydney to Norfolk Island occupies four days.

8. **Social Condition.**—Education is free and compulsory up to the age of fourteen years. The school conforms to the Australian standard of public education, ranging from kindergarten to the intermediate certificate, with a two years' superprimary course of instruction in cultural subjects and in agriculture, woodwork, metalwork, etc. The headmaster and two assistant teachers are lent by the New South Wales Education Department, but they are paid by the Norfolk Island Administration. The number of scholars enrolled at 30th June, 1935, was 133. There is also a privately-conducted school on the Island which was attended by nine pupils in 1934-35.

The Magistrates' Court has criminal jurisdiction in all crimes except capital offences, civil jurisdiction in all matters, and authority to grant probate and letters of administration.

9. **Finances.**—The whole of the Territorial revenue together with an annual grant from the Commonwealth Government in aid of administrative expenses is paid to the credit of the Norfolk Island Trust Fund Account, and all administrative and developmental expenses are paid from that account. The operations for the year 1934-35 were as follows:—

NORFOLK ISLAND TRUST FUND ACCOUNT, 1934-1935.

Items.	Receipts.	Items.	Expenditure.
	£		£
Balance carried forward ..	9,253	Salaries	5,135
Commonwealth Grant ..	3,000	Purchase of Liquor ..	1,193
" " Relief Work ..	2,000	Miscellaneous	5,222
Customs Duties	2,470	Balance	8,957
Sale of Liquor	1,854		
Miscellaneous	1,930		
Total	20,507	Total	20,507

PAPUA.

§ 1. General Description.

1. **Early Administration.**—Particulars of the early administration of Papua were given in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 576.

2. **Administration by Commonwealth of Australia.**—The Territory was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth on 1st September, 1906, by proclamation issued in pursuance of Letters Patent of the 18th March, 1902, and was accepted by the Commonwealth by the Papua Act 1905, which came into force by virtue of the proclamation aforesaid. The transfer was made under the authority of section 122 of the Constitution. The Territory is now under the administration of the Commonwealth, but not included within it, and is divided into magisterial districts.

3. *Area, etc.*—Papua lies wholly within the tropics. The northernmost point lies between 11° S. and 12° S. latitude. It is separated from Australia by Torres Strait. The length of Papua from east to west is upwards of 800 miles; towards either end the breadth from north to south is about 200 miles, but about the centre it is considerably narrower. The Territory comprises also the islands of the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups. The length of coast-line is estimated at 3,664 miles—1,728 on the mainland, and 1,936 on the islands. The total area is about 90,540 square miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland, and 2,754 on the islands. A reference to the physical characteristics of the Territory appears in previous issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 18, p. 633).

§ 2. Population.

The white population of Papua at the census of the 30th June, 1935, was 1,229, made up of 754 males and 475 females. The following table gives the white population in each of the last five years:—

WHITE POPULATION OF PAPUA.
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.

1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1,128	1,152	1,148	1,107	1,229

It is not possible to give exact data regarding the number of natives, because a large area of the interior is not yet under Government control. The official estimate is 275,000. Such censuses of the native population as have been taken during recent years point to a slight increase. The coloured population, other than Papuans, on 30th June, 1933, was 786, and included many mission teachers from Samoa, Fiji and other Pacific Islands. On the same date, half-castes, with one of the parents a European, were 227. An Immigration Restriction Ordinance prohibits the immigration of persons who fail to pass the dictation test, or who are of bad character, or likely to become a charge upon the public. Exemptions may, however, be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor to persons of special skill required for employment as overseers or foremen.

§ 3. Native Labour, Taxation, Health, etc.

1. *Native Labour.*—Information regarding the conditions connected with the employment of native labour will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, p. 607.

Owing to the economic depression, the number of indentured native labourers declined from 3,716 in 1933 to 3,627 in 1934, while the number of unindentured labourers also fell from 2,242 to 2,109. Increased mining activity in the Territory particularly at Misima Island and on the Lakekamu gold-field occasioned a demand for native labour during 1935 and the total number employed rose to 12,558.

2. *Native Taxes.*—Under the Native Taxes Ordinance, 1917–1932, a tax not exceeding £1 per annum may be imposed on natives, excepting native constables, mission teachers, natives unfit for work, and those who have four living children. The proceeds of the tax are to be expended on native education, or devoted to purposes currently benefiting the natives, as may be prescribed.

The taxes collected in 1934–35 amounted to £3,320, of which £1,418 was transferred to the Native Education Fund, and £1,902 to the Native Benefits Fund. The Native Education Fund during the year 1934–35, was used to primary and technical education

£4,305, and to agricultural education £302, leaving a credit balance of £17,215. From the Benefits Fund the expenditure included:—Anthropology, £769; health, £6,763; village improvements, £176; family bonus, £1,133; and games in villages, £9.

3. *Care of Half-caste Children.*—An Ordinance was passed in 1922 to provide for the care and maintenance of neglected half-caste children. The Ordinance provides that a sum of £26 per annum shall be paid to the Commissioner for Native Affairs by the authorized father of the child until the child, if a boy, shall reach the age of 16 years, or, if a girl, 18 years.

4. *Health.*—The two principal native hospitals are in Port Moresby and Samarai; but minor hospitals are attached to the out-stations. Hospitals are also conducted by the various mission societies and plantation companies. The mission societies employ two doctors and a number of trained nurses. Several European medical assistants are employed by the Government. During the past three years parties of natives have received a six months course of instruction in first aid and in elementary physics, chemistry, anatomy, physiology and pathology at the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney. On their return to the Territory the natives are employed as travelling native medical assistants. The chief complaints treated are yaws, ulcers, lung affections, hookworm, venereal and skin diseases. In 1933-34 there were sporadic occurrences of influenza, acute anterior poliomyelitis, typhoid fever and dysentery, but nothing in the nature of an epidemic was reported. The death rate amongst native labourers was 1.06 per cent. in 1934-1935. Excluding deaths from snakebite, drowning and murder the percentage fell to 0.82 per cent.

§ 4. Land Tenure.

1. *Method of Obtaining Land.*—The general principles upon which the land laws of Papua are based are:—(a) no land can be alienated in fee simple; (b) the rental of the land leased is assessed on the unimproved value of the land, and is subject to re-appraisal at fixed periods. The terms upon which land may be leased are very liberal. Leaseholds of the best class of agricultural land may be obtained for 99 years. No rent is payable during the first ten years of the lease on areas less than 1,000 acres. During the following ten years the rent is charged at the rate of 5 per cent. on the unimproved value of the land. The unimproved value of the land is appraised every twenty years and the rent determined accordingly. If on any appraisal the rent is raised by more than one-third the lessee may disclaim the lease and shall be entitled to receive compensation for his improvements. The unimproved value of agricultural land has been fixed at 10 pence per acre. Rent is immediately payable on areas exceeding 1,000 acres, and survey fees on areas exceeding 100 acres.

2. *Holdings.*—On the 30th June, 1932, the lands of the Territory were held as follows:—

PAPUA.—HOLDINGS, 1932.

Description.				Area.
				Acres.
Land held by the natives	..	..	..	56,899,084
Crown land	..	..	..	831,835
Freehold land	..	..	..	22,932
Leasehold land	..	..	..	191,749
Area of Territory	..	..	..	57,945,600

Private sales of land in the Territory have now ceased. The Government buys from the natives, and then leases to planters, who are forbidden to have direct dealings in land with Papuans.

Of the total area of 1,111,400 acres shown above, pastoral leases amounted for 176,915, pastoral leases for 13,787, special leases for 190 and mission leases for 561.

The area of land acquired by the Crown in 1934-35 was 411 acres as against 15,888 acres for the previous year. The total area of leases granted during the year was 19,664 acres, and Crown rents on leaseholds for the year 1935 amounted to £4,740.

§ 5. Production.

1. *General.*—The products of the Territory are obtained from its agricultural, forestal, fishing, mining and manufacturing industries. Gold is the principal mineral mined, and copra occupies the foremost position amongst plantation products followed by rubber. Portions of the Territory appear well suited for cotton cultivation, and there is a possibility of obtaining petroleum in marketable quantities.

2. *Agriculture.*—(i) *Soil and Rainfall.* Rich soils at varying elevations and heavy and evenly distributed rainfall favour the cultivation of a variety of tropical products including sugar cane, coconuts, sago palm, bread fruit, dyewoods, spices, ginger, nutmegs, bananas and other fruits. There are large areas of rich alluvial and volcanic soils along the coast, and fertile land is found at elevations up to 6,000 feet. Heavy rainfalls occur, except over a belt of country which runs back from the coast to the hills, and which has its dry season from May to November. This "dry" area is admirably suited for the production of tobacco, fibres, cotton, etc. There are 20 meteorological stations throughout the Territory, and an entomological and agricultural library have been established.

(ii) *Plantations.* *Sisal* and *oil-palm* has been raised in the Central and Eastern Divisions, and the acreage under cultivation in 1934 was 59,446, as against 58,307 in 1933. The principal plantation crops are coconuts, rubber and sisal hemp. There is also some cultivation of kapok, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, rice and maize. The natives are compelled by an ordinance to plant coconuts for food supply. In addition to the coconuts in these plantations, many more are planted over small and widely scattered areas by the older natives in a semi-cultivated state. The Native Plantations Ordinance provides for the establishment of plantations in which half of the proceeds is paid to the natives entitled thereto, and the remaining half paid into the Native Education Fund. The following table shows the area under the different crops at 31st December, 1934—

PAPUA.—AREA OF PLANTATIONS, 1934.

Description.						Area.
						Acres.
Coconuts	..	..	..	..	..	49,033
Rubber	..	..	..	..	..	8,933
Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	302
Kapok	..	..	..	..	..	86
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	398
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	21
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	54
Mauritius Beans	..	..	..	..	..	80
Other crops (including fruit trees)	..	..	..	..	..	479
						59,446

The market price of copra showed some improvement during the year, but the industry is still depressed, and very little planting has been done in recent years. Rubber prices generally were better than the previous year, and as a result the declared value of the exports rose from £61,324 in 1933-34 to £79,031 in 1934-35.

(iii) *Government Plantations.* There are two Government plantations, the Orangerie Bay coconut plantation and the Kemp Welch rubber plantation. The profits during 1934-35 were £1,470, as against £362 in 1933-34.

3. *Forestry.*—According to the Commonwealth Inspector-General of Forests the principal softwood timber is known as "ilimo," while among satisfactory timbers of the lowlands are "nara," "medobi," and "melila." There is a large number of woods, varying from the softest to the hardest, including beautiful cabinet woods, but research is necessary to determine their usefulness. The development of a coniferous belt at the higher altitudes offers great possibilities. It is believed that teak and sandalwood are well suited for cultivation.

4. *Live Stock.*—At 31st December, 1934, the live stock in the Territory consisted of 579 horses, 6,301 head of cattle, 85 mules, 13 donkeys, 2,288 goats, 1,140 pigs, 49 sheep and 7,301 fowls. The introduction of rabbits, foxes, hares and monkeys is prohibited.

5. *Fisheries.*—Pearl-shell fishing occupies an important place in the industries of Papua. Considerable numbers of luggers are licensed, but the returns are mostly credited to Queensland, whose boundary approaches to within a few miles of the Papuan coast. The species of tortoise which supplies the commercial tortoise-shell is also a native of Papua. Bêche-de-mer and trochus are found along the shores and reefs, and form valuable articles of export.

6. *Mining.*—(i) *Variety of Minerals.* Minerals have been found over a wide range of country. Those discovered so far are—gold, copper, tin, lead, zinc, cinnabar, iron, osmiridium, gypsum, manganese, sulphur, graphite, chromite, lignite, platinum and petroleum. The existence of petroleum has been traced at scattered intervals over a large area.

Of precious stones, only the topaz and beryl have been obtained. Large beds of apparently good coal also exist.

(ii) *Gold.* Gold was discovered in 1888 and the search gradually spread over every division, there being reported wherever the explorers went. The estimated quantity in fine ounces and the value of the gold yield for the last five years are given below:—

PAPUA.—GOLD YIELD.

1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
Quantity. (a)	Value.	Quantity. (a)	Value.	Quantity. (a)	Value.	Quantity. (a)	Value.	Quantity. (a)	Value.
fine ozs. 5,283	£A. 26,097	fine ozs. 8,014	£A. 54,241	fine ozs. 9,387	£A. 70,337	fine ozs. 10,814	£A. 87,893	fine ozs. 16,136	£A. 140,692

(a) Estimated.

NOTE.—The values in the above table are expressed in Australian currency.

Most of the rivers, with the exception of those flowing into the Gulf of Papua, have been declared open to gold-dredging, and good yields have been obtained. The total value of gold won to 30th June, 1935, was £1,938,980.

(iii) *Copper.* Owing to the very low prices ruling for copper in the world's market the copper mines in Papua have suspended operations. The total value of the copper exported to the 30th June, 1934, was £366,817.

(iv) *Osmiridium.* The existence of osmiridium had been known for several years, but for some time no serious attempt was made to collect it. The alluvial gold miner formerly picked out the larger slugs of the metal from his gold parcel and discarded them. Eight and a half ounces valued at £112 were exported during 1934-35.

(v) *Other Minerals.* Some good samples of galena (sulphide of lead) have been obtained, while cinnabar (sulphur of mercury), graphite (or plumbago), zinc-blende, native sulphur, and other minerals are known to exist. In 1924 a deposit of lignite was discovered on Smoky Creek, a tributary of the Era River.

A mineral laboratory and museum have been fitted up, and are available to prospectors and others interested.

7. *Water Power.*—Most of the rivers in Papua carry a large volume of water from a great height over a relatively short distance, thereby offering opportunities for the installation of hydro-electric power plants. It is estimated that there are at least 10,000,000 h.p. available for this purpose.

§ 6. Finance, Trade, Postal and Shipping.

1. *Finance.*—The principal sources of revenue for the year 1934-35 were as follows:—Commonwealth Grant, £42,500; Commonwealth Grant in aid to rubber producers, £19,022; Customs and Excise, £43,428; Government Plantations, £0,216; Fees of Office, £6,200; Land Revenue, £5,319; Post Office, £0,283; Port and Wharfage Dues, £3,012; and Miscellaneous, £20,631.

Returns of revenue, exclusive of Commonwealth grants, and expenditure for the last five years are given hereunder:—

PAPUA.—LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Item.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	89,918	90,116	93,043	81,148	91,089
Expenditure	135,325	128,682	128,421	121,199	133,451

2. *Trade.*—Provision is made in the Australian Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1934 for the free entry into Australia of certain goods produced and imported direct from Papua (see Chapter VII., page 239). In addition, the Commonwealth Government returns for distribution among producers the customs duty of 2d. per lb. collected on rubber imported from Papua. In the Papuan Customs Tariff 1934 preference is given to Australian wines and timber. The value of the trade of Papua for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

PAPUA.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	240,074	221,843	218,016	220,605	260,200
Exports	277,844	277,844	277,844	249,135	294,743
Total Trade	514,428	491,097	493,882	469,740	564,042

As in all new countries the imports consist chiefly of articles necessary for the primal needs of the community, such as agricultural products and groceries, drapery, machinery, tobacco, oils, paints, beverages, wood, wicker and cane, drugs, etc. The chief items of exports during the last five years are as follows :—

PAPUA.—PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Article.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bêche-de-Mer	5,549	4,380	6,482	1,643	4,455
Copra	93,710	100,454	89,512	42,990	57,597
Desiccated Coco-nut	79,264	59,826	49,514	48,000	37,895
Gold	22,440	34,338	45,383	45,933	68,922
Pearls	123	..	1,480	2,505	5,742
Rubber	47,036	49,262	56,929	61,324	79,031
Trochus Shell	7,606	8,510	9,619	16,922	11,750

The improvement in price coupled with the Australian preference was responsible for the increased exports of rubber during the past two years. The production of gold is increasing, and last year's output was the largest for several years. Other industries are languishing owing to low prices. This applies to the bêche-de-mer industry, copra, cotton growing and copper mining.

3. Shipping.—The following table shows the number and tonnage of oversea vessels entered and cleared at ports during the years 1929-30 to 1934-35. All the vessels recorded in 1934-35 except 26 were of British nationality.

PAPUA.—OVERSEA SHIPPING.

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1929-30	180	228,391
1930-31	171	220,399
1931-32	185	333,304
1932-33	170	398,451
1933-34	168	373,895
1934-35	177	341,537

Throughout, the figures are exclusive of ships of war and Government vessels.

§ 7. Progress of Papua.

As already stated in § 1, *supra* the Territory was placed under the Commonwealth control on 1st September, 1906. The following table indicates the progress that has been made since that date :—

PAPUA.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Items.	Year ended 30th June—		
	1907.	1934.	1935.
White population	690	1,107	1,229
Native labourers employed	2,000	5,736	12,558
Territorial revenue	£21,813	£81,148	£91,089
„ expenditure	£45,335	£121,199	£133,451
Value of imports	£87,776	£220,605	£269,299
„ exports	£63,756	£249,135	£294,743
Area of plantations acres	(a)1,467	(a)58,307	(a)59,446
Meteorological stations established	3	20	20
Gold yield fine ounces	12,439	10,814	16,136

(a) 31st December, previous year.

MANDATED TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

§ 1. General Description.

The land area of the Territory of New Guinea is about 93,000 square miles and the area including the sea within the lines drawn through its extreme outer points is more than 1,000,000 square miles. The coast of the Territory not having been completely surveyed, the areas of the various islands are known only approximately.

The approximate areas of the principal islands together with the small islands adjacent thereto are as follows:—

AREA OF TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

Particulars.						Approximate Area.
						Square Miles
North East New Guinea (also called "The Mainland")						69,700
Bismarck Archipelago—						
New Britain .. ..	..	..	..	..	14,600	
New Ireland .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,340	
Lavongui .. ..	..	..	..	..	460	
Admiralty Islands .. ..	..	..	..	..	800	
						19,200
Solomon Islands—						
Bougainville .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,880	
Buka .. ..	..	..	..	..	220	
						4,100
Total						93,000

Information regarding physical geography and climate will be found in Official Year Book, No. 22, p. 613, and in the Official Handbook of the Territory.

§ 2. Government.

1. *The Military Occupation.*—On the 17th September, 1914, the Acting Governor of German New Guinea signed terms of capitulation with the officer commanding a Naval and Military Expedition sent from Australia, and thereafter the Territory was under military administration until the establishment of Civil Government in May, 1921.

2. *Mandate.*—The Mandate from the Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with which the Territory of New Guinea is administered by the Commonwealth was issued by the League of Nations in December, 1920. The terms of the Mandate appear in Official Year Book 1921, pp. 200-4.

3. *New Guinea Act and Statute Law.*—In anticipation of the coming of the Mandate the Commonwealth Parliament in September, 1920, passed the New Guinea Act 1920, by which the Governor-General was authorized to accept the Mandate when issued. The Territory, as by the Act, declared to be a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, with the name of the Territory of New Guinea.

The Act provided for an Administrator, while power to legislate for the Territory was to be exercised by the Governor-General, and provision was made for the observance of the principles of the interests of the natives as set out in the Mandate.

In 1932 the Act was amended to provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council and an Executive Council for the Territory. The Legislative Council is empowered to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, such Ordinances are subject to disallowance by the Governor-General who, however,

is not now empowered to make Ordinances for the Territory. The Amending Act was proclaimed to commence on 2nd May, 1933, and the Act is now entitled the *New Guinea Act 1920-1935*. The Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament do not (unless expressly so stated) extend to the Territory, but the Laws Enacted and Adopting Ordinance 1920-1936 provides that certain Acts and Ordinances shall be applied thereto.

4. **Legislative Council.**—The Legislative Council consists of the Administrator, the eight official members of the Executive Council and seven non-official members, the latter nominated by the Administrator and appointed by the Governor-General.

5. **Expropriation.**—The Treaty of Peace provided that German nationals resident in her former colonies might be repatriated, and that the property rights and interests of German nationals in former colonies might be retained and liquidated by the Allies, the proceeds being credited to Germany in part payment of the reparation payable by her under the treaty. In pursuance of these provisions, in September, 1920, the property of the principal German companies in the Territory, and in March, 1921, that of a large number of German planters, was vested in the Public Trustee. In 1926 and 1927 these plantations were transferred to private owners.

6. **Departments and Districts.**—The Administration is organized in eight Departments:—Government Secretary; Treasury; District Services and Native Affairs; Public Health; Customs; Lands, Surveys, Mines and Forestry; Agriculture; and Public Works.

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into the seven following districts:—New Britain, comprising New Britain and adjacent islands; Morobe; Bougainville; Sepik (on the mainland); New Ireland, comprising New Ireland, Lavongai and adjacent islands; Milne Bay, comprising the Admiralty Group; and Kieta, the former German portion of the Solomon Islands. Each District is under a District Officer, assisted by a small staff.

7. **Reports to the League of Nations.**—Fifteen reports have been rendered to the League of Nations in compliance with Article 6 of the Mandate, the latest being for the year ended 30th June, 1935.

§ 3. Population.

1. **White Population.**—The number of the white population at various intervals since 1885 is shown in the following table. At the 30th June, 1935, the white population was 4,176, of whom 3,288 were British subjects.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—WHITE POPULATION.

Year.	Number.			Year.	Number.		
1885	64	1932	..	..	3,100
1930	2,850	1933	..	..	3,191
1931	2,900	1935	..	..	4,176

2. **Asiatic Population.**—Malays seem to have been the first Asiatics brought by the Germans to German New Guinea; 37 of them were recorded on the mainland in 1885. About 1899 the New Guinea Company began to bring Chinese, Malays and Javanese in growing numbers from Singapore and Java to work on the plantations; in the year 1892 there were about 1,500 Asiatics on the mainland. By 1893 the number had decreased to 300 or 400. The number of Chinese in the Mandated Territory reached its maximum in 1933 with 1,449.

The Japanese at the date of the Census of 1933 numbered 73. The total Asiatic population, which in 1914 was 1,681, had increased in 1933 to 1,839. The Chinese provide the skilled artisans of the Territory, and many of them are small traders. Most of the Japanese residents are employed on the plantations, or in shipyards and stores.

3. **Native Population.**—As a large portion of the Territory is not under Government influence it is not possible to obtain reliable figures in regard to the number of the natives.

The following table shows the number enumerated as at 30th June, 1935 :—
TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—NATIVE POPULATION, ENUMERATED 30th JUNE, 1935 (INCLUSIVE OF INDENTURED LABOURERS).

District.	Children.			Adults.			Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Kieta ..	8,424	7,829	16,253	14,319	12,732	27,051	22,773	20,561	43,334
Madang ..	13,561	11,759	25,320	23,489	20,045	43,534	37,041	31,804	68,845
Manus ..	2,988	2,642	5,630	5,059	4,374	9,433	8,047	7,016	15,063
Morobe ..	23,524	20,934	44,458	36,738	29,539	66,277	60,272	50,773	111,045
New Britain ..	20,525	17,793	38,268	33,877	25,356	59,233	54,402	43,149	97,551
New Ireland ..	7,121	6,130	13,251	12,215	11,087	23,302	23,336	18,117	41,453
Sepek ..	22,912	18,886	41,798	29,091	29,063	58,154	52,603	47,949	100,552
Total ..	99,055	85,943	184,998	150,419	133,425	283,844	259,474	219,369	478,866

(a) Deduction of 157 made for double recordings.

The total native population of New Guinea is estimated roughly at about 600,000. Whether the number is increasing or decreasing cannot be ascertained with certainty. The number of natives in native and indentured labour for plantation work, on 30th June, 1935, was 33,993, compared with 30,862 in the previous year.

§ 4. The Natives.

1. General.—The natives are divided into two main groups—Melanesian and Papuan; the former, with a few exceptions, constitutes the population of the Bismarck Archipelago, the former (Melanesians) of the central and western New Guinea mainland, while the latter (Papuan) the eastern of New Guinea. This tribes of Papuans live in the mountains of New Guinea. There is a group of Melanesians, possibly of Polynesian blood, in the Admiralty Islands, with the Western Melanesians and the inhabitants of the small islands east and westward of New Guinea are Micronesians. (The Official Year Book, No. 16, p. 670, and Official Handbook of the Territory Pt. V.).

2. Land Tenure.—The natives are divided into two main groups—Melanesian and Papuan; the former, with a few exceptions, constitutes the population of the Bismarck Archipelago, the former (Melanesians) of the central and western New Guinea mainland, while the latter (Papuan) the eastern of New Guinea. This tribes of Papuans live in the mountains of New Guinea. There is a group of Melanesians, possibly of Polynesian blood, in the Admiralty Islands, with the Western Melanesians and the inhabitants of the small islands east and westward of New Guinea are Micronesians. (The Official Year Book, No. 16, p. 670, and Official Handbook of the Territory Pt. V.).

3. Working Work.—During the German possession of the Territory a certain amount of manual work was required, partly for public requirements, and partly for commercial and for a local economy. An Antiquary is engaged in collecting the antiquities found and passing it through the Territory. The results of his work appear in special reports.

4. Education.—The education of the natives is provided for in the Education Ordinance of 1924 under which the Administration is authorized to establish schools, grant money therefor, provide instruction, and arrange for the training of teachers and other matters. The expenditure of native education in 1934 was £1,000. Though the natives are liable to pay education tax, none has been collected since 1924. The European teachers have been recruited from the Education Department of Queensland. During the year ended 30th June, 1935, the following schools were maintained by the Administration: Native elementary schools and native day

schools, Manguna and Nodun, near Rabaul, and Kavieng; native technical school, Malaguna; native agricultural school, Keravat. In addition there are schools for Europeans at Rabaul, Kavieng and Wau.

A considerable amount of educational work is carried out by the missions, the schools maintained being of three classes: (a) elementary schools in villages; (b) intermediate boarding schools at headquarters; and (c) high schools and technical schools. At the end of June, 1935, the various missions maintained 35 training centres, 56 high and technical schools, 110 elementary schools, and 1,848 village schools. The pupils numbered 55,425.

The missions also conduct schools for Chinese children in Rabaul and Kavieng.

The granting of assistance to mission schools is provided for by the Education Ordinance, but no grants have hitherto been made.

5. *Health of Natives.*—In a report dealing with the health of the natives in New Britain submitted before the war, it was stated that “the natives in the districts examined are not degenerate; but they are sick.” The same qualification undoubtedly applies to the native population throughout the Territory.

The diseases taking the greatest toll of native life directly or through lowering vitality are:—Malaria, respiratory diseases, dysentery, frambæsia, yaws, tropical ulcer, hookworm, filariasis and beriberi.

The Health Department in Rabaul consists of:—(i) a staff of medical officers and orderlies, including travelling doctors; (ii) native hospitals at Government stations and sub-stations (its staff also supervises hospitals on plantations); (iii) a laboratory; (iv) training system for natives as medical orderlies; (v) scheme of distribution of medical necessities; (vi) two leper-stations; and undertakes the general oversight of sanitary conditions. The first Infant Welfare Centre in the Territory was opened in Malabunga in August, 1931.

6. *Missions.*—Several mission societies are operating in the Territory. The Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus works in the Bismarck Archipelago, the Society of the Holy Ghost along the coast of North-East New Guinea from Sek to the Dutch border, the Marists in Buka and Bougainville. These are Roman Catholic Missions. The Protestant Missions are the Australian Methodist Mission in New Britain and New Ireland, the New Zealand Methodist Mission in Bougainville, the Liebenzell Mission in the Admiralty Group, the Lutheran Mission (supported and staffed by the Lutheran Churches in Australia and America), which works along the coast of North-East New Guinea from Sek to the Papuan border, the Melanesian Mission (Anglican) in New Britain, and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in Bougainville and New Britain. All these societies combine teaching and planting with their missionary work.

§ 5. Land Policy.

1. *Acquisition of Land.*—A short account of the modes of acquiring land appears in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 590, but considerations of space preclude its repetition.

2. *Land Policy of the Present Administration.*—The Land Ordinance 1922-1936 provides for sale as well as leasing of land belonging to the Administration. The divergence from the policy usually adopted by the British in the Pacific (including Papua), which provides for leasehold only, was made with a view to disposal by sale of the freehold properties taken over from Germans, and which until 1927 were controlled by the Expropriation Board. The general land policy of the Administration is based on the leasehold principle. All Administration grants or leases contain a reservation to the Administration of all minerals, including mineral oil. Leases are for a term of 99 years except where a shorter period is provided. Administered lands, except in towns, are classified by a Land Board into land suitable for agriculture (Class A) and land not so suitable (Class B), and the unimproved value of the land is assessed. In the case of agricultural leases for more than 30 years the rent is 5 per cent. of the unimproved value, with power to remit during the first ten years, and subject to reappraisal every 20 years. The maximum area of land which may be held by any

person under 20 years of age, or a person, not exceeding 10 years, and the unimproved value may not exceed £100. Leases of lands of Class B may be granted for terms not exceeding 30 years, at a rental of 2½ per cent. of the unimproved value, subject to reappraisal every 10 years.

Agricultural leases are subject to improvement conditions and pastoral leases to stocking conditions. Leases of town allotments may be granted for terms not exceeding 99 years, at a rent to be fixed at such percentage of the unimproved value as is prescribed.

A total area of 285,932 hectares (about 714,830 acres) had been alienated up to the 30th June, 1935. The area alienated in 1934-35 was 3,524 hectares (about 8,820 acres).

3. Registration of Titles.—Under German law there was a system of registration of titles in a "Ground Book," but registration did not confer an indefeasible title. The German system has been replaced by one modelled on the Torrens plan, embodied in an Ordinance entitled the Lands Registration Ordinance 1924-1930.

§ 6. Production.

1. General.—The natives have been described as a people of peasant proprietors, practising a crude form of agriculture. Their gardens and groves furnish but a small amount of produce for oversea trade, and the exports of the Territory grew only as European plantations were made, and natives were employed to work them. In recent years scientific methods of cultivation have been adopted, and production has been greatly increased thereby.

2. Agriculture.—(i) *General.* Under the supervision of the Director of Agriculture soil analysis has been undertaken in different parts of the Territory. A demonstration plantation has been established at Keravat where natives are being trained in tropical agriculture. A laboratory and a herbarium have been established, an entomologist and economic botanist engaged, and travelling inspectors appointed for the purpose of combating plant pests. Experiments are being carried on with a variety of crops. The foregoing measures, in conjunction with the Papua and New Guinea Bounties Act 1926 and the preference given by the Commonwealth Tariff to certain produce grown in the Territories, have greatly stimulated tropical agriculture.

(a) *Coconuts.* Coconut-growing is by far the most important industry in the Territory, but the low price of copra during the last few years has checked expansion. Prices were better in 1934-35 than in the previous year and the value of the exports of copra rose from £283,329 to £361,413, despite a decrease of 6,019 tons in the quantity shipped. At 30th June, 1935, stocks amounting to 11,000 tons were awaiting shipment.

(b) *Tobacco.* Many planters are cultivating tobacco to cater for the local market. Two companies have manufactured tobacco suitable for issue to the natives or for trade. In some instances planters are sending the leaf to the natives who then make their own cigars and cigarettes.

(c) *Cotton.* In 1924-25 the Government obtained 1,615 lb. of cotton seed, and cultivated a few plants at the experimental stations as well as by private planters, involving a few natives, but little progress has been made.

(d) *Sisal Hemp.* There was a steady although small export of sisal hemp in German times. The quantity exported in 1913 was 10 tons, this being the latest export.

(e) *Cocoa.* Cocoa has been successfully grown, principally at Vitu (French Islands); in 1913, 137 tons were exported. The export in 1934-35 amounted to 95 tons.

(f) *Desiccated Coconut.* Three desiccated coconut factories are established in the Territory. The quantity exported during 1934-35 was 1,010 tons, being 447 tons in excess of the previous year.

(g) *Coffee.* No new areas under coffee were planted during 1934-35, but the plantations already established looked well and bore heavily.

(h) *Other Crops.* The climate and soil of New Guinea are suitable for the cultivation of rice, Mandai hemp, cinchona, nutmeg, vanilla, peanuts, kapok and maize, but hitherto their cultivation has either not advanced beyond the experimental stage or has been attempted on a small scale only. Sugar-cane of many varieties flourishes, and the natives cultivate extensive areas for their own use; other indigenous food-producing plants include the sago palm and the cassava.

(i) *Plants Yielding Power Alcohol.* It seems probable that alcohol for power purposes will be obtainable economically from the Territory. The sago palm and ulipa palm yield as much as 60 gallons a ton, and in places are abundant.

(ii) *Plantations.* During the year 1934-35 the Administration disposed of the several plantations maintained by it with the exception of the demonstration plantation at Keravat. The principal crops grown on plantations are shown in the table hereunder for the year ended 30th June, 1935. The figures are exclusive of native plantations.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—PLANTATIONS, 1934-35.

Crop.	Area Planted.		Area Bearing.		Yield.
	Acres.		Acres.		Tons.
Coconuts	218,779		170,825		58,100
Cocoa	2,765		1,290		82
Coffee	1,451		180		15
Rubber	1,955		..		..
Kapok	694		188		2
Native Food (a)	1,812		(b)		867
Other	241		(b)		..
Total	227,697		..		..

(a) Native food of all kinds is mostly grown between young coconut palms not yet in bearing.
(b) Not available.

The area of plantations at various periods from 1885 to 1935 is shown hereunder. As in the case of the previous table, the figures are exclusive of native plantations:—

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—PLANTATIONS.

Year ended June.				Total Area.	Area Planted	Area under Coconuts (including Area not in Bearing).
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1885 .. .. .	..	..	..	148	(b)	(a)
1895 .. .. .	..	..	..	2,152	(b)	(a)
1911 .. .. .	..	..	..	58,837	(b)	51,510
1914 .. .. .	..	..	..	84,488	(b)	76,847
1924 .. .. .	..	..	..	411,275	(b)	172,373
1932 .. .. .	..	..	..	460,942	216,730	211,882
1933 .. .. .	..	..	..	514,250	219,490	214,290
1934 .. .. .	..	..	..	486,404	218,648	210,849
1935 .. .. .	..	..	..	473,260	227,697	218,779

(a) Not recorded. (b) Not available.

3. *Live Stock.*—The coconut plantations are now of a sufficient area to maintain numerous live stock, the stock being depastured on the indigenous grasses growing between the rows of palms. In 1934 there were 1,013 horses, 18,211 cattle, 1,304 sheep, 8,050 goats, and 6,470 pigs (exclusive of the large number of pigs kept by the natives).

4. *Timber.*—An investigation of the timber resources has been made by the Commonwealth Inspector-General of Forests, and a report in connexion therewith was published in 1926. According to this report, while offering no prospects of immediate gain to large saw-milling interests, the Territory possesses forest potentialities of a high order. The timber required for house and shipbuilding and for other purposes is mostly obtained locally. In North-East New Guinea the Lutheran Mission and the Holy Ghost Mission both possess up-to-date saw-milling plants, while most of the timber required in the Archipelago is supplied by the Sacred Heart Mission's saw-mill and three privately owned mills in New Britain. The timber required for the gold-fields is produced locally.

The Forestry Ordinance 1936 provides for the issue of permits and licences to cut timber. Timber growing on native lands cannot be acquired by private purchasers directly from the natives, but must be obtained through the Administration. A royalty is payable on all forest produce taken under a permit or licence. Eighteen timber permits were issued during the year 1934-35.

5. Fisheries.—The wealth of the waters of the Territory has so far been little exploited. Fish is caught at many places along the coast to supply the small local demand of the natives and of the few resident Europeans. Pearl-shell is exported in fair quantities, while bêche-de-mer, trochus-shell and tortoise-shell also figure amongst the exports. The value of marine products exported in 1934-35 was £25,915, compared with £24,882 in the previous year.

6. Mining.—Except for gold there has been little mining in New Guinea, and knowledge of the mineral resources is as yet but scanty. Gold has been discovered on the Waria, the Ramu, the Francisco, and the Markham Rivers, etc. Rich gold was discovered in the Morobe District in 1926; the field is situated about 60 miles (35 by air) inland from Salamaua, the nearest coastal port. Communication has been established with the coast by a regular aeroplane service. Osmiridium is reported to have been found on the upper tributaries of the Ramu, and platinum on the Kabenau River. Copper has been discovered in the form of chalcopyrite and malachite in the Baining District. Iron occurs as magnetite and hematite in the Baining District, apparently in large quantities. Sulphur occurs in several localities in the volcanic regions of the Territory. Brown coal has been found on the mainland in the vicinity of Astrolabe Bay, and in the southern portion of New Ireland.

Mining is regulated by the Mining Ordinance 1928-1936. Copies of the Ordinance and Regulations made thereunder may be obtained from the Secretary, Prime Minister's Department, Canberra, or the Administrator, Rabaul.

The following table shows the production of gold during the past five years:—

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—GOLD PRODUCTION.

Year.	Quantity.		Value. (a)
	Fine oz.		£A
1930-31	..	29,858	144,455
1931-32	..	63,485	429,686
1932-33	..	121,913	913,492
1933-34	..	210,326	1,758,226
1934-35	..	250,304	2,182,956

(a) Valued at average price realized for fine gold in Australia.

Since the high market price of gold has been maintained, the search for profitable areas in various parts of the Territory has not diminished and systematic testing by drilling and other means has been undertaken on alluvial areas previously considered unworthy of attention. There were no new discoveries of alluvial or reef gold during the year; the increase in the production was mainly due to improved mechanical devices for the extraction of the metal.

Under the Petroleum Ordinance 1930, every person is entitled to prospect for petroleum in the Territory, and lands of all classes are held by British subjects, are eligible to engage in prospecting and mining for mineral oil and coal. On the 30th June, 1935, two licences to search for mineral oil were in force.

§ 7. Trade.

1. Customs Tariff.—The Customs Ordinance 1921-1932 of the Territory of New Guinea stipulates that all duties of Customs shall be paid in Australian currency. Where the goods are sold as the value of imports in any currency other than Australian the equivalent value of the goods in Australian currency shall be ascertained according

to a fair rate of exchange to be declared in case of doubt by the Chief Collector. The Tariff is generally 10 per cent. ad valorem basis, and certain exports of the Territory such as copra, shell, feathers and sulphur are subject to duty. No preferential tariff rates are provided in the Tariff Schedule.

Provision is made in the Australian Customs Tariff for the free entry into Australia of certain goods produced and imported from the Territory of New Guinea (see Chapter VII., p. 239.)

2. Total Trade.—The value of the imports, exports and total trade at various periods since 1887, and during each of the last five years, is given in the table hereunder:—

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA—TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1887	17,133	19,580	36,713
1897	36,713	31,352	68,065
1907	166,585	97,563	264,148
1930-31	782,765	941,238	1,724,003
1931-32	779,397	1,108,619	1,888,016
1932-33	912,365	1,581,272	2,493,637
1933-34	924,316	1,766,198	2,690,514
1934-35	948,404	2,340,624	3,289,028

The import values are exclusive of money and Government stores. In 1934-35 the imports were distributed as follows:—From Australia, £428,720; United Kingdom, £130,527; United States of America, £135,299; China, £40,244; Germany, £47,218; Japan, £42,757; Dutch East Indies, £13,217; other countries, £110,422.

3. Principal Items of Imports.—From Australia the principal items of imports are foodstuffs and beverages, tobacco, apparel and textiles, machinery, hardware, building material, coal, drugs, etc.; from the United Kingdom, apparel and textiles, machinery and hardware, whisky; from United States of America, mining machinery, petrol, kerosene, motor vehicles and lubricating oil, tobacco; from India, rice and sacks; from Burma, rice; from China, rice and textiles; from Germany, textiles, aeroplanes, machinery and hardware, and fancy goods; and from Japan, textiles, fish and cement.

4. Principal Items of Exports.—Values of the principal items of exports for the last five years are shown hereunder:—

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Commodity.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Copra	716,543	618,298	543,906	283,329	361,413
Cocoa	3,200	3,060	2,292	3,479	3,479
Stone and Ivory Nuts	75	280	131	566	186
Trepang	7,530	4,960	3,900	4,400	5,800
Shell (Trochus, etc.)	22,075	15,170	17,585	20,482	20,115
Tortoise Shell.. .. .	114	89	48	88	82
Gold	154,046	398,939	933,940	1,367,616	1,897,244
Desiccated Coco-nut	37,640	64,100	73,452	81,562	45,080
Miscellaneous	15	3,723	6,018	4,676	7,225
Total	941,238	1,108,619	1,581,272	1,766,198	2,340,624

5. Exports of Copra and Cocoa.—The next table shows the respective quantities of copra and cocoa exported during the last five years:—

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—EXPORTS OF COPRA AND COCOA.

Commodity.				1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copra	..	..	..	62,303	59,452	59,040	62,270	50,251
Cocoa	..	..	..	64	102	65	98	95

Most of the copra is shipped direct to European or American ports.

§ 8. Shipping and Communication.

1. General.—A subsidized mail service between New Guinea and Australia is maintained by Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd. The vessels of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., which maintain a regular monthly service between Australia, China and Japan, have included Rabaul as a port of call. The Dutch Island Packet Navigation Co.'s vessels, which maintain a service between Singapore and Australia, also call at Rabaul, and the Northlander Lloyd has established a regular service between Hong Kong and Rabaul. W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd. run a service with two vessels between Europe, Australia and the Territory. Shipping within the Territory is regulated by the Shipping, Ports, and Harbours Regulations.

2. Oversea Tonnage in 1934-35.—The number and net tonnage of overseas vessels which entered and cleared the Territory during the year 1934-35 are shown hereunder:—

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—SHIPPING, 1934-35.

Nationality.				Vessels Entered.		Vessels Cleared.		Total.	
				Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
American	..	..	..	3	4,898	2	4,858	5	9,756
British	..	..	..	76	222,508	78	231,127	154	453,635
Danish	..	..	..	1	2,738	2	5,520	3	8,258
Dutch	..	..	..	6	11,263	6	11,263	12	22,526
French	..	..	..	2	5,720	2	5,720	4	11,440
German	..	..	..	20	27,030	20	27,030	40	54,060
Japanese	..	..	..	2	536	2	536	4	1,072
Total	..	..	..	110	274,693	112	286,054	222	560,747

3. Local Shipping.—Vessels controlled by Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd. and W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd. extend their activities to the inter island trade, and the vessels of the Northlander Lloyd also call at numerous ports in the Territory.

4. Land Communication.—Means of communication on land are scanty. There are no railways. Roads lead from Rabaul to places within 30 or 40 miles, and there is a road 200 miles long in New Ireland. Elsewhere there are few roads outside plantations and the stations of the District Officers. The large rivers of the mainland are as yet but little used.

There is a high power wireless station at Bita Paka near Rabaul, and low power installations at the out-stations, including Salamaua and Wau.

5. **Communication by Air.**—The discovery of gold in New Guinea has resulted in great aviation activity in the vicinity of the gold-fields. On account of the mountainous country and dense undergrowth between the coast and the gold-fields the task of transporting food and stores to the fields and of bringing the gold to the coast and by land is an irksome and costly process. The fields are situated about 60 miles (by air) inland from Salamaua, and whereas aircraft cover the distance in approximately an hour, the nature of the country is such that a journey by other means occupies more than a week. During 1931-32 an air service was established between Port Moresby and the gold-fields, reducing the time occupied by the journey from Australia by about seven days. At 30th June, 1935, 40 aeroplanes were operating in the Territory.

§ 9. Revenue and Expenditure.

Details of the revenue collected from various sources and the expenditure during each of the last five years are given hereunder:—

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.—REVENUE.

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Customs	175,846	157,696	153,524	157,343	164,481
Licences	9,557	9,740	10,082	10,551	10,097
Native Head Tax	22,765	23,271	22,069	23,610	19,805
Stamp Duties	3,631	6,138	4,373	5,567	8,716
Postal	12,318	27,745	17,413	10,246	11,534
Lands	13,267	12,885	14,046	14,662	14,558
Mining—					
Royalty on Gold	6,581	22,731	46,670	67,331	88,233
Other	7,199	13,458	22,923	22,149	27,591
Fees and Fines	20,129	18,060	17,745	27,961	29,829
Sales of Stores, etc.	5,158	3,960	3,264	3,231	2,215
Miscellaneous	13,783	10,388	9,808	7,706	11,112
Total	290,234	306,072	321,917	350,357	388,171

EXPENDITURE.

	£	£	£	£	£
Treasury and Audit	25,876	35,909	40,730	43,258	33,444
Agriculture	10,957	11,220	11,590	11,861	13,389
Public Justice	16,349	13,698	13,897	17,679	21,839
Public Health	62,815	56,925	60,235	61,527	61,851
Public Works	17,656	13,582	14,468	16,040	17,104
District Services and Native Affairs	96,871	94,633	98,552	108,851	99,318
New Works	4,694	2,956	24,591	30,540	61,806
Native Welfare .. ..	..	6,582	4,917	7,577	7,202
Other	58,160	46,900	52,587	51,484	51,517
Total	293,378	282,405	321,567	348,817	367,470

NAURU (Mandate).

1. **General.**—Nauru is an oval-shaped atoll about 12 miles in circumference having an area of about 5,400 acres, of which approximately four-fifths is phosphate-bearing. It is situated in long. 166° E., and is 26 miles south of the Equator. Portion of the island between the sandy beach and the coral cliffs is fertile, and it is there that the

Nauruans reside. With the exception of a small fringe round an inland lagoon, the island is uninhabited, but portion of the area has been planted with fruit trees. The system of land tenure is governed by an old custom, and, with the exception of small allotments held by the Government, the British Phosphate Commissioners and Missions, the whole of the island is owned by individual natives. The average shade temperature ranges between 72 and 95° F., and the average humidity between 70 and 80. The average rainfall is 85 inches, but droughts occasionally occur, and in 1916 and 1917 only 40 inches were received for the two years. In 1935 the rainfall was 70.89 inches.

2. History.—The island, discovered by Captain Fearn in 1798, was annexed by Germany in 1899.

In November, 1914, Nauru was occupied by a detachment from the Australian Naval and Military Expedition at Rabaul, and it was included in the cession of colonies to the Commonwealth. The Allied Powers, by the Nauru Island Agreement, 1919, agreed that a mandate for its administration should be conferred upon His Britannic Majesty. The mandate, which is in similar terms to that for the Territory of New Guinea, was confirmed by the Council of the League of Nations on the 17th December, 1920. On 2nd July, 1919, the British, Australian and New Zealand Governments agreed that the administration of the island (which, since 1915, had been in charge of an official appointed by the British Colonial Office) should be vested in an Administrator who entered on duty in June, 1921. The first Administrator was appointed for a term of five years by the Australian Government; his term of service having expired, it was extended for another five years, but he resigned in 1927. The second Administrator was appointed in June, 1927. The third Administrator was appointed by the Commonwealth of Australia in January, 1933. The Agreement between the three Governments was approved by the Commonwealth Parliament in the Nauru Island Agreement Act 1919, and is printed in the Schedule to that Act. A supplementary agreement concerning Nauru was drafted in May, 1923, and ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament by the Nauru Island Agreement Act 1932.

3. Administration.—The Administrator has all the powers of government—administrative, legislative, and judicial—in the island. All expenses of administration are met from local revenue. Native industries such as canoe-building, fishing, mat-making, etc., are encouraged by the provision of prizes at annual competitions. An official store managed to a large extent by the natives. The books, however, are audited by Government officers. Native trade is not to carry on in the presence of women, and the use by them of intoxicating liquors and deleterious drugs is prohibited.

4. Population.—Figures for population on 1st April in each of the years from 1931 to 1935 are given hereunder:—

NAURU.—POPULATION.

Population.	1931.	1932.	1933. (b)	1934.	1935.
Europeans	147	141	165	163	158
Chinese	1,105	606	936	933	931
Nauruans (a)	1,426	1,475	1,527	1,507	1,603
Other Pacific Islanders ..	14	4	13	14	4
Total	2,692	2,316	2,641	2,677	2,696

(a) The natives of Nauru are Micronesians. (b) Census, 30th June, 1933.

There were 10 marriages (15 Nauruans, 4 Chinese, 1 European).

5. **Health.**—Cases of the usual diseases known in the Pacific occur. Venereal disease is rare, but elephantiasis is occasionally met with. An area has been set apart for the segregation of lepers, and the latest methods of treatment are applied. In 1935, there were 60 lepers in segregation. The treatment and control of leprosy have been very successful. Two hospitals are maintained on the island, one by the Administration for Nauruans, and one by the British Phosphate Commission for its employees. In common with other natives, the Nauruans are very susceptible to tuberculosis and influenza, and in 1921 an influenza epidemic caused the deaths of 230 Islanders. Dysentery, both amoebic and bacillary, is endemic. A regular anti-mosquito campaign is conducted. The usual steps have been taken by the authorities to improve the water supply and to provide efficient sanitation generally. Every Nauruan is required to undergo a medical examination once a month. Baby clinics have been established to give help and advice to Nauruan mothers in regard to infant nurture.

6. **Education.**—On the 1st October, 1923, the Administration took over the education of the Nauruans and other native children, and native schools were established in five districts, and at the leper station. Previously education had been looked after by the Missions subsidized by the Government. A school for European children is presided over by a teacher on loan from the Education Department of Victoria who also supervises educational matters generally. The curriculum is similar to that of corresponding schools in Australia, and the teaching is, as far as possible, wholly in English. Education is compulsory between the ages of six and sixteen. After the termination of ordinary school attendance, twelve months are devoted to technical training. The children in attendance at school in 1935 numbered 39 Europeans and 460 Nauruans. The schools are closed on two afternoons a week in order that the children may attend the classes in religious instruction conducted at the Mission churches. Educational classes for adults have been inaugurated. Units of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides (Nauruan) have been established on the island.

7. **Judiciary.**—The judicial power is vested in the Administrator in a Central Court and a District Court. The right of appeal is provided.

8. **Religion.**—The London Missionary Society (Protestant) and the Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission (Roman Catholic) operate in Nauru.

9. **Phosphate Deposits.**—(i) *General.* From 1906 to 1919 the deposits were worked by the Pacific Phosphate Company, which also worked the deposits on Ocean Island (about 165 miles east of Nauru and part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony administered by the Colonial Office). The quantity on Nauru has been estimated at not less than 50,000,000 tons, and the exports average 85 per cent. to 88 per cent. of tricalcium phosphate.

The interests of the Pacific Phosphate Company in the two islands (though not in other islands in the Pacific in which it has workings) were bought by the British, Australian and New Zealand Governments in 1919 for £3,500,000, the purchase money being contributed in the proportions of 42, 42, and 16 per cent. respectively. The Agreement of 2nd July, 1919, provides for the working of the deposits by the British Phosphate Commission of three members, one appointed by each Government; and the three countries are to receive the output in the same proportions of 42, 42, and 16 per cent.

(ii) *Royalty on Phosphate.* In an agreement entered into between the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Nauruan landowners in 1927 provision was made, *inter alia*, for the payment of a royalty of 7½d. per ton of phosphate exported, of which—

(a) 4d. per ton is paid to the Nauruan landowner concerned;

(b) 1½d. per ton to the Administrator for the benefit of the Nauruan people;

(c) 2d. per ton to the Administrator to be held in trust for the Nauruan landowner concerned and invested at compound interest for a period of 20 years. The capital will then remain invested and the interest thereon will be paid to the landowner.

The rates specified above are to have effect for a period not exceeding 20 years on and from 1st July, 1917, but the royalty of 4d. per ton to the Nauruan landowners is subject to adjustment for the second, third and fourth five-yearly period by increasing or diminishing it in order to any increase or decrease of the export price of phosphate. The royalty for the second five-yearly period was increased to 4½d. per ton.

(iii) *Nauru and Ocean Island Phosphate Industry.*—The following table gives particulars regarding exports of phosphate during the last five years :—

NAURU AND OCEAN ISLAND.—EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE.

Year.		Total.	To Australia.	To New Zealand.
			Tons. Per cent.	Per cent.
1930-31	.. ..	392,939	68.19	31.81
1931-32	.. ..	434,858	63.30	33.90
1932-33	.. ..	604,550	66.30	27.09
1933-34	.. ..	556,802	63.83	26.97
1934-35	.. ..	694,726	61.14	30.43

From Nauru alone during the calendar year 1935 the export was 480,950 tons.

(iv) *Accounts of Commission.* A statement for the five years ended June, 1935, is given hereunder :—

NAURU AND OCEAN ISLAND.—SALES OF PHOSPHATE.

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Sales, etc. ..	584,738	599,727	882,277	684,409	769,483
F.o.b. cost, including interest on capital, sinking fund, etc.	584,244	599,209	876,898	610,239	758,845

The amount lent by the British Phosphate Commission to the partner Governments for purchase money and other capital sums was £3,666,457 on 30th June, 1921, and at 30th June, 1934, this had been reduced to £2,048,780. The total cost in 1934-35 includes a sum of £224,053 consisting of interest at 6 per cent. upon the purchase price and a contribution to a sinking fund for the redemption of the capital debt in 50 years. The redemption fund now totals £283,117.

(v) *Employees.* Apart from a limited number of Europeans and a few Pacific Islanders, the employees are Chinese engaged under a three years' contract. A few Nauruans are employed occasionally.

10. *Trade.* In the Schedule to the Customs Tariff of Nauru the principal items of imports subject to duty are beer, spirits, tobacco and vehicles. The Schedule contains a partly extensive free list, and all other goods not included in the free list are dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem. An export duty of 10s. per ton is levied on copra.

The British Phosphate Commissioners enjoy freedom from Customs duty for the materials and appliances serving for the exploitation of the phosphate, as well as for the provisions imported by the Commissioners for the feeding of the employees and

workmen engaged therein. The Tariff rates apply to all countries alike. Information regarding imports and exports for the years 1931 to 1935 is appended:—

NAURU.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Heading.	Year ended 31st December—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Imports	£ 108,729	£ 95,739	£ 97,684	£ 98,085	£ 168,595
Exports—	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Phosphate	245,165	418,180	363,680	418,950	480,950

11. Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue and expenditure of the Administration during the years 1931 to 1935 were as follows:—

NAURU.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Heading.	Year ended 31st December—				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Revenue	£ 16,206	£ 20,235	£ 19,779	£ 19,798	£ 23,487
Expenditure	16,904	15,435	18,748	19,758	20,666

Of the revenue in 1935, £11,955 was royalty on phosphate, £4,296 consisted of customs receipts, £1,133 of capitation taxes, and £261 of harbour dues and shipping fees. At the close of the year 1935 the accumulated funds of the Administration amounted to £29,590. Owing to the fall in interest rates interest on investments during 1935 was only £790 compared with £861 during the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure in 1935 was principally due to the returns from the Jubilee postage stamp issue.

CHAPTER XV.

POPULATION.

§ 1. Enumerations and Estimates.

The nature of the early "musters" of the population and the subsequent Census enumerations which have been conducted in Australia were reviewed in Official Year Book, Number 15, pp. 1083-5. This review was accompanied by a tabular statement showing the dates on which the various enumerations were made, and the number counted on such occasions.

§ 2. Accuracy of Estimates of Population.

The results obtained at the Census must be very high before they can be accepted without reservation. The estimates of population since the Census of 1921, which have been published in earlier Year Books, have been adjusted in accordance with the results of the Census of 1933. These adjusted figures are given in this chapter. These figures, however, are subject to further amendment on the completion of the detailed tabulation.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics attention has been given to the improvement of intercensal estimates. There was little doubt that the principal source of error was in the records of migration, and efforts were directed particularly to the improvement of these records with very promising results. The Census of 1931 disclosed an error in the previous estimate of an amount equal to a percentage of the number of persons dependent from Australia of 14.5 per cent for males and 10 per cent for females. After the Census of 1931 these percentage factors were reduced to 1 per cent for males and 4 per cent for females, and from the results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933, it would appear that the accuracy of the records of inter-censal migration is such that in future no adjustment of the recorded figures will be necessary.

It is improbable that the same degree of accuracy has been attained in the record of external migration, and no record in the case of interstate movements. Records are made of interstate movements by sea, by rail, and by air, but to record the movements by road is impracticable.

§ 3. Census, 1831 to 1933.

The Census of 1933, the first census in which the Census of the several Australian Colonies was taken on the same date, was on the 30th June, 1933. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act, which provides for the enumeration being held every 10 years and being conducted by each State or Territory, the first Census for the Commonwealth of Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statisticians in 1931, and the second in 1933. In accordance with the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act 1933, and the third Commonwealth Census would have been taken in 1935, but owing to the necessity for economy in government expenditure it was decided to defer that Census, and the date was subsequently fixed for the 30th June, 1933, the Census

for the whole of Australia being taken as for the night between the 29th and the 30th June, 1933. The numbers recorded in the several States and Territories on the 4th April, 1921, and the 30th June, 1933, were as follows:—

POPULATION.—CENSUS, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	4th April, 1921.			30th June, 1933. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
States—						
New South Wales ..	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847
Victoria ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261
Queensland ..	398,969	357,003	755,972	497,217	450,317	947,534
South Australia ..	248,267	246,893	495,160	290,962	289,987	580,949
Western Australia..	177,278	155,454	332,732	233,937	204,915	438,852
Tasmania ..	107,743	106,037	213,780	115,097	112,502	227,599
Territories—						
Northern ..	2,821	1,046	3,867	3,378	1,472	4,850
Federal Capital ..	1,567	1,005	2,572	4,805	4,142	8,947
Australia ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839

(a) Revised figures.

2. Increase since Census of 1881.—(i) *Australia*. The increase of population between the Census of 4th April, 1921, and that of 30th June, 1933, was 1,194,105, of which 604,241 were males and 589,864 were females, as compared with an increase of 930,729, comprising 449,835 males and 530,894 females, for the preceding ten years. The population of each sex enumerated at the Census of 3rd April, 1881, 5th April, 1891, 31st March, 1901, 3rd April, 1911, 4th April, 1921, and 30th June, 1933, was as follows:—

POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 1881 to 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Date.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Masculinity. (a)
3rd April, 1881 ..	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	117.35
5th April, 1891 ..	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	115.89
31st March, 1901 ..	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	110.14
3rd April, 1911 ..	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	107.99
4th April, 1921 ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	103.36
31st March, 1931 (b) ..	3,316,423	3,197,704	6,514,127	103.71
30th June, 1933 ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	103.20

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.
Census of 30.6.1933.

(b) These figures have been estimated from the

(ii) *States and Territories*. The postponement till 1933 of the Census which ordinarily would have been taken in 1931 created a divergence from the intercensal period of ten years which had been observed in Australia since 1881, and consequently the increase shown in the following table for the period 1921–33 (12½ years) is not directly comparable

with the results shown for the earlier periods. The corresponding increases for the ten-year period 1921-1931 have been estimated from the Census of 30th June, 1933, and have been inserted in the table. The increases in the population of the several States and Territories during the last five intercensal periods have been as follows:—

POPULATION.—INTERCENSAL INCREASES.

State or Territory.	1881-1891.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1921-1931 (estimated)	1921-1933 (12½ years).
New South Wales .. {						
Number ..	374,129	230,892	293,602	453,637	450,930	500,476
Per cent.	49.90	20.54	21.67	27.55	21.47	23.83
Victoria .. {						
Number ..	281,481	181,381	211,381	281,381	281,381	281,381
Per cent.	28.15	18.13	21.13	28.13	28.13	28.13
Queensland .. {						
Number ..	111,381	111,381	111,381	111,381	111,381	111,381
Per cent.	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13
South Australia .. {						
Number ..	30,119	42,813	50,212	86,602	80,024	85,780
Per cent.	14.15	13.57	14.01	21.20	10.10	17.33
Western Australia .. {						
Number ..	111,381	111,381	111,381	111,381	111,381	111,381
Per cent.	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.13
Tasmania .. {						
Number ..	11,381	11,381	11,381	11,381	11,381	11,381
Per cent.	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Northern Territory .. {						
Number ..	11,381	11,381	11,381	11,381	11,381	11,381
Per cent.	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Federal Capital Territory .. {						
Number ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	858	6,416	6,375
Per cent.	(a)	(a)	(a)	50.06	249.46	247.86
Australia .. {						
Number ..	924,193	599,409	681,204	980,720	1,078,393	1,194,105
Per cent.	41.07	18.88	18.05	22.01	19.84	21.97

(a) Included in New South Wales.

(b) Decrease.

For Australia as a whole the numerical increase during the period 1921-1931 was greater by 6,000 than that for the period 1911-1921, but the percentage increase declined from 22.01 for 1911-1921 to 19.84 for 1921-1931. During the earlier period the increase corresponds to 2.01 per cent. per annum, and in the latter to 1.83 per cent. per annum.

§ 4. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

1. Present Numbers.—The population of Australia on the 31st December, 1935, was estimated at 6,753,114 persons, of whom 3,421,774, or 50.67 per cent., were males and 3,331,340, or 49.33 per cent., were females. The increase during the year 1935 was 47,437, equal to 0.71 per cent., males having increased by 20,695, or 0.61 per cent., and females by 26,742, or 0.81 per cent. This increase was due entirely to the excess of births over deaths, the natural increase for the year 1935 totalling 47,726. There was actually a small loss by migration in this year, the excess of departures over arrivals being 189. Looking back of the three years prior to 1933 also, departures were in excess.

2. Growth and Distribution.—In issues of the Official Year Book up to No. 15, the male and female populations of Australia as a whole were given at quinquennial periods from 1908, but it is considered that the abridged table presented herewith will suffice for general purposes. The figures for the years 1921 to 1933 inclusive have been adjusted in accordance with the revised results of the 1933 Census.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—1800 to 1935.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
MALES.									
(a) 1800	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,780
1810	7,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,585
1820	23,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,784
1830	33,000	..	..	..	877	(b) 18,108	..	..	52,885
1840	85,560	..	..	8,272	1,434	32,040	..	..	127,306
1850	154,976	..	..	35,902	3,576	44,229	..	..	238,683
1860	197,851	(b) 330,302	(b) 16,817	64,340	9,597	49,653	..	..	668,560
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,804	15,511	53,517	..	..	902,494
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,855	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	99,703	(c) 4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	89,806	2,738	..	2,290,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	(b) 1,062	2,751,730
1921	1,086,454	765,306	403,261	251,170	178,908	110,353	2,765	1,138	2,799,415
1922	1,112,319	780,517	411,955	255,181	184,471	110,262	2,653	1,467	2,867,825
1923	1,134,444	807,884	422,261	261,681	191,131	110,760	2,704	1,445	2,932,310
1924	1,160,794	825,919	431,847	268,615	197,676	110,238	2,782	1,696	2,999,567
1925	1,184,465	840,817	444,330	276,265	202,554	110,172	2,860	2,298	3,063,761
1926	1,212,046	855,035	452,668	285,013	206,797	108,895	3,146	2,902	3,126,802
1927	1,241,763	870,718	460,319	289,303	215,851	110,013	3,569	3,322	3,194,858
1928	1,266,254	879,748	468,323	289,639	225,072	110,750	3,231	4,670	3,247,417
1929	1,283,241	886,472	473,948	288,597	231,361	112,244	3,496	4,736	3,284,095
1930	1,294,419	892,422	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,505	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1931	1,302,893	896,429	487,932	289,397	233,397	115,176	3,462	4,891	3,332,577
1932	1,315,003	900,663	492,516	290,254	233,049	116,067	3,353	4,560	3,355,465
1933	1,324,839	905,050	497,468	291,722	233,442	116,891	3,370	4,997	3,378,779
1934	1,335,123	910,373	502,505	292,519	235,230	116,952	3,440	4,928	3,401,079
1935	1,344,339	911,757	508,381	293,650	237,229	117,931	3,482	5,005	3,421,774
FEMALES.									
(a) 1800	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
1810	3,981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,981
1820	9,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,759
1830	10,688	..	..	..	295	(b) 6,171	..	..	17,154
1840	41,908	..	..	6,358	877	13,959	..	..	63,102
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	24,641	..	..	166,673
1860	150,695	(b) 207,932	(b) 11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,045
1870	225,871	326,605	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	..	..	745,262
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	(c) 569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920	1,022,777	774,199	384,679	245,779	174,428	105,493	1,078	(b) 910	2,550,567
1921	1,045,236	785,421	362,463	250,572	157,580	108,323	994	940	2,711,529
1922	1,069,198	800,766	370,424	256,421	161,074	109,506	950	1,124	2,760,461
1923	1,088,435	817,571	379,583	260,531	165,728	109,651	946	1,231	2,823,676
1924	1,112,229	831,232	390,237	266,331	170,648	109,434	946	1,378	2,882,435
1925	1,137,875	843,234	400,512	270,783	174,973	109,192	961	1,736	2,939,266
1926	1,164,642	859,732	409,518	277,116	179,136	109,630	951	2,137	2,997,218
1927	1,194,862	871,134	417,666	282,717	184,138	110,133	1,027	2,518	3,061,558
1928	1,217,875	882,333	422,554	287,118	188,447	110,447	1,023	3,047	3,103,353
1929	1,236,452	891,797	428,188	284,376	195,276	111,034	1,284	3,711	3,152,118
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1931	1,263,421	907,141	441,764	287,662	201,589	112,488	1,384	4,030	3,220,029
1932	1,276,728	912,724	446,581	289,039	203,271	114,540	1,433	4,004	3,248,320
1933	1,288,680	919,429	451,563	290,955	205,822	115,219	1,448	4,256	3,277,372
1934	1,301,080	927,117	456,992	291,778	207,371	114,195	1,504	4,264	3,304,598
1935	1,313,327	931,342	462,338	292,793	210,516	115,101	1,609	4,314	3,331,341

(a) Details as to sex not available for earlier years.

(b) Previously included with New South Wales.

(c) Previously included with South Australia.

ESTIMATED POPULATION—continued.

Year at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
1788	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
1790	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,056
1800	5,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
1810	11,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,566
1820	33,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,543
1830	44,588	..	..	..	1,172	(b) 24,279	..	..	70,039
1840	127,408	..	..	14,530	2,311	45,099	..	..	190,408
1850	260,900	..	..	61,700	5,836	68,470	..	..	405,356
1860	348,546	(b) 538,234	(b) 28,056	125,532	15,346	89,821	..	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,025	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	..	1,647,756
1880	741,142	855,005	211,040	276,193	20,501	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,804	144,287	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,199,213	473,847	357,250	170,997	172,000	(a) 4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,391,408	599,016	406,868	270,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,303	212,752	3,989	(b) 1,072	5,411,227
1921	2,131,690	1,550,727	795,724	501,742	337,543	218,676	3,759	2,078	5,510,044
1922	2,181,517	1,570,273	782,379	511,602	315,544	219,708	3,612	2,591	5,637,286
1923	2,222,879	1,625,455	801,344	522,232	359,852	220,111	3,650	2,676	5,755,986
1924	2,273,023	1,657,151	822,034	534,946	368,334	219,672	3,728	3,074	5,882,002
1925	2,322,340	1,684,051	844,842	547,948	377,527	219,364	3,821	4,034	6,003,027
1926	2,376,078	1,711,087	862,496	560,925	385,243	217,575	4,097	5,130	6,124,020
1927	2,433,655	1,741,832	876,385	569,010	399,531	219,151	4,596	5,870	6,251,016
1928	2,483,129	1,761,746	890,577	572,587	414,621	220,319	4,254	8,237	6,355,770
1929	2,519,093	1,778,209	902,136	574,973	420,637	223,278	4,780	8,447	6,436,213
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	919,736	574,667	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1931	2,566,314	1,803,570	920,726	577,079	433,686	228,464	4,846	8,021	6,552,066
1932	2,591,731	1,813,387	930,097	579,293	436,320	230,007	4,780	8,604	6,603,785
1933	2,613,519	1,824,439	940,031	582,677	440,204	232,110	4,818	9,253	6,650,151
1934	2,636,203	1,837,400	950,197	584,294	442,610	231,447	4,944	9,102	6,705,077
1935	2,652,000	1,843,010	970,120	586,113	447,715	233,032	5,001	9,110	6,753,114

(a) Previously included with South Australia.

(b) Previously included with New South Wales.

A comparison of annual rates of growth of population of Australia and other countries will be found in § 5, par. 4 of this chapter.

The growth of the population of Australia and of each State thereof is illustrated by the graphs accompanying this chapter on pages 395 to 398.

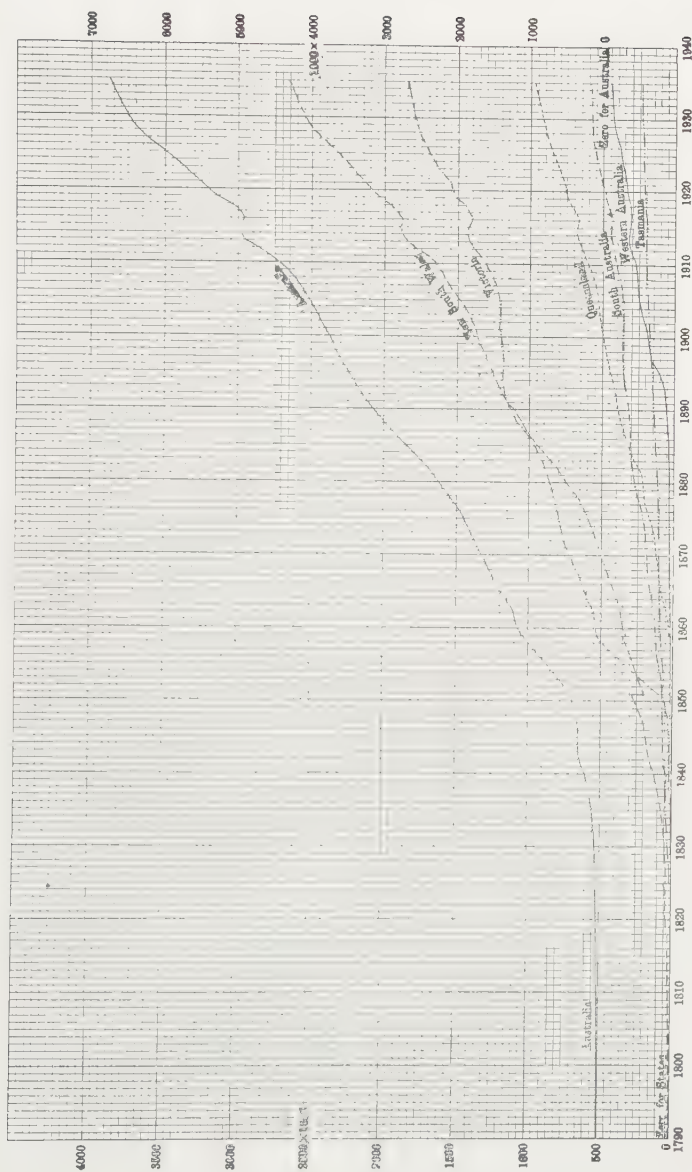
3. Mean Population.—(i) *Calendar Years.* The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the calendar years 1921 to 1935. The figures have been adjusted in accordance with the revised results of the 1933 Census:—

MEAN POPULATION, CALENDAR YEARS, 1921 to 1935.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 31st December—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1921	2,108,485	1,537,042	762,022	407,001	314,084	213,404	3,014	2,487	5,458,489
1922	2,155,522	1,570,883	770,806	501,010	311,375	215,379	3,092	2,838	5,571,411
1923	2,201,531	1,607,850	785,193	515,172	350,772	210,420	3,680	3,300	5,691,097
1924	2,244,403	1,644,944	814,078	520,618	303,152	210,274	3,710	3,912	5,814,127
1925	2,295,516	1,671,537	836,844	530,020	372,970	215,552	3,829	4,809	5,940,977
1926	2,344,001	1,696,758	852,071	553,800	380,910	213,800	3,916	6,215	6,059,423
1927	2,403,881	1,727,734	870,013	565,284	392,071	213,051	4,451	7,409	6,164,584
1928	2,460,410	1,751,974	884,515	570,863	407,750	215,471	4,459	8,198	6,303,766
1929	2,503,026	1,779,433	897,599	572,457	420,756	217,752	4,467	8,541	6,394,701
1930	2,532,285	1,786,217	910,319	573,242	420,079	220,933	4,979	8,961	6,466,019
1931	2,555,871	1,799,241	924,825	575,717	432,347	224,811	4,959	8,801	6,526,572
1932	2,570,741	1,808,618	935,575	578,010	435,041	227,084	4,917	8,925	6,577,911
1933	2,601,782	1,820,808	945,454	581,019	438,688	228,434	4,800	9,050	6,629,801
1934	2,623,560	1,830,898	955,584	583,313	441,611	229,161	4,933	9,259	6,678,349
1935	2,645,575	1,839,381	970,120	585,015	445,384	229,596	5,101	9,382	6,725,632

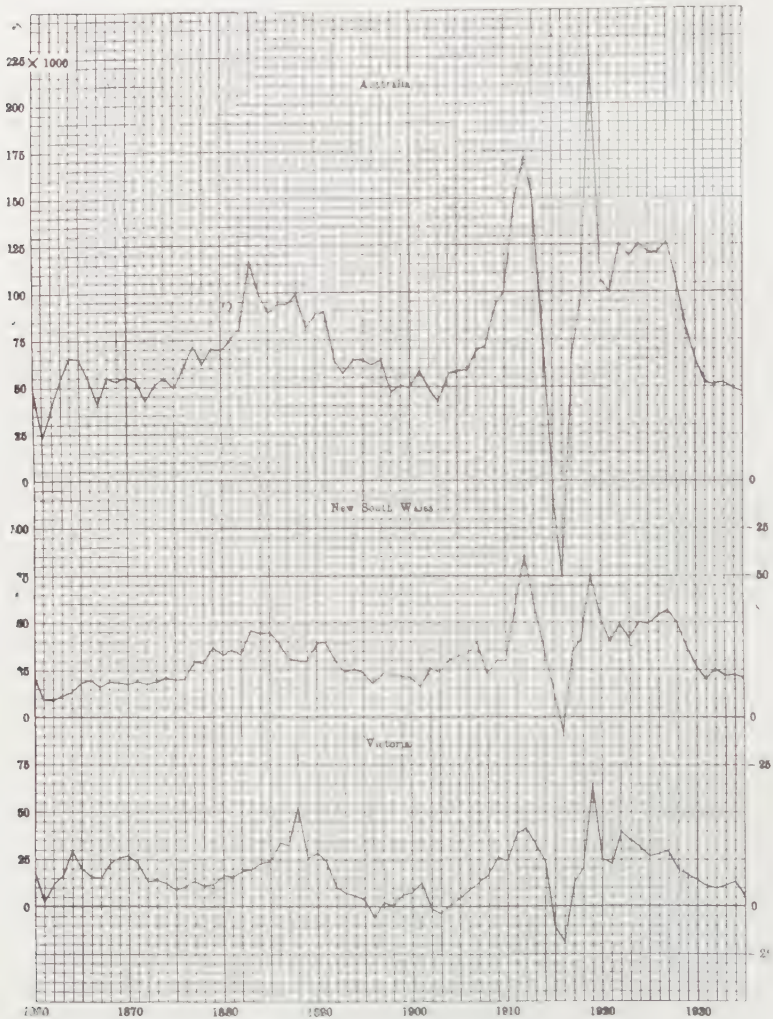
TOTAL POPULATION, 1788 TO 1935.



(See page 394.)

EXPLANATION. The base of each small square represents one year's interval for the States and Australia and the vertical height for the States 50,000 persons, and for Australia 100,000 persons

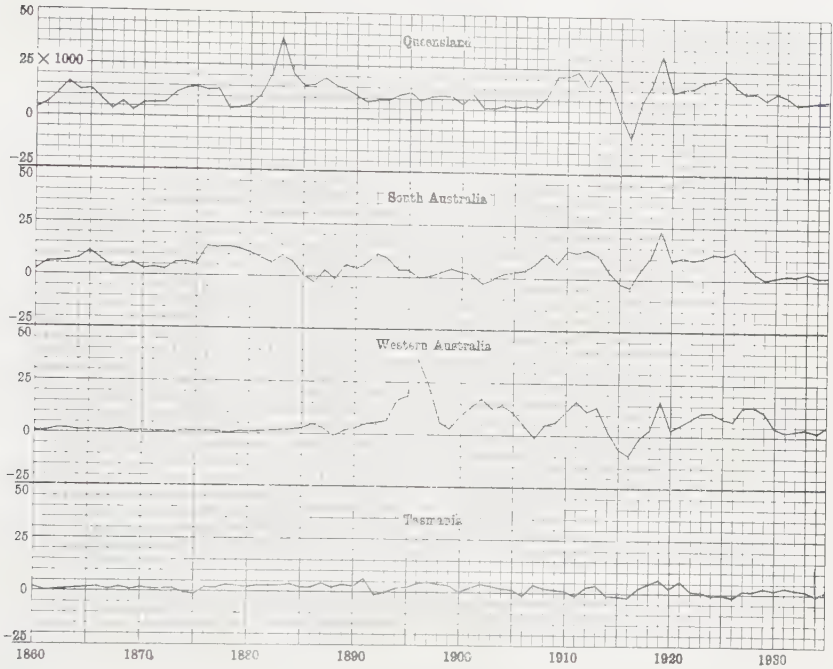
TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES AND
VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1935.



EXPLANATION. The base for each small square represents an interval of one year for both States and Australia; the vertical height represents 5,000 persons. In the above graph three zero lines are taken (i) for Australia, (ii) for New South Wales, and (iii) for Victoria. In the second portion of the graph (on page 397) four zero lines are taken (i) for Queensland, (ii) for South Australia, (iii) for Western Australia, and (iv) for Tasmania.

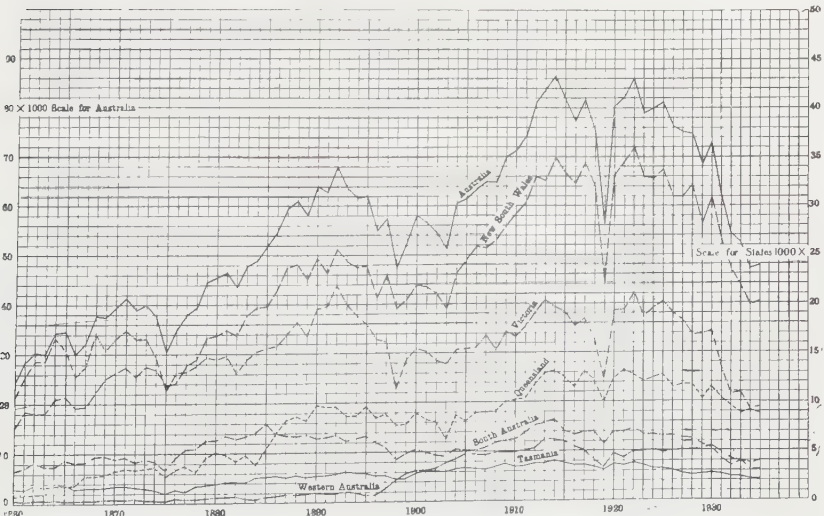
DECREASES in population are shown by carrying the curve in such cases below the zero line, the distance below the zero line indicating the extent of the decrease.

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860 TO 1935.



(For explanation see previous page).

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1860 TO 1935.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year for both States and Australia and the vertical height 1,000 persons for the States and 2,000 persons for Australia.

The distances upward from the zero line, marked 0 for both Australia and States, denote the excess of births over deaths. The scale on the left relates to Australia, and that on the right to the States.

N.S. Wales 2601847
 Victoria 1820261
 Queensland 947534
 S. Australia 580949
 W. Australia 438852
 Tasmania 227599
 N. Territory 4850
 Fed. Cap. Terr. 8947

SYDNEY 1235267
 MELBOURNE 991934
 BRISBANE 299748
 ADELAIDE 312619
 PERTH 207440
 HOBART 604406
 CANBERRA 7325
 NEWCASTLE 104485

Queensland

Northern
Territory

South Australia

Western Australia

New
South
Wales

Victoria

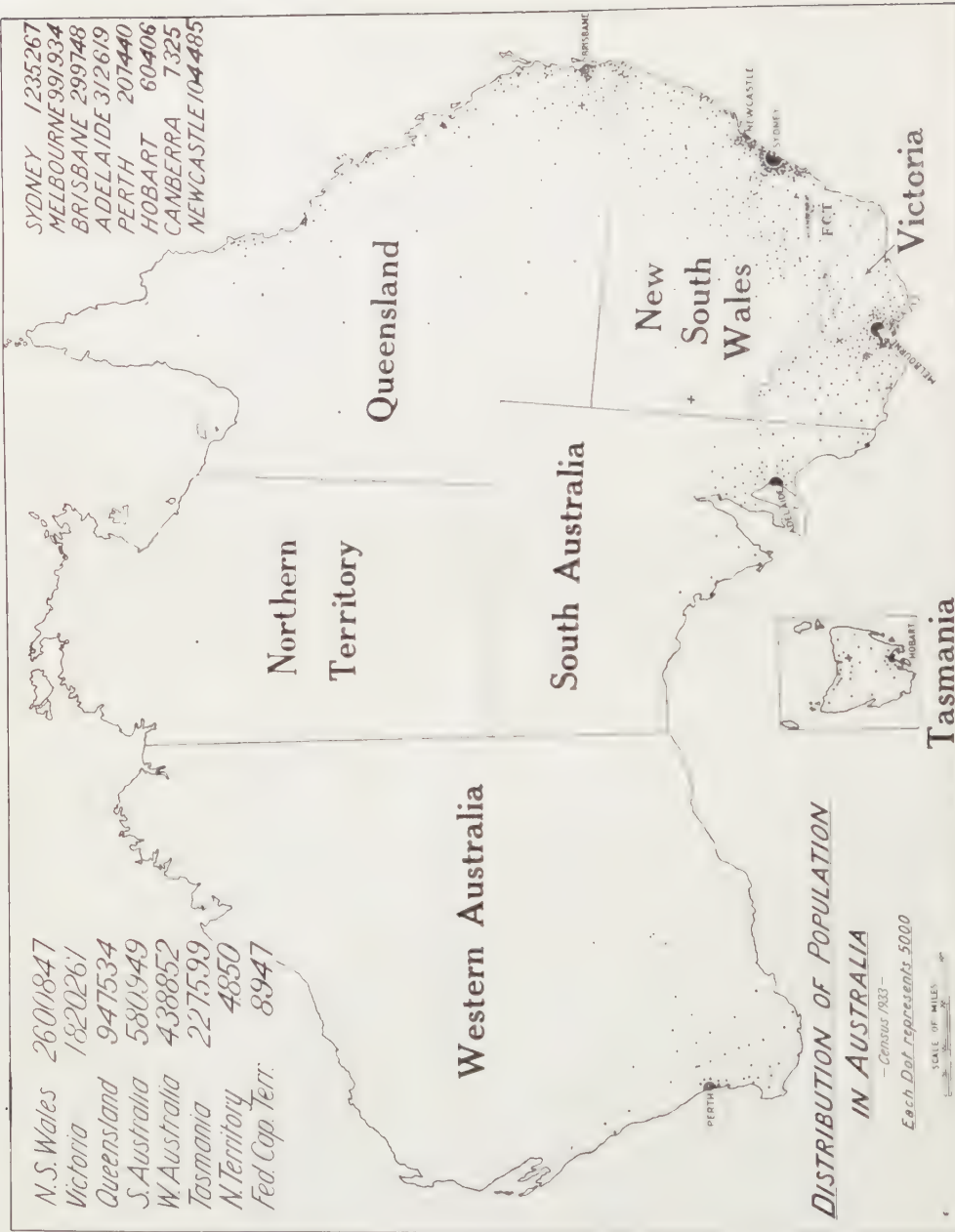
Tasmania

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

IN AUSTRALIA

— Census 1933 —
Each Dot represents 5000

SCALE OF MILES



(ii) *Financial Years.* The mean population for financial years is now widely used in connexion with rates for those statistics which are tabulated over a financial year period. The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the years ended 30th June, 1921 to 1936. The figures have been adjusted in accordance with the revised results of the 1933 Census.

MEAN POPULATION, FINANCIAL YEARS, 1921 to 1936.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1921 ..	2,089,330	1,524,498	754,374	491,833	331,973	211,719	3,977	2,339	5,410,043
1922 ..	2,130,297	1,552,601	769,180	500,992	337,269	214,689	3,833	2,591	5,511,452
1923 ..	2,180,329	1,589,673	785,466	510,157	345,891	216,028	3,659	3,138	5,634,341
1924 ..	2,221,767	1,625,703	804,442	520,694	356,751	216,355	3,698	3,593	5,753,003
1925 ..	2,270,024	1,657,111	825,313	533,461	368,525	215,997	3,768	4,312	5,878,511
1926 ..	2,320,184	1,683,724	847,757	546,514	376,933	214,795	3,875	5,443	5,999,225
1927 ..	2,375,204	1,711,855	864,502	560,179	385,780	213,212	4,152	6,873	6,121,757
1928 ..	2,432,731	1,741,432	877,753	568,746	399,777	214,074	4,557	7,912	6,246,982
1929 ..	2,484,071	1,761,212	891,435	572,028	414,489	216,411	4,369	8,419	6,352,434
1930 ..	2,518,553	1,778,761	903,703	572,577	425,785	219,269	4,762	8,836	6,432,246
1931 ..	2,544,691	1,792,802	917,830	574,133	431,022	222,820	5,011	8,877	6,497,436
1932 ..	2,567,639	1,804,014	930,456	576,893	433,596	226,045	4,932	8,961	6,552,536
1933 ..	2,590,840	1,814,797	940,628	579,422	436,798	227,927	4,867	8,740	6,604,019
1934 ..	2,613,063	1,824,943	950,351	582,394	440,303	229,041	4,883	9,294	6,654,332
1935 ..	2,634,353	1,836,439	960,859	584,162	443,160	229,147	5,020	9,276	6,702,416
1936 (a)	2,656,638	1,843,180	972,120	586,172	447,918	230,323	5,138	9,502	6,750,991

(a) Subject to revision.

4. Proportion of Area and Population, Masculinity and Density—States, 1935.

A previous table showed the estimated number of persons on the 31st December, 1935, in each of the States and Territories. In the following table the percentages of the total area and of the total population represented by each State or Territory are given, together with the masculinity and the density of population:—

AREA, POPULATION, MASCULINITY AND DENSITY, 1935.

State or Territory.	Percentage of Total Area.	Percentage of Estimated Population, 31st December, 1935.			Masculinity (a)	Density (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
	%	%	%	%		
New South Wales ..	10.40	39.29	39.42	39.35	102.36	8.59
Victoria ..	2.96	26.65	27.95	27.29	97.90	20.97
Queensland ..	22.54	14.86	13.88	14.38	109.96	1.45
South Australia ..	12.78	8.58	8.79	8.68	100.29	1.54
Western Australia ..	32.81	6.93	6.32	6.63	112.69	0.46
Tasmania ..	0.88	3.45	3.46	3.45	102.46	8.89
Northern Territory ..	17.60	0.10	0.05	0.08	216.41	0.01
Federal Capital Territory ..	0.03	0.14	0.13	0.14	116.02	9.91
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	102.71	2.27

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

(b) Number of persons per square mile.

Additional information regarding masculinity and density of population appears in later sections of this chapter.

5. Urban and Rural Distribution. At the Census of 30th June, 1933, information was obtained regarding the distribution of the population amongst urban and rural areas. The metropolitan division of each State includes the capital city and the adjoining urban municipal areas; the urban provincial districts in all States excepting Tasmania cover those cities and towns which are not adjacent to the metropolitan areas, and which are incorporated for local government purposes; the rural area comprises the remainder of the State whether incorporated or not incorporated, while those persons classed as migratory were on board ships in Australian ports or were travelling on long-distance trains throughout Census night.

The revised results obtained at the Census for each State and Territory are shown in the following table:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.—CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Division.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Percentage of Total Population of State.		Percentage Increase since the 1921 Census.
				Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	42.80	47.50	37.40
Provincial ..	283,439	282,001	565,440	25.00	21.74	7.70
Rural ..	439,486	355,615	795,101	31.64	30.57	19.64
Migratory ..	4,442	597	5,039	0.56	0.19	—56.99
Total ..	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	100.00	100.00	23.83
VICTORIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	464,775	527,159	991,934	50.05	54.49	29.42
Provincial ..	94,790	103,401	198,191	12.24	10.89	5.71
Rural ..	342,233	286,325	628,558	37.33	34.53	9.97
Migratory ..	1,446	132	1,578	0.38	0.09	—72.55
Total ..	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	100.00	100.00	18.87
QUEENSLAND.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	143,525	156,223	299,748	27.77	31.63	42.77
Provincial ..	97,853	101,291	199,144	24.30	21.02	8.40
Rural ..	252,357	192,232	444,589	47.49	46.92	23.84
Migratory ..	3,482	571	4,053	0.44	0.43	23.12
Total ..	497,217	450,317	947,534	100.00	100.00	25.34
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	147,936	164,683	312,619	51.57	53.81	22.42
Provincial ..	25,290	26,166	51,456	8.41	8.86	23.58
Rural ..	115,909	98,853	214,762	39.39	36.97	10.10
Migratory ..	1,827	285	2,112	0.63	0.36	—31.74
Total ..	290,962	289,987	580,949	100.00	100.00	17.33

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, ETC.—*continued.*

Division.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Percentage of Total Population of State.		Percentage Increase since the 1921 Census.
				Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan ..	99,288	108,152	207,440	46.55	47.27	33.94
Provincial ..	23,060	21,745	44,805	12.79	10.21	5.25
Rural ..	108,732	74,077	183,409	39.10	41.79	40.98
Migratory ..	2,857	341	3,198	1.56	0.73	-38.38
Total ..	233,937	204,915	438,852	100.00	100.00	31.89
TASMANIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan ..	28,351	32,055	60,406	24.49	26.54	15.36
Provincial ..	26,971	29,806	56,777	26.03	24.95	2.04
Rural ..	59,138	50,629	109,767	49.17	48.23	4.42
Migratory ..	637	12	649	0.31	0.28	-0.46
Total ..	115,097	112,502	227,599	100.00	100.00	6.46
NORTHERN TERRITORY.						
Urban—						
Provincial ..	912	654	1,566	36.18	32.29	11.94
Rural ..	2,391	818	3,209	62.14	66.16	33.54
Migratory ..	75	..	75	1.68	1.55	15.38
Total ..	3,378	1,472	4,850	100.00	100.00	25.42
FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.						
Urban—						
Provincial ..	3,839	3,486	7,325	..	81.87	..
Rural ..	966	656	1,622	99.65	18.13	..
Migratory ..	..	..	..	0.35	..	..
Total ..	4,805	4,142	8,947	100.00	100.00	247.86
AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan ..	1,474,979	1,632,435	3,107,414	43.01	46.87	32.66
Provincial ..	556,154	568,550	1,124,704	19.09	16.97	8.41
Rural ..	1,321,212	1,059,805	2,381,017	37.35	35.91	17.27
Migratory ..	14,766	1,938	16,704	0.55	0.25	-43.88
Total ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	100.00	100.00	21.97

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

At the 30th June, 1933, the metropolitan divisions contained 46.87 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 43.01 per cent. at the Census of 1921. Victoria has the largest percentage of population residing in the metropolitan area (54.49) but is closely followed in this respect by South Australia (53.81). During the intercensal period, however, the highest rates of increase in metropolitan population were experienced in Queensland and New South Wales.

The percentage of population in the rural districts of Australia has declined from 37.35 per cent. in the year 1921 to 35.91 per cent. on the 30th June, 1933. Tasmania, with 48.23 per cent., has the largest proportion of population residing in the rural sections of the State and Queensland is next with 46.92 per cent. Since the Census of 1921, however, the greatest percentage of increase in rural population has occurred in Western Australia (40.98 per cent.), which was more than double the average rate of increase for rural areas in Australia.

A feature of the metropolitan population is its high femininity. In 1921, 52.3 per cent. of the metropolitan population was composed of females, and in 1933 the proportion had risen to 53.1 per cent. The proportion being highest in Victoria and Tasmania at 53.1 per cent.

Metropolitan Population Australia and Other Countries. The abnormal concentration of population in the centres of the States of Australia, as compared with other countries, may be readily seen from the following table. It may be mentioned, however, that, in many countries, the capital is not the most populous of the great cities, whereas, in Australia, the capital is invariably the most populous city of its State, and in some States is the only one of importance:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metropolitan Population.	Percentage of Total of State or Country.
				%
Australia	Canberra	1935	7,700	..
New South Wales ..	Sydney	"	1,254,780	47.21
Victoria	Melbourne	"	1,008,300	54.71
Queensland	Brisbane	"	306,154	31.54
South Australia ..	Adelaide	"	315,130	53.74
Western Australia ..	Perth	"	210,365	46.98
Tasmania	Hobart	"	60,900	26.13
Australia	(7 Cities)	"	3,163,329	46.88
England	London (a)	"	8,474,903	20.8
Scotland	Glasgow	"	415,000	9.31
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast	1929	415,000	33.20
Irish Free State ..	Dublin	1935	428,800	14.14
Canada	Ottawa	1931	126,872	1.22
South Africa	Capetown (c) ..	1933	140,900	7.45
New Zealand	Wellington	1935	148,100	9.50
Austria	Vienna	1934	1,874,130	27.72
Belgium	Brussels	"	891,057	10.77
Czechoslovakia ..	Prague	1935	911,290	6.01
Denmark	Copenhagen	"	831,218	22.56
France	Paris	1931	2,891,020	6.91
Germany	Berlin	1935	4,194,000	6.32
Greece	Athens	1931	473,200	7.30
Hungary	Budapest	1935	1,049,876	11.74
Italy	Rome	"	1,189,685	2.76
Japan	Tokyo (d)	"	5,875,388	8.48
Netherlands	Amsterdam	"	781,897	9.22
Norway	Oslo	1930	253,124	9.55
Portugal	Lisbon	1933	594,000	8.88
Russia (Soviet Union)	Moscow	1934	3,613,600	2.18
Spain	Madrid	1935	991,436	4.03
Sweden	Stockholm	1934	526,027	8.44
United States	Washington	1930	486,869	..
N. Y. State	New York	1934	7,473,701	(b) 55.34

(a) Greater London.

(b) Percentage in 1933.

(c) European population.

(d) Greater Tokyo

7. Principal Urban Areas.—The following table gives the revised figures of the population of the principal urban incorporated areas in each State and Territory of Australia at the Census of 30th June, 1933 :—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS.—AUSTRALIA,
30th JUNE, 1933.

City or Town.	Population.	City or Town.	Population.
New South Wales—		Queensland—continued.	
Sydney and Suburbs	1,235,267	Townsville	25,876
Newcastle and Suburbs	104,485	Ipswich	22,498
Broken Hill	26,925	Calms	11,993
Goulburn	14,849	Bundaberg	11,466
Cessnock	14,385	Maryborough	11,415
Lithgow	13,444	Mackay	10,665
Lismore	11,762	Gympie	7,749
Wagga Wagga	11,631	Charters Towers	6,978
Wollongong	11,403	Warwick	6,664
Albury	10,543		
Bathurst	10,413	South Australia—	
Tamworth	9,913	Adelaide and Suburbs	312,619
Orange	9,634	Port Pirie	11,677
Fairfield	8,709	Mount Gambler	5,542
Dubbo	8,344	Murray Bridge	3,651
West Maitland	8,191	Port Augusta	3,270
Armidale	6,794	Peterborough	3,059
Katoomba	6,445	Port Lincoln	3,006
Grafton	6,411		
Liverpool	6,315	Western Australia	
Cabramatta and Canley Vale	6,107	Perth and Suburbs	(a)207,440
Parkes	5,846	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs	17,326
Forbes	5,355	Bunbury	5,140
Glen Innes	5,352	Geraldton	4,984
Inverell	5,305	Northam	4,817
Caern	5,287	Albany	4,076
Cowra	5,056	Collie	3,784
Victoria—			
Melbourne and Suburbs	991,934	Tasmania—	
Geelong and Suburbs	39,223	Hobart and Suburbs	60,406
Ballarat and Suburbs	37,411	Launceston and Suburbs	32,833
Bendigo and Suburbs	29,131	Devonport	5,151
Warrnambool	8,906	Queenstown	3,809
Mildura	6,617	Burnie	3,390
Hamilton	5,786	Ulverstone	2,701
Shepparton	5,698		
Maryborough	5,631	Northern Territory—	
Wonthaggi	5,593	Darwin	1,566
Horsham	5,273		
Castlemaine	5,221	Federal Capital Territory—	
Queensland—		Canberra	7,325
Brisbane and Suburbs	299,748		
Rockhampton	29,369		
Toowoomba	26,423		

(a) Includes the City of Fremantle, 25,224.

8. Provincial Urban Areas.—In paragraph 5 above the percentage of the total population of each State with 2,000 and over in incorporated urban provincial areas is shown. In the following table, however, the aggregate population of all cities and towns, outside the metropolitan area of each State, with 2,000 and 3,000 or more inhabitants is shown, irrespective of whether such centres are incorporated separately or not. In addition, the percentage of the aggregate population of these cities and towns to the total population of the State at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, is stated :—

Cities and Towns outside Metropolitan Area with Population of —

State or Territory.	2,000 and over.			3,000 and over.		
	Number.	Population.	Percentage of Population.	Number.	Population.	Percentage of Population.
			%			%
New South Wales ..	106	567,094	21.80	69	474,150	18.23
Victoria ..	51	266,355	14.63	29	212,686	11.68
Queensland ..	33	233,154	24.61	19	199,496	21.05
South Australia ..	9	37,207	6.40	6	30,205	5.19
Western Australia ..	9	42,572	9.70	7	37,697	8.59
Tasmania ..	6	44,512	19.55	4	39,971	17.56
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	7,325	81.87	1	7,325	81.87
Total ..	215	1,198,219	18.07	135	1,001,530	15.16

9. Principal Cities in the World. The following table shows the population of the world's largest cities at the latest available dates :—

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

(Cities in the British Empire are printed in *Italics*.)

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (1000 omitted).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (1000 omitted).
England ..	<i>London (a)</i>	1935	8,475	Spain ..	Barcelona	1935	1,637
U.S.A. ..	New York ..	1931	7,474	China ..	Nanking ..	1935	1,013
Japan ..	Tokyo (b) ..	1935	5,875	England ..	<i>Birmingham</i>	1934	1,013
Germany ..	Berlin ..	1935	4,194	Australia ..	<i>Melbourne</i> ..	1935	1,008
Russia ..	Moscow ..	1934	3,614	Spain ..	Madrid ..	1935	901
U.S.A. ..	Chicago ..	1931	3,491	U.S.A. ..	Cleveland ..	1934	924
China ..	Shanghai ..	1931	3,259	Japan ..	Kobe ..	1935	912
Japan ..	Osaka ..	1935	2,690	Czechoslovakia	Prague ..	1935	911
France ..	Paris ..	1931	2,891	Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1934	861
Russia ..	Leningrad ..	1931	2,711	Italy ..	Naples ..	1935	825
Arg. Republic	Buenos Aires	1935	2,447	Canada ..	<i>Montreal</i> ..	1935	863
U.S.A. ..	Philadelphia	1934	2,004	China ..	Canton ..	1931	861
Austria ..	Vienna ..	1934	1,874	England ..	<i>Liverpool</i> ..	1934	855
Brazil ..	Rio de Janeiro	1935	1,701	U.S.A. ..	St. Louis ..	1934	842
U.S.A. ..	Detroit ..	1931	1,187	U.S.A. ..	Baltimore ..	1934	834
China ..	Tientsin ..	1931	1,387	Denmark ..	Copenhagen	1935	831
China ..	Peiping ..	1930	1,298	France ..	Marseilles ..	1933	803
U.S.A. ..	Los Angeles	1931	1,281	China ..	Chongtu ..	1931	800
Australia ..	<i>Sydney</i> ..	1935	1,265	U.S.A. ..	Boston ..	1934	795
Egypt ..	Cairo ..	1932	1,233	Netherlands	Amsterdam	1935	762
Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1935	1,225	China ..	Hankow ..	1931	778
India ..	<i>Calcutta</i> ..	1931	1,197	China ..	Santiago ..	1933	771
Italy ..	Rome ..	1935	1,160	Germany ..	Cologne ..	1935	761
India ..	<i>Bombay</i> ..	1931	1,161	England ..	<i>Manchester</i>	1934	755
Brazil ..	Sao Paulo ..	1935	1,157	Germany ..	Munich ..	1935	742
Scotland ..	<i>Glasgow</i> ..	1935	1,117	Russia ..	Baku ..	1935	710
Germany ..	Hamburg ..	1935	1,101	Germany ..	Leipzig ..	1935	706
Japan ..	Nagoya ..	1935	1,083	Japan ..	Yokohama	1935	704
Japan ..	Kyoto ..	1935	1,081	Egypt ..	Alexandria	1934	699
Mexico ..	Mexico City	1933	1,065	U.S.A. ..	Pittsburgh	1934	686
Italy ..	Milan ..	1935	1,054	U.S.A. ..	San Francisco	1934	686
Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1935	1,050	Uruguay ..	Montevideo	1935	666

(a) Greater London.

(b) Greater Tokyo.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES—*continued.*
(Cities in the British Empire are printed in *Italics*.)

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).
Germany ..	Essen ..	1935	660	Netherlands	Rotterdam	1935	598
Russia ..	Kharkov ..	1933	654	Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1932	594
India ..	<i>Madras</i> ..	1931	647	France ..	Lyons ..	1931	580
Hong Kong	<i>Hong Kong</i>	1934	644	Siam ..	Bangkok ..	1932	569
Rumania ..	Bucharest	1934	640	Germany ..	Frankfort on		
Poland ..	Lodz ..	1935	639		Main ..	1933	556
Italy ..	Genoa ..	1935	638	Cuba ..	Havana ..	1934	547
Germany ..	Dresden ..	1935	637	Germany ..	Dortmund	1935	543
China ..	Chungking	1931	635	Russia ..	Kiev ..	1933	539
Canada ..	<i>Toronto</i> ..	1931	631	Sweden ..	Stockholm	1934	526
China ..	Wenchow	1931	631	Russia ..	Rostov-on-		
Germany ..	Breslau ..	1935	629		Don ..	1933	521
Italy ..	Turin ..	1935	623	England ..	<i>Sheffield</i> ..	1934	521
China ..	Wuchang	1931	610	China ..	Hangchow	1931	507
China ..	Changsha	1931	607	China ..	Lanchow ..	1931	500
U.S.A. ..	Buffalo	1934	602	Arg. Republic	Rosario		
U.S.A. ..	Milwaukee	1934	600		(Santa Fe)	1934	500

§ 5. Elements of Increase.

1. *Natural Increase.*—(i) *General.* The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the "natural increase" by excess of births over deaths, and the "net migration," i.e., the excess of arrivals over departures. In earlier issues of the Official Year Book particulars of the natural increase from 1861 were given for each sex and State (*See* No. 22, page 899). In the following table particulars for each sex are given in States for each quinquennium from 1901 to 1935 and for the latest ten years. The natural increase for Australia from 1861 to 1935 inclusive was 4,291,397, consisting of 1,990,920 males and 2,300,477 females, and represented 76.53 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the present century the rate of natural increase grew until it reached the maximum rate of 17.44 per thousand of population in the year 1914, since when it has declined steadily to 7.07 in the year 1934, with a slight increase to 7.10 in 1935. A graph showing the natural increase to the population of each State and of Australia, from year to year since 1860, appears on page 397 of this chapter.

POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a)—1901 to 1935.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia
MALES.									
1901-05..	51,179	34,332	16,628	12,149	8,283	7,955	-223	(b)	130,303
1906-10..	64,127	38,948	21,415	14,500	10,762	8,703	-264	(b)	158,191
1911-15..	77,070	46,160	27,497	18,673	12,730	9,386	-201 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	191,393
1916-20..	72,030	41,388	26,894	16,413	9,787	8,673	-125	75	175,135
1921-25..	80,860	49,254	28,941	16,721	10,284	8,543	-68	37	194,572
1926-30..	72,430	43,756	25,645	14,583	11,245	7,001	-131 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	174,704
1931-35..	51,566	25,286	20,627	8,686	8,576	5,810	-93 $\frac{1}{2}$	270	120,728
1926 ..	14,547	9,438	5,110	3,230	2,175	1,544	-17	8	36,035
1927 ..	14,825	9,086	5,351	3,092	2,251	1,441	-37	13	36,022
1928 ..	15,505	8,421	5,499	3,045	2,264	1,263	-27	37	36,007
1929 ..	13,046	8,263	4,430	2,725	2,076	1,334	-25	56	31,905
1930 ..	14,507	8,548	5,255	2,491	2,479	1,419	-25	61	34,735
1931 ..	12,654	6,442	4,650	1,978	2,052	1,410	-25	64	29,225
1932 ..	11,010	5,078	4,272	1,721	1,817	1,179	-22	60	25,115
1933 ..	10,072	5,183	3,872	2,013	1,608	1,133	-13	42	23,910
1934 ..	8,931	4,245	4,010	1,519	1,427	1,116	-13	42	21,277
1935 ..	8,899	4,338	3,823	1,455	1,672	972	-20	62	21,201

(a) Excess of births over deaths.

(b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes excess of deaths over births.

POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a)—continued.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria	Q. land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Terr.	Australia
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,701	11,468	8,027	28	(b)	154,128
1906-10..	71,297	42,629	26,048	14,754	13,354	8,522	33	(b)	176,637
1911-15..	87,074	50,258	33,403	19,318	16,262	9,604	62	78	216,110
1916-20..	81,799	42,886	32,273	16,825	13,185	8,821	135	72	195,996
1921-25..	89,438	49,685	34,289	17,595	13,839	8,837	127	82	213,892
1926-30..	80,733	44,417	31,128	15,407	14,406	6,893	126	203	193,313
1931-35..	60,300	28,216	26,036	9,228	12,352	5,953	156	280	142,521
1926 ..	16,410	9,589	6,440	3,376	2,776	1,532	26	26	40,175
1927 ..	16,265	9,215	6,404	3,272	2,838	1,359	29	12	39,394
1928 ..	16,629	8,369	6,308	3,216	2,800	1,296	39	36	38,693
1929 ..	15,043	8,624	5,747	2,901	3,045	1,287	13	58	36,718
1930 ..	16,386	8,620	6,229	2,642	2,947	1,419	19	71	38,333
1931 ..	13,797	6,857	5,658	2,213	2,816	1,295	27	61	32,724
1932 ..	12,542	5,581	5,282	1,843	2,433	1,290	28	62	29,061
1933 ..	11,801	5,753	4,924	1,983	2,476	1,228	26	51	28,242
1934 ..	10,930	4,935	5,158	1,537	2,298	1,009	41	61	25,969
1935 ..	11,230	5,090	5,014	1,652	2,329	1,131	34	45	26,525

PERSONS.									
1901-05..	110,342	74,103	39,538	24,850	19,751	15,982	-195	(b)	244,131
1906-10..	135,424	81,577	47,403	29,254	24,116	17,225	-231	(b)	334,828
1911-15..	164,144	94,418	55,691	35,571	28,074	18,000	-377	156	417,314
1916-20..	158,521	84,114	52,707	33,827	24,123	17,484	59	147	377,111
1921-25..	170,298	98,939	63,230	34,316	24,123	17,380	59	119	408,464
1926-30..	153,163	88,173	56,773	29,090	25,651	13,804	-5	378	368,017
1931-35..	111,866	53,502	46,662	17,511	20,928	11,563	64	880	264,116
1926 ..	30,957	19,027	11,550	6,606	4,951	3,076	9	34	76,210
1927 ..	31,090	18,301	11,755	6,364	5,089	2,800	-8	25	75,416
1928 ..	32,134	16,790	11,807	6,261	5,064	2,559	12	73	74,700
1929 ..	28,089	16,887	10,177	5,626	5,121	2,621	-12	114	68,623
1930 ..	30,893	17,168	11,484	5,133	5,426	2,838	-6	132	73,068
1931 ..	26,451	13,299	10,308	4,191	4,868	2,705	2	125	61,949
1932 ..	23,552	10,659	9,554	3,564	4,250	2,469	6	122	54,176
1933 ..	21,873	10,936	8,796	3,990	4,084	2,361	13	93	52,152
1934 ..	19,861	9,180	9,168	3,056	3,725	2,125	28	103	47,246
1935 ..	20,129	9,428	8,837	3,107	4,001	2,103	14	107	47,726

RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE (c)—PERSONS.

1901-05..	15.59	12.31	15.34	13.92	18.07	17.85	-8.8	(b)	14.60
1906-10..	17.25	13.11	16.99	15.44	18.52	18.37	-12.6	(b)	15.93
1911-15..	18.27	13.91	18.61	17.55	18.76	19.63	-7.6	13.71	17.05
1916-20..	15.69	11.65	16.74	14.51	14.56	17.46	0.43	12.23	14.57
1921-25..	15.47	12.32	15.87	13.28	13.69	16.14	3.13	6.84	14.34
1926-30..	12.51	10.10	12.84	10.58	12.63	12.85	-0.22	9.60	11.72
1931-35..	8.60	5.88	9.87	6.17	9.54	10.33	2.54	12.11	7.94
1926 ..	13.19	11.21	13.48	11.93	13.00	14.39	2.28	5.47	12.58
1927 ..	12.93	10.59	13.50	11.26	12.98	13.14	-1.80	3.35	12.19
1928 ..	13.06	9.58	13.34	10.97	12.42	11.88	2.69	8.90	11.85
1929 ..	11.22	9.54	11.34	9.83	12.17	12.04	-2.69	13.35	10.73
1930 ..	12.20	9.61	12.62	8.95	12.65	12.85	-1.21	14.73	11.30
1931 ..	10.35	7.39	11.15	7.28	11.26	12.03	0.40	14.20	9.49
1932 ..	9.13	5.89	10.21	6.17	9.77	10.87	1.22	13.67	8.24
1933 ..	8.41	6.01	9.30	6.88	9.31	10.34	2.67	10.27	7.87
1934 ..	7.57	5.01	9.59	5.24	8.44	9.27	5.68	11.12	7.07
1935 ..	7.61	5.13	9.15	5.31	8.98	9.16	2.74	11.40	7.10

(a) Excess of births over deaths. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1921. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 mean annual population. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes excess of deaths over births.

The above table shows the decline which has taken place in the rate of natural increase in all States of the Commonwealth since the year 1922, the rate for 1935 being less than half that in the peak year mentioned. During the first five years of the present century the average increment to the population of Australia was about 57,000 persons per annum. This increased to a maximum increment of about 82,000 persons per annum in the quinquennium 1921-25, since when it has steadily fallen to an average of 53,000 persons per annum during 1931-35, with the figures for the last two years of the period down to 47,000.

(ii) *Comparison with other Countries.* Notwithstanding its low birth-rate Australia has a higher rate of natural increase than most European Countries, owing to the fact that its death-rate is very low. The following table gives a comparison between the average rates per annum of natural increase during the period 1931-35 for the several States of Australia and for the Dominion of New Zealand with those of some of the principal countries for which such information is available. Corresponding annual rates for the period 1909-1913 have also been appended. Comparisons with the earlier period show, with one or two exceptions, that the fall in the rate of natural increase has been general throughout most countries of the world :—

NATURAL INCREASE PER ANNUM PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	1909-13.	1931-35.	Country.	1909-13.	1931-35.
Australasia—			Europe—continued.		
Tasmania ..	18.8	10.3	Scotland ..	10.7	5.0
Queensland ..	17.9	9.9	Norway ..	12.4	5.0
Western Australia	18.1	9.5	Switzerland ..	9.3	4.6
New South Wales	18.0	8.6	Belgium ..	7.8	(c) 4.4
New Zealand ..	17.1	8.3	England and Wales	10.7	3.0
Australia ..	16.7	7.9	Sweden ..	10.4	2.5
South Australia ..	16.8	6.2	France ..	0.8	0.7
Victoria ..	13.6	5.9			
Europe—			Asia—		
Russia ..	15.8	(a) 17.4	Japan ..	13.1	(c) 13.6
Netherlands ..	15.1	12.3			
Spain ..	9.3	10.7	Africa—		
Italy ..	12.8	9.7	Union of South		
Denmark ..	13.9	6.8	Africa (whites only)	(b)	14.5
Northern Ireland..	6.3	(c) 6.0			
Irish Free State ..	6.3	5.4	America—		
Germany ..	12.8	5.3	Canada ..	(b)	(c) 12.2
			United States ..	(b)	(c) 6.5

(a) 1926-30.

(b) Not available.

(c) 1930-34.

2. *Net Migration.**—The other factor of increase in the population, viz., the excess of arrivals over departures, known as "net migration" is, from its nature, much more subject to variations than is the factor of "natural increase". These variations are due to numerous causes, some of which are referred to in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 906-7.

* The subject of migration is dealt with at some length on page 449 of this chapter.

Particulars of the increase by net migration are given below for quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1935 and annually for the last ten years. The figures have been adjusted for the years 1921 to 1933 in accordance with the revised results of the Census of the Commonwealth, 1933, and supersede all other figures previously published for those years.

POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION.—1901 to 1935.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
MALES.									
1901-05..	15,671	-37,971	495	-11,031	28,127	-1,771	697	(a)	-7,177
1911-15..	38,483	1,568	13,037	-4,263	189	-9,599	1,050	90	40,375
1916-20..	23,150	18,205	3,614	7,920	-3,782	67	551	30	48,519
1921-25..	35,660	37,760	18,834	14,244	15,375	-5,630	17	1,199	117,459
1926-30..	1,646	-5,951	6,195	-3,654	-4,215	-1,384	24	3	-10,676
1926 ..	13,034	4,780	3,528	5,518	2,068	-2,821	303	596	27,006
1927 ..	14,892	6,597	2,000	1,198	6,803	323	460	407	32,034
1928 ..	8,986	339	2,505	-2,709	6,957	526	311	1,311	16,552
1929 ..	3,941	-1,209	1,195	-3,707	4,213	160	290	10	4,773
1930 ..	-3,329	-2,598	2,356	-2,470	972	158	128	65	-7,108
1931 ..	-4,180	-2,435	1,723	-1,199	-2,523	261	112	95	-8,370
1932 ..	1,100	844	312	864	-1,105	288	87	391	-2,227
1933 ..	236	796	1,080	545	215	309	30	395	596
1934 ..	1,353	1,078	1,027	722	630	-1,055	83	111	1,023
1935 ..	317	-2,954	2,053	324	318	7	62	15	506
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	1,566	-21,084	-2,208	-8,448	22,202	-726	21	(a)	-5,566
1906-10..	9,390	10	7,780	4,403	1,867	-4,023	148	(a)	19,270
1911-15..	48,612	25,051	12,054	5,380	10,650	-5,658	271	118	96,487
1916-20..	21,294	985	2,776	3,863	-4,530	-2,211	47	34	22,190
1921-25..	24,660	19,443	12,154	7,482	6,706	-5,138	244	744	65,807
1926-30..	33,326	12,532	3,537	341	9,363	-4,293	278	2,048	56,450
1926 ..	10,347	4,129	2,566	1,753	687	-2,044	36	375	17,777
1927 ..	8,354	2,785	180	595	2,703	865	43	983	13,502
1928 ..	4,534	905	113	-1,473	2,682	178	248	86	7,047
1929 ..	-904	234	760	-1,109	519	661	62	205	-1,422
1930 ..	-2,310	101	959	380	269	201	8	18	-1,724
1931 ..	765	2	495	486	451	38	21	88	770
1932 ..	151	952	58	67	75	549	11	201	810
1933 ..	1,470	2,753	271	717	749	-1,733	15	53	1,257
1934 ..	1,017	865	332	634	816	525	71	5	217

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates the excess of departures over arrivals.

POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	17,237	-59,955	-1,903	-19,479	50,420	-2,497	- 616	(a)	-16,793
1906-10..	20,547	9,410	20,071	14,993	2,578	-9,807	- 514	(a)	57,278
1911-15..	87,095	26,619	25,091	1,126	10,839	-15,257	1,321	28	136,862
1916-20..	44,444	19,190	6,390	11,783	-8,312	-2,278	- 504	4	70,709
1921-25..	60,320	57,123	30,008	21,721	22,081	-10,708	- 227	1,943	183,266
1926-30..	70,850	20,381	15,121	-2,571	28,432	-7,961	1,148	4,307	129,707
1931-35..	- 553	-3,008	7,320	-5,938	-4,793	-4,028	64	50	-10,886
1926 ..	23,381	8,909	6,094	7,271	2,755	-4,865	267	971	44,783
1927 ..	25,887	11,544	2,144	2,341	9,575	-1,224	507	806	51,580
1928 ..	17,340	3,124	2,685	-3,304	9,060	-1,391	- 354	2,294	30,054
1929 ..	8,475	- 364	1,082	-5,240	6,895	338	538	96	11,820
1930 ..	- 4,233	-2,832	3,116	-3,639	- 453	- 819	190	140	-8,530
1931 ..	- 6,490	-2,334	2,682	-1,579	-2,792	462	- 120	77	-10,094
1932 ..	1,865	- 842	- 183	-1,350	-1,616	- 326	- 66	479	-2,997
1933 ..	5	1,113	1,115	612	119	- 858	17	544	214
1934 ..	2,823	3,831	1,298	-1,439	-1,379	-2,788	98	- 164	2,280
1935 ..	1,334	-3,819	2,385	- 958	1,134	- 518	133	20	- 289

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates the excess of departures over arrivals.

From 1861 to 1935 the increment to the population arising from net migration amounted to 1,316,132 or 23.47 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the 35 years since 1900 the total increase to the population was made up of 2,437,632 or 81.59 per cent. by natural increase, and 550,143 or 18.41 per cent. by net migration.

There was a loss of population by migration in the first five years of the present century. In the subsequent twenty-five years the increase from migration averaged about 115,000 in each quinquennial period. But in the five years since 1931 there has been a loss of 10,886 by migration.

Since the year 1929 a gain in migration has occurred in only two years, viz., 1933 and 1934. The gain in the latter year was only temporary as it was partly due to the arrival of Melbourne Centenary visitors from abroad.

Rates of increase by migration from 1901 to 1935 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in Australian Demography Bulletin No. 53.

3. Total Increase.—The total increase of the population is obtained by the combination of the natural increase with the net migration.

The total increase in each decade from 1861 to 1920 was given in Year Book No. 22, p. 902. The total increment to the population from the beginning of the year 1861 to the end of the year 1935 was 5,607,529, while that from 1901 to 1935 was 2,987,775. The annual results for the last ten years are shown below, and quinquennial figures from 1901 to 1935 are also included. The figures have been adjusted for the years 1921 to 1933 in accordance with the revised results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933, and supersede all similar figures previously published for those years. A graph showing the increase in the population in each State and Territory and of Australia from 1860 accompanies this chapter on pages 396 and 397.

POPULATION.—TOTAL INCREASE—1901 to 1935.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia
1901-05..	66,850	-3,639	17,123	1,118	36,410	6,184	-920	(a)	123,126
1906-10..	75,284	48,348	33,706	25,090	11,473	2,919	-630	(a)	196,190
1911-15..	115,553	47,728	40,534	14,410	12,919	-213	849	12	231,768
1916-20..	95,180	59,593	30,508	24,333	6,005	8,606	-676	105	223,654
1921-25..	110,520	87,014	47,775	30,905	25,059	2,913	-51	1,236	312,031
1926-30..	109,954	51,605	37,229	12,353	30,314	3,333	739	2,434	247,961
1931-35..	49,920	19,335	26,822	5,032	4,361	4,426	-117	273	110,052
1926 ..	27,581	14,218	8,638	8,748	4,243	-1,277	286	604	63,041
1927 ..	29,717	15,683	7,351	4,290	9,054	1,118	423	420	68,056
1928 ..	24,491	8,760	8,004	336	9,221	737	-338	1,348	52,559
1929 ..	16,987	6,994	5,625	-1,042	6,286	1,494	265	66	36,678
1930 ..	11,178	5,950	7,611	21	1,507	1,261	103	-4	27,627
1931 ..	8,474	4,007	6,373	779	-471	1,671	-137	159	20,855
1932 ..	12,110	4,234	4,584	857	652	891	-109	-331	22,888
1933 ..	9,836	4,387	4,952	1,468	1,393	824	17	437	23,314
1934 ..	9,216	1,384	5,876	1,131	1,990	979	42	77	20,695

FEMALES.

1901-05..	60,729	17,847	20,512	4,253	33,761	7,301	109	(a)	144,512
1906-10..	75,284	48,348	33,706	25,090	11,473	2,919	-630		196,190
1911-15..	135,686	75,309	45,517	24,707	26,912	3,946	333	196	312,606
1916-20..	109,954	59,593	30,508	24,333	6,005	8,606	-676	105	223,654
1921-25..	114,098	69,128	46,443	25,077	20,545	3,609	-117	826	279,699
1926-30..	114,059	56,949	34,605	15,066	23,769	2,600	404	2,251	249,763
1931-35..	61,393	31,159	27,161	6,944	11,774	3,309	244	327	142,311
1926 ..	26,757	13,718	9,006	5,129	3,463	-512	-10	401	57,952
1927 ..	27,260	14,162	6,548	4,415	5,610	458	76	411	58,940
1928 ..	24,983	11,154	6,488	2,621	5,503	431	-4	1,019	52,195
1929 ..	19,577	9,529	5,634	1,428	5,727	1,465	261	144	43,765
1930 ..	15,482	8,386	6,989	1,473	3,466	758	81	276	36,911
1931 ..	11,487	6,958	6,617	1,833	2,547	1,496	19	43	31,000
1932 ..	13,307	5,583	4,787	1,357	1,982	1,252	49	-26	28,291
1933 ..	11,952	6,705	4,982	1,916	2,551	679	15	252	29,052
1934 ..	12,400	7,688	5,429	820	1,549	-724	56	8	27,262
1935 ..	12,247	4,225	5,346	1,018	3,145	606	105	50	26,742

PERSONS.

1901-05..	127,579	45,485	57,620	5,371	48,183	13,410	-811		267,638
1906-10..	150,568	96,696	67,412	44,440	22,942	5,838	-1,260		392,346
1911-15..	251,239	123,037	86,051	39,117	39,831	3,733	1,182	184	544,374
1916-20..	198,273	103,464	65,557	45,021	14,600	15,216	-494	143	441,840
1921-25..	230,618	156,142	94,218	56,042	46,204	6,612	-168	2,062	591,730
1926-30..	224,013	118,553	71,834	27,419	54,083	6,233	1,143	4,687	577,714
1931-35..	111,313	50,494	53,983	11,976	16,135	7,735	127	600	252,363
1926 ..	54,338	27,936	17,644	13,877	7,706	-1,789	276	1,005	120,000
1927 ..	56,987	30,841	18,940	9,706	14,741	1,170	429	811	126,000
1928 ..	40,774	18,014	14,443	2,621	14,774	1,100	342	2,327	84,754
1929 ..	36,564	16,523	11,259	386	12,016	2,959	526	210	80,443
1930 ..	26,660	14,336	14,600	1,494	4,973	2,019	184	272	64,538
1931 ..	19,961	10,965	12,990	2,612	2,076	3,167	-118	106	47,745
1932 ..	21,417	11,817	13,344	1,357	3,534	2,143	60	357	51,179
1933 ..	21,788	11,092	9,934	3,384	3,944	1,503	32	689	52,366
1934 ..	22,684	13,011	10,466	1,617	3,346	-663	125	61	49,526
1935 ..	21,463	5,609	11,222	2,149	5,135	1,585	147	127	47,437

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. Rates of Increase.—(i) *States.* The annual rates of increase of population of the several States of the Commonwealth in each of the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive were as follows:—

POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE.
(AUSTRALIAN STATES.)

State or Territory.	Annual Rate of Increase of Population.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	0.78	0.99	0.84	0.87	0.81
Victoria ..	0.61	0.54	0.61	0.71	0.31
Queensland ..	1.42	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.17
South Australia ..	0.45	0.38	0.58	0.28	0.37
Western Australia ..	0.48	0.61	0.90	0.53	1.16
Tasmania ..	1.41	0.94	0.65	-0.29	0.68
Northern Territory ..	-2.38	-1.24	0.67	2.62	2.97
Federal Capital Territory ..	2.32	-4.00	8.05	-0.66	1.38
Australia ..	0.80	0.78	0.79	0.74	0.71

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(ii) *Various Countries.* The table hereunder gives approximate rates of increase of the population of Australia and its component States, in comparison with those for other countries. The Australian rates for the periods 1921-26 and 1926-31 have been adjusted in accordance with the revised results of the 1933 Census.

POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE.
(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Annual Rate of Increase of Population during period—						
	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1916.	1916 to 1921.	1921 to 1926.	1926 to 1931.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—							
Australia ..	1.49	1.88	2.03	1.95	1.99	2.11	1.50
New South Wales(a) ..	1.57	1.99	2.03	2.61	2.17	2.20	1.74
Victoria ..	0.52	0.18	2.17	1.38	1.68	2.00	1.18
Queensland ..	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.20	2.21	2.38	1.53
South Australia (b) ..	0.77	0.27	2.46	1.52	2.34	2.17	0.81
Western Australia ..	7.25	6.22	2.43	1.76	1.27	2.66	2.56
Tasmania ..	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.58	1.84	0.04	1.01
New Zealand ..	1.98	2.86	2.56	1.61	2.32	1.95	1.25
EUROPE—							
England and Wales ..	1.15	1.04	1.04	-0.95	1.89	0.62	0.47
Scotland ..	1.06	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.09	-0.21
Ireland ..	-0.43	-0.22	-0.06	-0.21	0.58	-0.60	-0.12
Belgium ..	0.92	1.26	0.69	0.54	-0.56	1.03	0.71
Denmark ..	1.32	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	1.01	0.67
France ..	0.24	0.15	0.06	-0.72	0.55	0.76	0.53
Germany ..	1.51	1.46	1.36	0.71	-1.62	0.73	0.42
Italy ..	0.61	0.52	0.80	1.16	0.22	0.91	0.31
Netherlands ..	1.30	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	1.53	1.06
Norway ..	1.31	0.52	0.66	1.00	1.14	0.90	0.28
Spain ..	0.45	0.52	0.87	0.66	0.82	0.65	0.89
Sweden ..	0.86	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.40	0.22
Switzerland ..	1.10	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	0.38	0.62
ASIA—							
Ceylon ..	2.03	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.20	2.30	1.10
Japan ..	1.25	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	1.42	(c) 1.48
AMERICA—							
Canada ..	1.19	2.99	2.99	2.20	1.81	1.33	1.97
United States ..	2.02	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	1.67	1.26

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory. (b) Including Northern Territory. (c) 1926 to 1930.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(iii) *Variations in the rates.* The annual rate of increase of the population during the present century has averaged 1.68 per cent., but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period from 1900 to 1935 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences seriously affecting the growth of population :—

POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE.

(VARIOUS PERIODS.)

Period from 31st December.	Interval.	Increase during Period.	Average Annual Increase.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
				Natural Increase.	Net Migration.	Total.
	Years.	Million.	Thousand.	%	%	%
1900 to 1913 ..	13	1.13	87	1.59	0.53	2.04
1913 to 1923 ..	10	0.86	86	1.50	0.15	1.64
1923 to 1929 ..	6	0.08	113	1.27	0.64	1.88
1929 to 1935 ..	6	0.32	53	0.85	-0.05	0.80

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Up to 1913 the rate of natural increase was rising, and this factor, coupled with the impetus given to immigration in the years immediately before the war, was responsible for the comparatively high annual rate of 2.04 per cent. during the first thirteen years. The war was a depressing influence on the domestic birth-rate, and as efforts had to be made for the reduction of the birth-rate from 1.59 to 1.50 per cent. In the next ten years (1913 to 1923) a more settled and prosperous time was experienced, immigration was restricted, and a more moderate birth-rate became dominant in the rate of natural increase owing to the gradual fall in the birth-rate from 1.59 to 1.50 per cent. After 1923 came the depression. Immigration ceased, a factor actually actually lost 0.05 per cent. from an average of 0.64 per cent. previous to 1929. With a most startling result the rate of natural increase slumped, and the population of Australia progressed at the low rate of 0.8 per cent. per annum.

If the population increased at the average rate of the present century, viz., 1.68 per cent., it would double itself in 42 years. If the rate were to be depressed to the average of the 16 years 1923 to 1935, the time required would be only 37 years, but the period would be prolonged to 87 years if the depression rate of 0.8 per cent. continued.

TABLE 1. Derived from 1936 to 1939, and 1940 to 1943, and 1944 to 1947, and 1948 to 1951, and 1952 to 1955, and 1956 to 1959, and 1960 to 1963, and 1964 to 1967, and 1968 to 1971, and 1972 to 1975, and 1976 to 1979, and 1980 to 1983, and 1984 to 1987, and 1988 to 1991, and 1992 to 1995, and 1996 to 1999, and 2000 to 2003, and 2004 to 2007, and 2008 to 2011, and 2012 to 2015, and 2016 to 2019, and 2020 to 2023, and 2024 to 2027, and 2028 to 2031, and 2032 to 2035, and 2036 to 2039, and 2040 to 2043, and 2044 to 2047, and 2048 to 2051, and 2052 to 2055, and 2056 to 2059, and 2060 to 2063, and 2064 to 2067, and 2068 to 2071, and 2072 to 2075, and 2076 to 2079, and 2080 to 2083, and 2084 to 2087, and 2088 to 2091, and 2092 to 2095, and 2096 to 2099, and 2100 to 2103, and 2104 to 2107, and 2108 to 2111, and 2112 to 2115, and 2116 to 2119, and 2120 to 2123, and 2124 to 2127, and 2128 to 2131, and 2132 to 2135, and 2136 to 2139, and 2140 to 2143, and 2144 to 2147, and 2148 to 2151, and 2152 to 2155, 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2. **Variations in Net Migration.**—For the decade 1926-1935 for Australia as a whole the quarter ended December showed the greatest rate of increase from migration. The greatest gains in New South Wales have on the average occurred in the September quarter, in Victoria in the March quarter, in Queensland and Western Australia in the June quarter, and in South Australia and Tasmania in the December quarter. The gain to the southern States in the quarter ended December is due to over-sea traffic and to tourists and sugar workers returning from Queensland, which State loses heavily during the December quarter, but gains in the June quarter by tourists seeking the warmer climate. The increase to Tasmania during the quarter ended December is due to the influx of tourists from the mainland.

§ 7. Influences affecting Increase and Distribution.

In previous issues of the Official Year Book the influence of the various factors affecting the growth and distribution of population was traced. Detailed information on this subject will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 906 and 907.

§ 8. Density.

1. **General.**—From certain aspects population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1935, of 6,807,492, including 513,788 full-blood aboriginals, has a density of only 2.28 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 118; Asia, 72; Africa, 12; North and Central America, 20; and South America, 15. The population of Australia has thus about one-sixth of the density of South America and of Africa; about one-ninth of that of North and Central America; about one thirtieth of that of Asia; and about one fiftieth of that of Europe.

On account of the enormous area of Australia the density of population must necessarily increase slowly. In Australia as a whole the figure has increased from 1.49 per square mile in 1901 to 2.29 in 1935. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 20.97, and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 8.59 in the same period.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia at the Census of 1933 appears on page 398 of this chapter.

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the most important countries of the world at the 31st December, 1933, are given in the following table. These figures have been taken, with the exception of those for China, Afghanistan, Iran and Australia, from the *Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1934-35*. The figures for the excepted countries other than Australia were taken from the *Statesman's Year Book, 1935*. In some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, the numbers must be considered as rough approximations only.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD. NUMBER AND DENSITY.—1933.

Country.	Population. (ooo omitted)	Density. (a)	Country.	Population. (ooo omitted)	Density (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA.		
Russia (European) ..	132,500	57.2	Nigeria and Protectorate (c)	20,131	54.0
Germany ..	65,350	300.9	Byzpt ..	15,281	39.6
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland ..	46,755	494.7	French West Africa ..	14,400	8.0
Italy ..	42,021	350.1	Belgian Congo ..	10,000	10.9
France ..	41,900	196.9	Union of South Africa ..	8,488	18.0
Poland ..	33,418	223.1	Algeria ..	6,910	8.1
Spain (Including Canary and Balearic Islands) ..	24,242	124.8	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	5,729	5.9
Rumania ..	18,800	165.1	Abyssinia ..	5,500	15.8
Czechoslovakia ..	15,057	278.5	Other ..	58,050	10.8
Yugoslavia ..	14,730	153.8	Total Africa ..	145,089	12.5
Hungary ..	8,895	247.7	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Netherlands ..	8,302	639.2	United States of America ..	126,000	41.6
Belgium ..	8,248	712.1	Mexico ..	17,600	23.1
Portugal ..	7,177	201.2	Canada ..	10,835	2.9
Austria ..	6,760	208.4	Cuba ..	4,075	92.6
Greece ..	6,630	132.1	Other ..	15,309	13.5
Sweden ..	6,242	357.8	Total North and Central America ..	173,819	20.1
Bulgaria ..	5,090	153.1	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Switzerland ..	4,153	262.3	Brazil ..	44,900	13.6
Denmark ..	3,681	214.7	Argentine Republic ..	12,164	11.3
Irish Free State ..	3,534	23.6	Colombia ..	9,225	20.6
Norway ..	3,013	23.0	Peru ..	6,700	13.9
Other ..	9,716	63.6	Chile ..	4,465	15.6
Total Europe ..	520,745	118.1	Other ..	11,704	8.2
ASIA.			Total South America ..	89,158	12.7
China and Dependencies	489,309	114.1	OCEANIA, ETC.		
British India: ..			Australia (b) ..	6,807	2.3
British Provinces ..	271,475	247.7	New Zealand ..	1,585	15.2
Feudatory States ..	81,311	114.1	Territory of New Guinea ..	520	5.6
Japan and Dependencies	97,045	370.3	Hawaii ..	379	57.7
Dutch East Indies ..	63,500	110.5	Papua ..	280	3.1
Russia in Asia ..	35,500	6.1	Fiji ..	193	26.3
Turkey, Including Armenia and Kurdistan (d) ..	14,050	49.2	Other ..	551	3.0
Philippine Islands ..	13,055	114.2	Total Oceania, etc. ..	10,315	3.0
Siam ..	12,743	63.7	SUMMARY.		
Afghanistan ..	12,000	47.8	Europe ..	520,745	118.1
Iran ..	10,000	15.9	Asia ..	1,156,321	72.2
Tongking ..	8,096	183.9	Africa ..	145,089	12.5
Arabia ..	7,000	7.0	America, North and Central ..	173,819	20.1
Nepal ..	5,600	103.6	America, South ..	89,158	12.7
Ceylon ..	5,463	214.4	Oceania, etc. ..	10,315	3.0
Annam ..	5,122	91.5	Total ..	2,095,447	41.0
Other ..	25,052	44.2			
Total Asia ..	1,156,321	72.2			

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Including 54,000 full-blood aboriginals and adjusted in accordance with the revised figures of the Census of the 30th June, 1933. (c) Including British Cameroons. (d) Excludes European Territory—1,150,000.

2. Position of the British Empire. The approximate relationship of the British Empire to the world as a whole in regard to its area and population is given hereunder:—

BRITISH EMPIRE IN RELATION TO THE WORLD.

Particulars.	The World. (a)	British Empire. (a)
Area in square miles (exclusive of Polar Circles) ..	51,115,000	13,355,426
Population ..	2,095,447,000	495,764,000
Population per square mile ..	41.00	37.12

(a) Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1931-32, and The Statesman's Year Book 1933.

§ 9. General Characteristics.

1. Sex Distribution. (i) *General.* Detailed information respecting the distribution of the sexes in the population of Australia will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book. (See No. 22, page 910.)

(ii) *Masculinity*.—(1) *States*. The number of males to each hundred females has been adopted as the "masculinity" of the population. On pages 103 to 105 in the second issue of this publication a table was included showing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year from 1700 to 1907. In the fifth issue, on page 123, the figures in this table for the years 1901 to 1907 were modified in accordance with the results of the Census of 3rd April, 1911.

With the exception of some dislocation arising from the war there has been a continuous diminution of the masculinity of the population. In 1900, the masculinity was 110.55; in 1910, 107.87 and in 1920, 103.47. After 1921, however, the masculinity tended to rise until 1927 (104.54) since when it has gradually fallen to 102.71 in the year 1935.

The following table shows the masculinity of the population at quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1930 and for each year from 1930 onwards:—

POPULATION.—MASCULINITY, 1901 to 1935.

(Males per 100 Females.)

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1901	110.12	101.16	125.78	102.71	155.69	107.90	593.32	..	110.15
1905	111.05	97.69	121.75	101.65	141.35	106.09	496.76	..	108.65
1910	109.23	98.71	119.02	103.12	132.90	104.14	486.32	(a)	107.87
1915	105.66	95.07	114.74	98.26	117.23	99.77	400.33	109.75	103.55
1920	104.31	97.38	112.00	99.83	114.55	101.67	270.04	116.70	103.47
1925	104.09	99.71	110.94	102.02	115.76	100.90	297.61	132.37	104.24
1930	103.39	99.14	110.66	100.97	117.17	101.53	263.66	118.69	103.85
1931	103.12	98.82	110.44	100.60	115.45	101.67	250.14	121.36	103.50
1932	103.00	98.68	110.29	100.42	114.65	101.33	233.98	113.89	103.30
1933	102.81	98.44	110.17	100.26	113.91	101.45	232.73	117.41	103.09
1934	102.62	98.19	109.96	100.25	113.44	102.15	228.72	115.57	102.92
1935	102.36	97.90	109.96	100.29	112.69	102.46	216.41	116.02	102.71

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

(b) *Various Countries*. The difference between young and old countries in the masculinity of their populations is clearly illustrated by the comparisons furnished in the following table, which are based on the latest statistics available:—

POPULATION.—MASCULINITY.

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
Argentina Republic ..	1928	114.1	Hungary	1930	95.8
Canada	1931	107.4	Italy	1931	95.7
Irish Free State ..	1934	103.9	Denmark	1930	95.7
New Zealand	1935	103.7	Spain	1930	95.3
Union of South Africa(a)	1932	103.5	Norway	1930	95.1
Australia	1935	102.7	Northern Ireland ..	1935	94.9
United States of America	1930	102.5	Germany	1933	94.3
Japan	1935	100.6	Russia	1926	93.5
Netherlands	1934	99.1	Poland	1921	93.4
Belgium	1934	97.9	Scotland	1935	92.9
Yugoslavia	1931	97.9	France	1931	92.3
Sweden	1934	97.7	England and Wales ..	1935	92.2

(a) White population only.

2. Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the population is obtained only at a Census. The following table shows the variation which has taken place in the age constitution of the population during the 12½ years since the 1921 Census. There are regular curve-like movements in the movements of the population in the several age groups. These movements are due to the gradual decline in the birth-rate and to the age constitution of the net increment of immigrants during the intercensal period. The curve of age constitution for the 1921 Census showed definite troughs in the age group 0 to 4 years owing to the decline in the birth-rate during the war years, and in the age group 15 to 24 years due to the decline in the birth-rate in the second decade of last century and to the loss of young adult males during the war of 1914–1919. At the 1933 Census these same troughs are still prominent, but owing to the lapse of time they now show at the later ages of 12 to 16 years and 32 to 36 years. Another depression has appeared in the age group 0 to 4 years, which makes an even greater trough in the age constitution curve than that caused by the war. This is due to the serious decline in the birth-rate, which has been exaggerated by the recent economic dislocation. Marriages have been postponed and births have diminished.

Of the 6,610,996 persons for whom age was stated at the 1933 Census, 8.6 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 9.5 per cent. were 5 years of age and under 10 years; 9.5 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 9.3 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 38.6 per cent. were under age 21. At the 1921 Census 11.1 per cent. were under 5 years; 11.0 per cent. 5 to 9 years; 9.8 per cent. 10 to 14 years; 8.5 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 42.1 per cent. under 21 years of age. It will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in the percentage under 5 years of age, a smaller decrease in the percentage between 5 and 9 years, and a heavy decrease in the percentage under age 21.

Actually there were 31,241 less children under 5 years of age in Australia on the 30th June, 1933, than at the previous Census of the 4th April, 1921, notwithstanding the fact that the total population increased by 22.0 per cent. during the intercensal period.

An analysis of the number under age 5 shows that whereas there were increases averaging about 1.5 per cent. over the 1921 Census in the numbers at age 2, 3 and 4 years, amounting in all to 5,480, yet there has been a decrease of 28,062 children, or 21 per cent. in the number under 1 year of age, and of 8,659 children, or 7.6 per cent., in the number between 1 and 2 years of age. These figures reflect the decline in the birth-rate in the two years preceding the Census date.

The effect of the falling birth-rate on the number of young lives in the population is indicated in some degree by comparing the experience during the intercensal period from 1921 to 1933 with that for the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921. Whereas during the earlier period of ten years the population under 10 years of age in Australia increased by 217,085 persons, yet in the subsequent 12½ years, 1921 to 1933, the increment to the numbers in this age-group was only 381. Had the average effective birth-rate which prevailed between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 continued until the 30th June, 1933, there would have been about 350,000 more children under 10 years of age in Australia than were actually enumerated at the Census.

On the other hand, the number of persons aged 65 years and over in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 188,630 more than at the previous Census, as compared with an increase of 48,813 during the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921.

At the 1933 Census the maximum number of persons at any single age was at the age of 12 years as compared with under 1 year of age at the 1921 Census. The number of youths arriving at adult age in the year 1935 was 20,000 more than the number of children at age 1 year at the 1933 Census. When those aged 12 years at the Census eventually reach adult age there will be a gradual decline in the number reaching adult age in each of the following twelve years.

It is an interesting feature of the 1933 Census results that for both males and females aged 30 years and over there is an apparent over-statement at ages ending with 0 and 2, and an under-statement at ages ending with 1.

POPULATION.—AGE DISTRIBUTION—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday.		Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Years.								
0-4		305,522	294,684	600,206	290,461	278,504	568,965	-31,241
5-9		301,573	294,185	595,758	318,937	308,443	627,380	31,622
10-14		268,003	261,037	529,040	317,526	307,696	625,222	96,182
15-19		233,956	228,472	462,428	310,491	302,505	612,996	150,568
20-24		219,830	232,481	452,311	296,756	285,564	582,320	130,009
25-29		224,525	236,193	460,718	276,304	255,570	531,874	71,156
30-34		226,883	220,732	447,615	250,464	236,796	487,260	39,645
35-39		196,356	189,281	385,637	227,703	236,628	464,331	78,694
40-44		169,562	160,654	330,216	228,862	225,642	454,504	124,288
45-49		144,184	135,173	279,357	208,450	198,660	407,110	127,753
50-54		135,563	119,493	255,056	170,970	162,179	333,149	78,093
55-59		115,876	90,206	215,082	131,764	128,387	260,151	45,069
60-64		90,276	78,428	168,704	114,378	113,330	227,708	59,004
65-69		55,880	48,724	104,604	92,561	90,107	182,728	78,124
70-74		33,232	31,714	64,946	65,743	64,049	129,792	64,846
75-79		19,526	20,347	39,873	35,771	36,123	71,894	32,021
80-84		9,549	10,330	19,879	13,803	15,680	29,483	9,604
85-89		3,623	4,208	7,831	4,621	6,212	10,833	3,002
90-94		880	1,061	1,941	1,143	1,601	2,744	803
95-99		126	160	286	184	305	489	203
100 and over ..		25	11	36	31	32	63	27
Not Stated ..		7,920	6,290	14,210	10,188	8,655	18,843	4,633
Total		2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105
Under 21 years ..		1,155,526	1,125,861	2,281,387	1,298,625	1,256,482	2,555,107	273,720
21 years and over ..		1,597,124	1,546,993	3,144,117	2,068,486	1,997,246	4,065,732	920,752
Not Stated		7,920	6,290	14,210	10,188	8,655	18,843	4,633
Total		2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The next table shows the change which has been taking place in the age constitution of the population of Australia since the year 1871. Each successive Census except 1921 has revealed a larger percent age of the population over 15 years of age than was recorded at the previous Census. This movement, as previously mentioned, was greatly accelerated during the period 1921 to 1933 owing to the serious decline in the birth-rate which was partly the outcome of the recent economic dislocation. This change has resulted during the intercensal period in an increase in the average age of males in Australia from 28.54 to 30.44 years and of females from 28.29 to 30.62 years. Not only has there been an increase in the average age of both sexes but also a steady approach to similarity in the age composition of males and females in harmony with the equalization of the numbers of each sex in Australia.

POPULATION.—AGE DISTRIBUTION—AUSTRALIA, 1871 to 1933.

Census Year.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1871	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881	36.37	60.85	2.78	100	41.89	56.07	2.04	100	38.91	58.65	2.44	100
1891	34.77	62.02	3.21	100	39.36	58.08	2.56	100	36.90	60.20	2.90	100
1901	33.87	61.82	4.31	100	36.50	59.85	3.65	100	35.12	60.88	4.00	100
1911	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100
1921	31.64	63.88	4.48	100	31.79	63.83	4.38	100	31.71	63.86	4.43	100
1933	27.61	66.02	6.37	100	27.49	65.93	6.58	100	27.55	65.97	6.48	100

3. **Conjugal Condition.**—Of the total population of Australia at the 1933 Census, 55.5 per cent. had never married; 39.2 per cent. were married; 5.0 per cent. widowed; and 0.3 per cent. divorced. Since the year 1921 the number never married has increased by 15.4 per cent.; those married by 29.8 per cent.; the widowed by 37.9 per cent.; and the divorced by 148 per cent.

The relatively low rate of increase in the number of single persons under age 15 is another symptom of the falling birth-rate. At the 30th June, 1933, the number of males aged 15 years and over who had never married was 193,139 more than the females and the excess of males was 40,721 greater than at the previous Census.

The marriage rate for Australia declined from 9.6 per 1,000 of population in the year 1920 to 7.0 per 1,000 of population in the year 1933. The divorce rate for the period 1911-1920 was 8.1 per 10,000 existing marriages, but increased to nearly double (15.5) during the decennium 1921-1930. During the intercensal period widowed females increased in number by 63,700, and at a higher percentage rate of increase (39.9) than the widowed males (33.3) during the same period. Actually there were more than twice as many widowed females as widowed males in Australia at the 30th June, 1933. The greater number of widowed females than widowed males is the result of two influences. The first is the greater longevity of married females coupled with the usually younger age at marriage; and the second is that a larger proportion of males cancel their widowhood by remarriage.

POPULATION.—CONJUGAL CONDITION—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Conjugal Condition.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			1921-1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Never Married—							
Under age 15	875,008	810,006	1,725,004	926,924	891,643	1,821,567	96,563
Age 15 and over	801,797	649,379	1,451,176	1,018,587	825,448	1,844,035	392,859
Total	1,676,895	1,499,285	3,176,180	1,945,511	1,720,091	3,665,602	489,422
Married	999,274	999,388	1,998,662	1,299,693	1,293,922	2,593,615	594,953
Widowed	73,341	104,480	237,821	97,775	230,180	327,955	90,134
Divorced	4,230	4,298	8,528	10,251	10,862	21,113	12,585
Not Stated	9,130	5,413	14,543	13,881	7,073	21,554	7,011
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

4. **Dependent Children under 16 years of Age.**—In reply to this question, 84,000 males and 10,000 females stated they had children under 16 years of age dependent on them at the 30th June, 1933, the total number of dependent children under age 16 claimed being 1,919,859, of whom 1,811,247 or 94.3 per cent. were dependent on males and 108,612 or 5.7 per cent. were dependent on females. This represents an average of 2.7 for each male with dependent children and 1.1 for each female with dependent children. For each adult male in Australia there was an average of 0.88 dependent children, and for each male headmaster (excluding pensioners) an average of 1.35 dependent children under 16 years of age.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the males with dependent children under 16 years of age had one dependent child; 24 per cent. two children; 10 per cent. three children; 6 per cent. four children; 4 per cent. five children; and 4 per cent. more than five children. Of the females with dependent children under 16 years of age, 57 per cent. had one dependent child; 24 per cent. two children; 11 per cent. three children; 5 per cent. four children; 2 per cent. five children; and 1 per cent. more than five children.

POPULATION.—PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Number of Dependent Children.	Number of Persons with Dependent Children.			Total Number of Children Dependent on.—		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	306,695	34,823	341,518	306,695	34,823	341,518
2	233,167	14,081	247,798	466,334	28,102	495,596
3	131,646	8,744	138,370	394,938	20,172	415,110
4	69,485	3,887	72,552	277,940	12,208	290,208
5	34,676	1,807	36,013	173,380	6,185	180,065
6	17,270	887	17,827	103,620	3,342	106,962
7	7,497	424	7,922	52,479	1,265	53,774
8	2,931	75	3,006	23,448	620	24,048
9	964	18	979	8,676	135	8,811
10	281	3	284	2,810	39	2,849
11	69	..	69	759	..	759
12	14	..	14	168	..	168
Total	804,695	61,417	866,112	1,811,247	108,612	1,919,859

5. Orphanhood.—The number of children under 16 years of age in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 1,941,050, of whom 51 per cent. were males and 49 per cent. females. Of all children for whom particulars were stated, 94.0 per cent. had both parents living; 3.6 per cent. were without father living; 2.1 per cent. without mother; and 0.3 per cent. were bereft of both parents.

The number of fatherless children is much greater than the number without mothers. For every two children who are motherless there are approximately four who are fatherless. This is due to the higher rate of mortality amongst males of middle age as compared with females. The ratio of children without one or both parents to the total children enumerated is the same for both boys and girls.

POPULATION.—ORPHANHOOD OF CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Both Parents Living	915,707	884,174	1,799,881
Father Dead	34,642	33,998	68,640
Mother Dead	20,204	19,642	39,846
Both Parents Dead	3,144	2,713	5,857
Not Stated	13,813	13,013	26,826
Total	987,510	953,540	1,941,050

6. *Schooling*.—The total number of children at the ages 6 to 14 years inclusive in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 1,127,691. The number receiving instruction at Government schools at the date of the Census totalled 904,383, or 77 per cent.; those attending private schools numbered 224,994, or 19 per cent.; and 33,126 children or 3.0 per cent., were stated to be receiving instruction at home. Since the 1921 Census the number attending Government schools has increased by 14 per cent., while those attending private schools increased by 16 per cent.

As the increase in the total population of Australia during the intercensal period was 22.0 per cent., it will be seen that the falling birth-rate is already having its effect on the numbers attending schools. It is also apparent that a further decline in the proportion of the population attending school will be experienced during the next five years, at least. The rate of increase in the number attending the University was actually higher than the rate of increase in the numbers attending Government schools or private schools.

At both the 1921 and 1933 Censuses the males represented 52 per cent. of those attending Government schools, but the proportion of males at private schools increased from 40 per cent. at the previous Census to 48 per cent. in the year 1933.

POPULATION. SCHOOLING PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT DATE OF THE CENSUS—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Receiving Instruction at—	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921-1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Government School	413,035	378,689	791,724	474,087	430,206	904,383	112,659
Private School ..	88,800	104,974	193,774	107,091	117,903	224,994	31,220
University ..	5,129	2,123	7,252	6,252	2,273	8,525	1,273
Home ..	14,141	16,571	30,712	16,623	16,503	33,126	2,414
Total ..	521,105	502,357	1,023,462	604,053	566,975	1,171,028	147,566

7. *War Service*.—This inquiry was restricted to those who served with the Australian Forces during the Great War of 1914-19. The numbers recorded at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, as having served abroad were 226,438 males and 1,844 females, 11 per cent. of the adult male population of Australia being ex-members of the Australian Forces with overseas service.

Of this number 4,339 served with the naval forces, so that the number of ex-members of the A.I.F. in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 222,099. According to official records, 265,000 members of the A.I.F. were discharged in Australia upon return from service overseas, but, as this figure included duplications for those persons who enlisted on more than one occasion and consequently were discharged on more than one occasion, a special statistical examination of A.I.F. records has been made in order to ascertain the number of individuals who were discharged upon return to Australia. This inquiry has disclosed that the actual number of soldiers who returned to Australia was 257,519.

At the 1933 Census the number recorded in Australia totalled 222,000, which shows a reduction of 35,420, or 13.75 per cent., in the number of returned soldiers since their return to Australia.

POPULATION.—WAR SERVICE—PERSONS WHO SERVED ABROAD WITH THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN THE WAR OF 1914-1919—CENSUS 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Metro- politan.	Provincial.	Rural.	Migratory.	Total.
New South Wales	44,681	14,676	23,681	237	83,275
Victoria	38,116	6,098	23,273	102	67,589
Queensland	11,215	5,411	13,397	186	30,209
South Australia	11,953	1,484	6,658	73	20,168
Western Australia	8,995	1,662	8,482	87	19,226
Tasmania	2,286	1,619	2,959	43	6,907
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	541	64	..	605
Northern Territory .. ..	..	66	237	..	303
Total	117,246	31,557	78,751	728	228,282

8. Religion.—At the 1921 Census 92,258 persons in Australia, or 1.7 per cent., gave no reply to this question, but at the 1933 Census, when the public was informed there was no legal obligation to answer this question, 848,948 persons, or 12.8 per cent., gave no reply. Thus 14.0 per cent. of the male and 11.5 per cent. of the female population of Australia did not state their religion.

Of those who stated their religion, the Church of England had the greatest number of adherents with 2,565,118 (44.4 per cent.) followed by Roman Catholic, 1,161,455 (20.1 per cent.), not including 127,542 (2.2 per cent.) stated as Catholic undefined, Presbyterian, 713,229 (12.3 per cent.), and Methodist, 684,022 (11.8 per cent.). At the 30th June, 1933, the four denominations named embraced 90.8 per cent. of the total who stated their religion as compared with 90.1 per cent. at the previous Census.

The greatest numerical increase during the inter-censal period was recorded by the Church of England, followed by the Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined, which may be grouped without serious error as the latter term usually signified Roman Catholic. Then followed Presbyterian and Methodist. The greatest proportional increases, however, were recorded by the Christian Scientist, Greek Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist denominations, whilst the greatest proportional decreases were experienced by the Australian Church, Catholic Apostolic, Latter Day Saints and Congregational denominations.

Ninety-nine per cent. of those who stated their religion professed the Christian Faith as compared with 98 per cent. in the year 1921. For every 100 females who declared they were adherents to some Christian denomination, there were 99 male adherents, as compared with 101 males at the previous Census. Since the previous Census the number who stated they were of non-Christian religion decreased by 20 per cent., and those specifically stating they had no religion decreased by 43 per cent. These comparisons with the 1921 figures, however, need to be interpreted with some care, in view of the fact that so large a proportion of the population gave no reply to this question at the 1933 Census.

POPULATION.—RELIGION—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Religion.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Christian—							
Baptist	49,194	56,509	105,703	49,654	56,220	105,874	171
Brethren	5,493	6,532	12,025	4,501	5,542	10,043	- 1,982
Catholic, Greek	3,778	4,177	7,955	3,857	4,276	8,133	178
Catholic, Roman	565,029	568,973	1,134,002	577,997	583,458	1,161,455	27,453
Catholic, undefined	20,082	18,577	38,659	63,861	63,681	127,542	88,883
Church of Christ	24,680	29,894	54,574	28,820	33,934	62,754	8,180
Church of England	1,212,772	1,160,223	2,372,995	1,297,589	1,267,529	2,565,118	192,123
Congregational	34,931	39,582	74,513	30,411	34,791	65,202	- 9,311
Lutheran	31,627	25,892	57,519	32,569	28,234	60,803	3,284
Methodist	306,785	325,844	632,629	331,602	352,420	684,022	51,393
Presbyterian	322,072	314,902	636,974	356,743	356,486	713,229	76,255
Protestant, undefined	37,309	29,803	67,112	37,750	35,014	72,764	5,652
Salvation Army	14,584	17,003	31,587	14,297	16,913	31,210	- 379
Seventh Day Adventist	4,640	6,665	11,305	5,992	7,973	13,965	2,660
Other	16,508	16,162	32,670	19,605	22,241	41,846	9,176
Total Christian	2,649,644	2,617,997	5,267,641	2,859,826	2,867,912	5,727,738	460,097
Non-Christian—							
Buddhist	1,045	120	2,065	640	95	735	- 1,330
Chinese	3,512	79	3,591	298	7	305	- 3,286
Confucian	2,536	156	2,692	772	15	787	- 1,905
Hebrew	14,392	10,223	24,615	12,183	11,370	23,553	- 1,938
Mohammedan	2,647	221	2,868	1,668	209	1,877	- 991
Other	1,896	678	2,574	865	348	1,213	- 1,361
Total Non-Christian	23,928	11,477	35,405	16,426	12,044	28,470	- 6,935
Indefinite	13,096	6,790	19,886	8,133	4,896	13,029	- 6,857
No Religion	16,022	4,522	20,544	8,969	2,685	11,654	- 8,890
No Reply	6,190	2,528	8,718	4,787	3,711	8,498	- 3,220
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

9. Birthplace.—At the 1933 Census the native born element of the population represented 86.3 per cent. as compared with 84.5 per cent. at the 1921 Census, the number of native born having increased by 24 per cent., while the immigrant population increased by 7 per cent. only.

Although the number born in the British Isles increased by 31.2 per cent. or 5.6 per cent., they were equivalent to only 1.1 per cent. of the total population as compared with 12.4 per cent. at the previous Census. Those born in other European countries increased by 2,678, or 37.6 per cent., and represented 1.4 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 1.3 per cent. in the year 1921. The number of Asiatic birthplace decreased by 5,777, or 19 per cent., during the inter-censal period, and was equivalent to only 0.4 per cent. of the total population as compared with 0.6 per cent. at the previous Census.

The number of persons in Australia who were born in Ireland has shown a continuous diminution for many years, and decreased even further by 26,485, or 25 per cent., during the inter-censal period 1921 to 1933. On the other hand, the number born in Scotland increased by 23,334, or 22 per cent., and those born in England increased by 39,915, or 9 per cent.

The number who were born in China decreased by 6,669, or 44 per cent., the corresponding rate of decrease for the previous inter-censal period from 1911 to 1921 being 27 per cent. The number of German birthplace decreased by 5,597, or 25 per cent., of Danish by 1,524; Swedish, 1,136; French, 668; and Japanese, 506.

On the other hand, those born in Yugoslavia increased by 3,099, or 374 per cent., and those born in Italy by 228 per cent. from 8,135 persons in the year 1921 to 26,693 at the 1933 Census. The number born in Greece increased by 4,039 (127 per cent.); in Poland by 1,451; and in Malta by 1,457.

Of those not born in Australia, 57 per cent. were males and 43 per cent. females. Fifty-five per cent. of those born in the British Isles and 72 per cent. of those born in other European countries were males.

POPULATION.—BIRTHPLACES—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Birthplace.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Australia	2,273,999	2,307,664	4,581,663	2,843,389	2,873,398	5,716,787	1,135,124
New Zealand	20,002	18,609	38,611	23,837	22,126	45,963	7,352
Other Australasian ..	315	209	524	468	306	774	250
Total Australasia ..	2,294,316	2,326,482	4,620,798	2,867,694	2,895,830	5,763,524	1,142,726
England	246,134	199,990	446,124	268,383	217,656	486,039	39,915
Wales	7,845	5,645	13,490	8,492	5,994	14,486	996
Scotland	60,419	48,337	108,756	73,371	58,919	132,290	23,534
Ireland	53,221	51,812	105,033	41,515	37,033	78,548	-20,485
Germany	14,117	8,279	22,396	10,818	6,011	16,829	-5,567
Greece	3,147	507	3,654	6,516	1,777	8,293	4,639
Italy	6,306	1,829	8,135	20,012	6,681	26,693	18,558
Other European ..	27,576	9,265	36,841	31,373	11,766	43,139	6,298
Total Europe	418,765	325,664	744,429	460,480	345,837	806,317	61,888
British India	4,976	1,942	6,918	4,538	2,230	6,768	-150
China	14,859	365	15,224	8,049	506	8,555	-6,669
Other Asiatic	6,541	1,609	8,150	6,679	2,513	9,192	1,042
Total Asia	26,376	3,916	30,292	19,266	5,249	24,515	-5,777
South African Union ..	2,784	2,624	5,408	3,270	2,908	6,178	770
Other African	806	561	1,367	926	716	1,642	275
Total Africa	3,590	3,185	6,775	4,196	3,624	7,820	1,045
Canada	2,378	1,172	3,550	2,621	1,299	3,920	370
United States of America ..	4,134	2,470	6,604	3,560	2,494	6,054	-550
Other American	1,195	723	1,918	965	628	1,593	-325
Total America	7,707	4,365	12,072	7,146	4,421	11,567	-505
Polynesia	1,991	1,177	3,168	1,575	1,305	2,880	-288
At Sea	1,872	1,836	3,708	1,405	1,406	2,811	-1,897
Not Stated	8,253	6,239	14,492	5,769	5,396	11,165	-3,327
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

10. Period of Residence in Australia.—The decline in immigration into Australia during recent years is reflected in the figures in this table. They show that, of residents not born in Australia who stated their period of residence, 6 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than five years, and 25 per cent. for less than ten years, as compared with 11 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively at the previous Census.

Fluctuations in immigration into Australia over a long period are also partially revealed by this table, which classifies the immigrant population of Australia according to the period of their residence in Australia. Those in the group 80—84 years represent the survivors in Australia of the arrivals during the gold rush of the fifties, while the heavy numbers in the 45-49 group are the survivors of those arriving during the boom period of the eighties. The particularly heavy immigration of the pre-war years, 1911-1913, is reflected in the outstanding number in the 20-24 years group, followed by the slump during the war period in the numbers in the 15-19 years group, and the increasing immigration after the war in the 10-14 and 5-9 years groups. The great reduction in immigration brought about by the recent economic dislocation is the cause of the relatively small numbers in the 0-4 years group. The 10,190 persons shown as having a period of residence of under 1 year are mostly the passengers and crews of overseas vessels which were in Australian waters on the night of the Census.

POPULATION. IMMIGRANT—Period of Residence in Australia of Persons who were not born in Australia—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Number of Completed Years of Residence.	Years.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
0	28,386	19,827	48,213	7,407	2,783	10,190	-38,023
1	8,375	16,098	25,373	2,133	1,856	3,989	-21,384
2	2,020	2,490	4,516	2,243	2,277	4,520	4
3	1,715	1,404	3,119	5,683	5,411	11,094	7,975
4	2,779	2,623	5,402	10,761	9,121	19,882	14,480
0-4	43,281	43,342	86,623	28,227	21,448	49,675	-36,941
5-9	111,895	87,723	199,618	104,066	68,663	172,729	-26,280
10-14	58,910	31,883	90,793	60,087	56,687	116,774	31,972
15-19	15,077	7,818	22,895	26,989	26,102	53,091	30,196
20-24	18,875	8,990	27,865	113,066	77,719	190,785	162,920
25-29	16,873	10,721	27,594	23,205	10,000	33,205	6,611
30-34	56,144	38,272	94,416	11,188	6,308	17,496	-76,920
35-39	31,843	20,851	52,694	22,112	17,200	39,312	-13,382
40-44	16,616	11,776	28,392	36,675	28,300	64,975	36,583
45-49	10,954	9,649	20,603	27,147	20,486	47,633	27,030
50-54	13,077	12,012	25,089	11,114	9,434	20,548	5,141
55-59	10,372	11,671	22,043	5,744	5,429	11,173	-10,370
60-64	11,378	13,594	24,972	3,754	4,424	8,178	-16,794
65-69	2,875	3,669	6,544	2,938	3,675	6,613	69
70-74	710	935	1,645	2,074	4,051	6,125	5,074
75-79	519	693	1,212	1,246	1,927	3,173	1,961
80-84	78	124	202	113	167	280	78
85-89	16	15	31	27	44	71	40
90-94	1	..	1	3	5	8	7
95-99	1	1	1
100 and over
Not Stated	13,903	12,050	25,953	19,971	17,986	37,957	12,004
Total not born in Australia	..	480,618	358,061	838,679	523,722	389,330	913,052	73,473
Born in Australia	2,282,252	2,313,903	4,596,155	2,843,389	2,873,398	5,716,787	1,120,632
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

11. Nationality.—The number of foreign nationals in Australia has increased since the 1921 Census by 32 per cent. Males by 24 per cent, and females by 71 per cent.—as compared with an increase of 22 per cent. in the number of British nationality. There has been little change, however, in the proportion of foreign nationals relative to the total population, 99.1 per cent. of the population being British subjects, as compared

with 99.2 per cent. at the previous Census. The greatest increases numerically among the foreign nationals were—Italian, 12,755; Greek, 2,835; Yugoslavian, 2,217; and Polish, 1,257; whilst those of Chinese nationality decreased by 6,007; Dutch by 702; and Japanese by 555.

The number of persons in Australia who were born in countries outside the British Empire totalled 113,661, and of this number 60,259, or 53 per cent., were of foreign nationality at the 30th June, 1933, the remainder being British subjects by naturalization etc.

The percentage of foreign nationals to the numbers born in the corresponding foreign birthplaces is as follows:—Japanese nationals, 92 per cent. of the Japanese born; Chinese, 91 per cent.; Yugoslavian, 72 per cent.; Greek, 68 per cent.; Italian, 66 per cent.; Russian, 42 per cent.; United States of America, 42 per cent.; and German, 22 per cent.

POPULATION.—NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nationality.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921— 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
British	2,722,152	2,665,053	5,387,205	3,317,800	3,251,116	6,568,916	1,181,711
Foreign—							
Chinese	13,614	185	13,799	7,614	178	7,792	-6,007
Danish	956	260	1,216	1,046	233	1,279	63
Dutch	1,430	187	1,617	786	129	915	-702
Estonian	(a)	(a)	(a)	515	323	838	(a) 838
Finnish	517	37	554	962	100	1,062	508
French	1,221	867	2,088	924	723	1,647	-441
German	2,538	1,017	3,555	2,738	934	3,672	117
Greek	2,430	387	2,817	4,639	1,013	5,652	2,835
Italian	3,984	919	4,903	14,068	3,590	17,658	12,755
Japanese	2,489	150	2,639	1,937	147	2,084	-555
Norwegian	960	65	1,025	1,150	88	1,238	213
Polish	351	149	500	1,008	749	1,757	1,257
Russian	1,655	662	2,317	1,283	772	2,055	-262
Spanish	405	140	545	463	133	596	51
Swedish	1,399	80	1,479	1,274	96	1,370	-109
Swiss	413	151	564	680	272	952	388
United States of America	2,520	737	3,257	1,904	653	2,557	-700
Yugoslavian	502	107	609	2,503	323	2,826	2,217
Other	1,683	587	2,270	3,347	962	4,309	2,039
Total Foreign	39,067	6,687	45,754	48,841	11,418	60,259	14,505
Not Stated	1,651	1,124	2,775	470	194	664	-2,111
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Included with "Other" in 1921. NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

12. Race.—The people of Australia may be classified into two groups with respect to racial characteristics, viz., non-indigenous and indigenous. The former group comprises the European and other races who have migrated to Australia and their descendants born in Australia, while the latter group consists of the full-blood aboriginal natives of Australia whose estimated numbers at the 30th June, 1933, were 51,848 but who are not included in the general population figures of the Commonwealth. The non-indigenous population of Australia is fundamentally British in race and nationality. The Australian people have the essential characteristics of their British ancestors, with perhaps some accentuation of the desire for freedom from restraint. The complete change of climatic and social environment, the greater opportunity for an open-air life and the absence of the restricting conventions of older countries are exerting a noticeable influence upon the physical characteristics and social instincts of the people.

At the 10th June, 1933, 99.2 per cent. of the population of Australia was of European race and 0.8 per cent. of non-European as compared with 99.1 per cent. and 0.9 per cent. respectively at the 1921 Census. The non-European group is divided into two sections, viz., full-bloods who represented 46 per cent. of the total non-Europeans at the 1933 Census and 64 per cent. at the previous Census, and half-castes who accounted for 54 per cent. and 36 per cent. respectively.

During the inter-censal period the number of full-blood non-Europeans decreased by 13.3 per cent. to 2,660,628, and the number of half-castes decreased by 24.5 per cent. or 53 per cent. Of the latter the greatest proportion was half-caste Australian aboriginals, who decreased in number by 40.6 per cent. to 27,066. The half-caste population, now persons having a mixture of European and non-European blood, was equivalent to 0.41 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 0.42 per cent. in the year 1921.

Persons of Chinese race decreased in number by 10.11 or 11 per cent. Japanese by 499; and British Indians by 477.

POPULATION.—RACE—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Race.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921 1933
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Full-blood— European	2,726,515	2,660,628	5,387,143	3,334,775	3,245,218	6,579,993	1,192,850
Non-European—							
Chinese	16,011	1,146	17,157	9,311	1,535	10,846	- 6,311
Cingalese	231	38	269	196	78	274	- 95
Filipino	310	103	422	254	50	304	- 118
Indian (a)	2,743	1,000	3,743	2,310	1,000	3,310	- 433
Japanese	2,546	1,000	3,546	2,047	1,000	3,047	- 499
Malay	986	1,000	1,986	947	1,000	1,947	- 39
Papuan	142	1,000	1,142	142	1,000	1,142	—
Polynesian (other) ..	1,562	1,000	2,562	1,562	1,000	2,562	—
Syrian	1,584	1,000	2,584	1,584	1,000	2,584	—
Other	1,077	1,000	2,077	1,077	1,000	2,077	—
Total Non-European Full-blood	27,201	10,000	37,201	18,000	4,000	22,000	- 15,201
Half-caste—							
Australian Aboriginal ..	5,980	5,980	11,960	3,580	3,580	7,160	- 4,800
Chinese	1,891	1,891	3,782	1,891	1,891	3,782	—
Indian (a)	366	366	732	366	366	732	—
Japanese	97	97	194	97	97	194	—
Negro	108	108	216	108	108	216	—
Polynesian	184	184	368	184	184	368	—
Syrian	173	173	346	173	173	346	—
Other	355	355	710	355	355	710	—
Total Half-caste	9,154	9,154	18,308	5,800	5,800	11,600	- 6,708
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,352,775	3,250,018	6,602,793	1,167,059

(a) Native of India.

Note. Minus sign — denotes decrease.

13. Foreign language.— On the occasion of the 1933 Census, persons who could not read and write English but could read and write some foreign language were asked to state that language. This question had never appeared on the Census Schedule before and there is some doubt whether the question was correctly understood, as it appears that some persons who were able to read and write English and a foreign language also may have replied to this question incorrectly.

The recorded figures indicate that at the 1933 Census, 29,738 persons, comprising 23,638 males and 6,100 females, stated they were not able to read and write English, but were able to read and write a foreign language. 39 per cent. of this number were able to read and write Italian; 17 per cent. Chinese; 10 per cent. Greek; 5 per cent. Yugoslavian; 4 per cent. Japanese; and 4 per cent. German. Included in the total are 1,014 persons who were passengers, or members of the crews, of oversea vessels in Australian waters on Census night.

Forty-three per cent. of the Italian-born population of Australia stated that they were unable to read and write English but were able to read and write Italian. Similarly, 59 per cent. of those born in China; 54 per cent. of the Japanese; 36 per cent. of the Yugoslavian; 37 per cent. of the Greeks; and 20 per cent. of those born in Malta stated that they were unable to read and write English but could read and write a foreign language.

Particulars were not obtained concerning the number, if any, of foreign born persons who could not read and write any language.

POPULATION.—IMMIGRANT—FOREIGN LANGUAGE—AUSTRALIA,
1921 AND 1933.

PERSONS NOT ABLE TO READ AND WRITE ENGLISH, BUT ABLE TO READ AND WRITE A
FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Foreign Language.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Albanian	428	1	429
Arabic	178	99	277
Chinese	5,008	64	5,072
Finnish	233	49	282
French	105	130	235
German	598	466	1,064
Goanese	221	..	221
Greek	2,185	906	3,091
Hebrew	134	203	337
Hindu	614	4	618
Italian	8,630	2,901	11,531
Japanese	1,142	76	1,218
Malayan	389	1	390
Maltese	445	119	564
Polish	102	124	226
Russian	278	302	580
Spanish	277	93	370
Yugoslavian	1,158	263	1,421
Other	1,513	299	1,812
Total	23,638	6,100	29,738

14. Industry.—The following table shows the population of Australia classified according to the industry group in which they are usually engaged. The number of breadwinners in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 3,155,621, of whom 2,307,780 were males and 787,841 females. The term "breadwinner" generally includes persons of all ages who are employers, working on own account, wage and salary earners, unemployed persons, pensioners, and those of independent means. Pensioners included in this number totalled 263,064. Excluding pensioners, the breadwinners numbered 2,892,557, comprising 2,244,013 males and 648,544 females. Owing to the change to an improved classification since the 1921 Census, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of Empire Statisticians, there has been some difficulty in making a

strictly comparable comparison between the numbers engaged in each group at the Censuses of 1921 and 1933. The main divergence is that relating to the proportion of breadwinners to total population. This is the result of the exclusion of pensioners from the industry groups under the new classification.

At the 1921 Census pensioners were classified to their previous industry, or to the dependent or independent groups, whichever was stated. On this occasion, however, they were specifically directed to state if they were pensioners and they have been classed accordingly. These facts need to be borne in mind in considering the recorded changes to which attention is called below.

The proportion of breadwinners (including all pensioners shown) in the male population increased from 68.1 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 70.3 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and female breadwinners from 17.5 per cent. to 24.1 per cent. If pensioners are excluded, the proportion of breadwinners at the 1933 Census was as follows:—Males, 66.6 per cent. and females 19.9 per cent. Comparable figures for the year 1921 are not available.

Since the 1921 Census the total of male breadwinners, including pensioners, has increased by 25.8 per cent., and female breadwinners by 68.7 per cent. This increase in the number of female breadwinners is due in large measure to the increase in the stated number of old-age and invalid pensioners in 1933 as compared with the stated number in 1921. Excluding those who were not definitely stated to be associated with some occupation or industry, the number of breadwinners has increased by 17.9 per cent.—males by 15.4 per cent. and females by 27.9 per cent.

At the 1933 Census, as also at the previous Census, the "Industrial" group (factories, construction works, etc.) was the predominant group of industries and included 32.1 per cent. of the breadwinners in Australia (excluding those not definitely associated with industry) in 1933 as compared with 31.4 per cent. at the 1921 Census. The number of persons engaged in industrial occupations throughout Australia exceeded those in all primary industries by 209,120, or 32 per cent., as compared with 22 per cent. at the previous Census. The proportion of breadwinners engaged in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries decreased from 21.0 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 20.3 per cent. in the year 1933.

During the intercensal period the greatest percentage rate of increase occurred in the Commerce and Finance group which increased by 120,494 persons, and represented 16.7 per cent. of the total breadwinners, as compared with 14.5 per cent. in the year 1921. The percentage rate of increase in this group during the intercensal period was three times as great as that for the primary industries and nearly twice as great as for the Industrial (manufacturing) group.

There was a slight increase in the proportion engaged in Fishing and Trapping and in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation. On the other hand, the proportion engaged in Public Administration and Professional occupations decreased from 9.4 to 8.6 per cent.; Personal and Domestic Service from 9.2 to 9.0 per cent.; Transport and Communication from 9.1 to 8.3 per cent.; Mining and Quarrying from 2.9 to 2.5 per cent. and Forestry from 1.3 to 1.0 per cent.

During the intercensal period the aggregate increase in the number of males employed in each industry group was greater than that for females, with the exception of Personal and Domestic Service, and the Public Administration and Professional groups. The rate of increase during the intercensal period in the number of females is particularly outstanding in the Transport and Communication group (63 per cent.); Commerce and Finance (50 per cent.); and in Public Administration and Professional occupations (28 per cent.). It is a striking feature that in the last-mentioned group the number of males actually decreased during the same period by 4.7 per cent.

The proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged in the various occupational groups has increased in the majority of groups, as follows:—Personal and Domestic Service from 76.2 per cent. in the year 1921 to 78.4 per cent. in the year 1933; Public Administration and Professional from 39.0 per cent. to 46.1 per cent.; Commerce and Finance to 54.9 per cent. (21.8); Entertainment, Sport and Recreation to 16.4 per cent. (13.0); Transport and Communication to 5.2 per cent. (3.5); and

Agricultural, Pastoral, etc., to 3.6 per cent. (2.1). In the Industrial Group (factories, construction works, etc.), the numbers of persons engaged in the Building and Construction Sections—where the proportion of females is low—have increased more than in the factory group with the result that the proportion of females in the group has fallen from 16.7 per cent. to 15.9 per cent. Considered separately it will be seen that the proportion of females in the several sections has scarcely altered since 1921 so that the smaller proportion of females in the group as a whole is due to the altered values of the component parts of the group. In all industry groups taken together the proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged has increased from 19.9 to 21.6 per cent.

POPULATION.—OCCUPATIONS—NUMBERS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY—AUSTRALIA,
1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Industry Group.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921— 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Fishing and Trapping ..	10,671	81	10,752	14,570	41	14,611	3,859
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	471,460	9,895	481,355	528,154	19,633	547,787	66,432
Forestry ..	30,191	89	30,280	26,019	114	26,133	- 4,147
Mining and Quarrying ..	66,524	242	66,766	68,327	193	68,520	1,754
Industrial—							
Manufacturing ..	326,847	118,727	445,574	375,434	136,077	511,511	65,937
Building ..	94,878	396	95,274	107,039	407	107,446	12,172
Roads, Earthworks, etc.	137,057	49	137,106	217,335	321	217,656	80,550
Other ..	39,126	726	39,852	26,584	974	29,558	-10,294
Total Industrial ..	597,908	119,898	717,806	728,392	137,779	866,171	148,365
Transport and Communica- tion ..	200,523	7,214	207,737	212,161	11,732	223,893	16,156
Commerce and Finance ..	258,595	72,083	330,678	338,837	112,335	451,172	120,494
Public Administration and Professional ..	131,234	83,995	215,229	125,092	107,120	232,212	16,983
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	15,517	2,313	17,830	20,273	3,972	24,250	6,420
Personal and Domestic Service ..	49,934	159,880	209,814	52,354	190,024	242,378	32,564
No Industry or Industry not stated ..	50,115	11,414	61,529	123,767	139,297	263,064	131,016
Pensioners ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	123,767	139,297	263,064	(b)
Total Breadwinners ..	1,882,672	466,989	2,349,661	2,367,780	787,841	3,155,621	805,960
Dependents ..	880,198	2,205,875	3,086,073	999,331	2,474,887	3,474,218	388,145
Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Includes unemployed persons for whom industry was not stated; also a number who were described as independent and who have been included tentatively pending further analysis. (b) Comparable figures not available. NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

15. Grade of Employment.—This table shows the population of Australia classified according to the capacity in which they are engaged in the various branches of industry. The number of employers at the 30th June, 1933, was 207,680, an increase of 48.7 per cent. over the number stated at the 1921 Census, but actually 2 per cent. less than the number of employers at the earlier 1911 Census. Those persons who were stated to be working on own account showed an increase of 7.9 per cent. since the 1921 Census.

It appears that many who stated at the 1921 Census that they were working on own account may have described themselves as employers at the 1933 Census. This variation will be examined further when the detailed analysis of the returns is made. Of the population of Australia at the 30th June, 1933, 2,099,548 persons or 31.7 per cent. were in the wage-earning group. This was slightly more than the percentage of

30.5 recorded at the previous Census. Since the last Census the number of persons in the wage-earning group has increased by 25.3 per cent.—males increasing by 23.7 per cent., and females by 35.7 per cent.

The proportion of females to the total number of persons in the wage-earning group has increased from 22.6 per cent. in the year 1921 to 24.7 per cent. at the time of the 1933 Census.

Of the wage-earning group, 1,447,507 or 69.0 per cent. were in full-time employment at the date of the Census; 170,997 persons, or 8.1 per cent., were employed part-time (this number includes those who stated themselves to be on Short-time Work or Relief Work); and 481,044, or 22.9 per cent., stated themselves to be unemployed.

POPULATION.—GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Grade.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Employer	120,142	10,481	139,623	186,849	20,831	207,680	68,057
Working on Own Account	296,291	46,030	342,321	318,951	50,424	369,375	27,054
Wage or Salary Earner				1,019,158	401,982	1,421,140	
Apprenticed							
Wage Earner	1,148,132	354,761	1,502,893	20,674	5,693	26,367	115,611
Employed Part Time				144,170	26,827	170,997	
Unemployed	137,675	21,405	159,080	405,269	75,775	481,044	321,964
Helper not receiving							
Salary or Wages ..	31,620	3,172	34,792	40,754	5,262	46,016	11,224
Grade not applicable (a)	994,590	2,229,653	3,224,243	1,226,806	2,674,756	3,901,562	677,319
Not Stated	25,420	7,362	32,782	4,480	1,178	5,658	-27,124
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, females engaged in home duties, scholars and other dependants. NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

16. Unemployment.—The number of persons who stated they were wholly unemployed at the 30th June 1933, totalled 481,044, or 22.9 per cent. of the number of persons in the wage-earning group. Of those unemployed, 405,269 were males and 75,775 females, representing a percentage of unemployment of 23.4 for males and 24.8 for females respectively.

Corresponding percentages of unemployment from the 1921 Census results were males 10.7 per cent. and females 5.7 per cent. At the 1933 Census 15,061 males and 7,710 females who were unemployed and under 21 years of age stated they had never been in employment.

The total number recorded as unemployed in the year 1933 was three times as great as the corresponding number at the 1921 Census, and that number was nearly three times as great as that for the earlier Census taken in the year 1911.

The percentage of males unemployed in Australia according to the Census returns (25.3 per cent.) was practically the same as the percentage of members of reporting Trade Unions in Australia who were unemployed (23.4), as shown by the returns supplied by the Unions to the Commonwealth Statistician for the second and third quarters of 1933.

Of the 481,044 persons unemployed, 473,487 stated the cause of their unemployment: 90.9 per cent. was due to scarcity of employment; 5.6 per cent. to illness; 1.3 per cent. to accident; and 2.4 per cent. to all other causes. The proportion of wage earners who were unemployed as the result of illness and accident has decreased since the 1921 Census from 2.7 per cent. to 1.3 per cent. for males, and from 2.6 per cent. to 1.7 per cent. for females.

POPULATION.—CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921 and 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Cause.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Scarcity of Employment ..	68,751	6,092	74,843	355,935	56,296	412,231	337,388
Illness ..	29,799	9,551	39,350	17,223	8,268	25,491	-13,859
Industrial Dispute ..	4,249	200	4,539	1,526	85	1,611	-2,928
Accident ..	4,556	246	4,802	4,484	391	4,875	73
Other Causes ..	24,069	4,061	(a)28,130	1,590	308	1,898	-26,232
Voluntarily (so described) ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,579	2,802	7,381	(c)7,381
Not Stated ..	6,251	1,165	7,416	19,932	7,625	27,557	20,141
Total ..	137,675	21,405	159,080	405,269	75,775	481,044	321,964

(a) Many classified as "Other Causes" were due to "Scarcity of Employment". (b) Excluding Wage Earners stated to be employed part time or on Sustenance or Relief Work. (c) Not shown separately in 1921. NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Of those who stated the duration of their unemployment, 24.9 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 24 weeks; 14.1 per cent. between 24 weeks and 1 year; 13.9 per cent. between 1 and 2 years; 18.2 per cent. between 2 and 3 years; 18.9 per cent. between 3 and 4 years; and 10.0 per cent. for 4 years or longer. Sixty-four per cent. of the males unemployed and 43 per cent. of the females unemployed stated that a period of over one year had elapsed since they were last regularly employed.

POPULATION.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921 and 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Duration of Unemployment.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Under 1 week ..	12,107	1,751	13,858	1,970	682	2,652	-11,206
1 week ..	14,250	2,318	16,568	4,612	1,980	6,592	-9,976
2 weeks ..	11,537	1,795	13,332	5,698	2,218	7,916	-5,416
3 " ..	9,477	1,424	10,901	5,035	1,917	6,952	-3,949
4 weeks and under 8 weeks ..	20,967	3,289	24,256	16,037	5,382	22,019	-2,237
8 " " " " 12 " ..	12,202	1,958	14,160	13,711	3,771	17,482	3,322
12 " " " " 16 " ..	10,662	1,698	12,360	17,815	4,542	22,357	9,997
16 " " " " 20 " ..				10,352	2,441	12,793	
20 " " " " 24 " ..				7,007	1,512	8,519	
24 " " " " 28 " ..				24,607	6,306	30,913	
28 " " " " 32 " ..				6,280	1,171	7,460	
32 " " " " 36 " ..				6,046	1,103	7,149	
36 " " " " 40 " ..				7,240	1,213	8,453	
40 " " " " 44 " ..				3,882	691	4,573	
44 " " " " 48 " ..	25,802	3,695	29,497	113	10	123	316,360
48 " " " " 52 " ..				2,170	358	2,528	
Total under 1 year ..				133,184	35,297	168,481	
1 year and under 2 years ..				50,344	9,700	60,044	
2 years " " 3 " ..				69,848	8,667	78,515	
3 " " " 4 " ..				75,805	5,669	81,504	
4 " " " and over ..				40,607	2,616	43,223	
Not Stated ..	20,671	3,477	24,148	35,391	13,826	49,217	25,069
Total ..	137,675	21,405	159,080	405,269	75,775	481,044	321,964

(a) Excluding Wage Earners stated to be employed part time or on Sustenance or Relief Work. NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

17. *Income.*—The 1933 Census was the first occasion on which any question regarding income was placed on the Census Schedule in Australia. Its successful introduction in the New Zealand Census in the year 1926 inspired the hope that a similar inquiry could be successfully undertaken in Australia. It is satisfactory that only 1.6 per cent. of the total number of male breadwinners in Australia and 2.7 per cent. of the female breadwinners failed to specify the particulars required concerning their incomes. Until the detailed analysis of these returns according to occupation and grade of employment has been completed it is not possible to compare the information supplied with known facts concerning rates of wages. The Census figures have not so far been analysed separately for employers, those working on own account, wage and salary earners, those in part-time employment, unemployed persons, apprentices and pensioners. Consequently, conclusions can as yet be drawn only with respect to the incomes of all breadwinners as a group, and not with respect to the incomes of wage-earners or any other individual section of breadwinners.

Of the 3,155,621 breadwinners in Australia, 3,052,582 gave the required particulars concerning their income. As previously mentioned, 481,044 unemployed persons and 263,064 pensioners are included amongst the 3,155,621 breadwinners. 12.5 per cent. of the male breadwinners stated that they received no income during the year ended 30th June, 1933; 24.7 per cent. received some income but less than £1 per week; 16.7 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week, 11.8 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 11.5 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 9.6 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 13.3 per cent. £5 per week or over. The corresponding percentages for female breadwinners were as follows:—8.0 per cent. no income; 41.6 per cent. some income but less than £1 per week; 25.4 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 13.8 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 5.6 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 2.4 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 3.2 per cent. £5 per week or over. Including pensioners and unemployed, two-thirds of the male breadwinners had no income or incomes under £3 per week, and three-fourths of the females had no income or incomes under £2 per week.

In addition to breadwinners, 218,616 persons, comprising dependants and others who stated that the questions concerning occupation were not applicable to their circumstances, were in receipt of some income during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and of these 62.7 per cent. received income less than £1 per week; 19.9 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 8.0 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 3.4 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 2.0 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 4.0 per cent. £5 per week or over.

POPULATION.—INCOME—AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Income.	Breadwinners.			Other persons (a) with Incomes.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
No Income	280,295	50,271	338,566	..	..	..
Under £52 per annum ..	566,814	308,689	875,503	8,139	128,872	137,011
£52 to £102 per annum ..	292,555	108,356	400,911	554	43,004	43,550
£104 " £155 " " ..	273,033	102,653	375,686	220	17,193	17,413
£156 " £207 " " ..	265,049	41,550	307,199	126	7,430	7,556
£208 " £250 " " ..	222,772	17,508	240,280	40	4,285	4,325
£260 or over " " ..	307,804	23,933	331,737	90	8,665	8,755
Not Stated " " ..	57,358	45,081	102,439	..	..	..
Total	2,367,780	787,841	3,155,621	9,167	209,449	218,616

(a) Includes females engaged in home duties, scholars and other dependants.

§ 10. Dwellings.

1. **Number of Dwellings.**—The great majority of the questions on the Census Schedule related to the individual members of the household, but other important questions referred to the dwellings in which the people were living at the date of the Census. From the replies to these questions much valuable information has been tabulated concerning housing conditions. This subject is of the greatest importance in its bearing on the welfare of the people, and the results are of great utility for administrative and sociological purposes. For Census purposes a dwelling is the habitation of a family group, whether this comprises the whole of any building or only part thereof. Where two or more separate buildings in one place are used by a single family for dwelling purposes, the whole is regarded as one dwelling. On the other hand, where a building is subdivided into tenements or flats which are occupied as separate units, each unit is counted as a dwelling. A flat has been defined as a room or suite of rooms which was designed, or has been adapted, to be occupied as a separate domicile.

The Census definition of a dwelling includes private houses, tenements, flats, hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, other institutions and any other structure used for the purpose of human habitation. Of the total of 1,618,500 dwellings in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, 1,547,376 were occupied at the date of the Census; 68,772 were unoccupied; and in addition 2,352 were in course of construction.

Since the 1921 Census, the number of dwellings in Australia, including those being built, has been increased by 407,714, or 33.7 per cent., which is a much higher rate of increase than that of 22.0 per cent. for the population during the same period. The highest percentage of increase in the number of dwellings in any State was recorded in Western Australia, 39.9 per cent. (31.9); followed by New South Wales, 38.5 per cent. (23.8); Queensland, 35.0 per cent. (25.3); Victoria, 29.9 per cent. (19.9); South Australia, 28.1 per cent. (17.3); and Tasmania, 12.2 per cent. (6.5). The corresponding percentage of increase in the population of each State during the intercensal period is shown in parentheses. It will be seen that in every State the percentage increase of the number of dwellings was much greater than the percentage increase of population during the same period. The average percentage increase of the number of dwellings in the Commonwealth was one and a half times the increase of the population. The number of dwellings in the metropolitan areas increased by 247,891, or 48.7 per cent., to a total of 757,346; those in the provincial sections by 39,439, or 17.3 per cent., to 267,838; and in the rural areas by 120,384, or 25.5 per cent., to 593,316.

At the previous Census there was one private dwelling for every 4.9 persons in Australia but at the 30th June, 1933, this ratio had increased to one dwelling for every 4.4 persons. During the intercensal period there was an increase of one dwelling for every additional three persons. A more informative comparison as to housing conditions can be made, however, on the basis of the average number of dwellings per family unit. Since the 1921 Census the average of 115 dwellings for every 100 families, has increased to 119 dwellings at the 1933 Census as the result of an addition during the intercensal period of 131 dwellings for every additional 100 family units. For the purpose of this comparison the number of family units has been limited to those in which both husband and wife were living at the time of the Census.

In New South Wales and South Australia the increase in the number of dwellings was above the average for the Commonwealth, but in Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania the increase was less than the general average.

At the 30th June, 1933, the number of dwellings per square mile in the metropolitan areas of the Commonwealth was 600 (511); in the provincial sections 86 (63); and in the rural areas 0.20 (0.16). The figures shown in parentheses are those at the previous Census. In the provincial areas the rate of increase in the number of dwellings was greater than in either the rural or metropolitan areas.

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Australia increased by 17,609 to a total of 68,772, and represented 4.2 per cent. of the total dwellings in the Commonwealth, being the same percentage as at the 1921 Census. As that Census was taken in the month of April and the 1933 Census during June, it would have been expected that many dwellings which were occupied for holiday purposes at the earlier Census would not be occupied

during the latter mid-winter month. However, although there was a higher percentage of unoccupied houses in the metropolitan area at the 30th June, 1933, than at the previous Census—the percentage unoccupied having increased from 2.8 to 3.2 per cent.—yet the percentage unoccupied in the extra-metropolitan areas had scarcely altered, being 5.2 per cent. as compared with 5.3 per cent. at the previous Census.

At the 1933 Census only 976 dwellings were being built in the metropolitan areas as compared with 4,162 at the previous Census. In the extra-metropolitan areas also there was a decrease from 2,176 to 1,376 in the number of houses being built.

The following table represents a summary of the information relating to the number of dwellings in each State and Territory which was obtained at the Census of the 30th June, 1933:—

DWELLINGS.—CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Summary of the Census of the 30th June, 1933, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Division.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being built.	Total	Percentage of Total Dwellings.
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	288,240	10,941	253	299,434	47.59
Provincial	127,190	4,701	192	132,083	20.99
Rural	184,320	13,095	301	197,716	31.42
Total	599,750	28,737	746	629,233	100.00

VICTORIA.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	235,672	6,660	304	242,735	53.66
Provincial	47,608	1,543	103	49,314	10.90
Rural	149,532	10,551	253	160,336	35.44
Total	432,872	18,763	750	452,385	100.00

QUEENSLAND.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	69,535	2,270	86	71,891	31.85
Provincial	44,080	2,618	77	47,684	21.12
Rural	101,598	4,423	138	106,159	47.03
Total	216,122	9,311	301	225,734	100.00

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	77,021	—	41	77,062	54.78
Provincial	12,361	—	—	12,361	8.83
Rural	49,892	—	94	50,016	36.34
Total	139,274	—	135	140,009	100.00

DWELLINGS.—CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

Division.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	Percentage of Total Dwellings.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	47,713	1,506	176	49,395	45.79
Provincial	10,187	270	26	10,483	9.72
Rural	45,678	2,253	58	47,989	44.49
Total	103,578	4,029	260	107,867	100.00

TASMANIA.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	14,066	495	23	14,584	26.50
Provincial	12,844	441	48	13,333	24.23
Rural	25,574	1,485	58	27,117	49.27
Total	52,484	2,421	129	55,034	100.00

NORTHERN TERRITORY.					
Urban—					%
Provincial	437	17	1	455	33.53
Rural	804	38	..	902	66.47
Total	1,301	55	1	1,357	100.00

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.					
Urban—					%
Provincial	1,583	37	5	1,625	77.27
Rural	412	66	..	478	22.73
Total	1,995	103	5	2,103	100.00

AUSTRALIA.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	732,247	24,123	976	757,346	46.79
Provincial	257,259	10,105	474	267,838	16.55
Rural	557,870	34,544	902	593,316	36.66
Total	1,547,376	68,772	2,352	1,618,500	100.00

2. *Class of Dwelling.*—As previously indicated, the dwellings in which the people are housed comprise private houses, tenements, flats, hotels, boarding houses, charitable institutions, &c. It is desirable when considering the question of housing to exclude those forms of accommodation which do not represent the normal housing conditions associated with family life, and the statistics which follow relate mainly to private dwellings only, i.e., private houses, tenements and flats.

At the 1933 Census 1,509,671, or 97.6 per cent. of the total occupied dwellings in Australia, were private dwellings, as compared with 1,107,010, or 96.0 per cent., at the previous Census. During the intercensal period the number of private dwellings in the Commonwealth increased by 402,661, or 36.4 per cent.; those in the metropolitan areas increased by 244,993, or 52.4 per cent.; the urban provincial by 41,804, or 20.1 per cent.; and in the rural areas by 115,864, or 26.9 per cent.

Of the 1,509,671 occupied private dwellings in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, 1,434,519, or 95.0 per cent. (96.5), were private houses, and 75,152 or 5.0 per cent. (3.5), were tenements or flats. The corresponding percentages for the 1921 Census are shown in parentheses. Since the previous Census the number of private houses in Australia increased by 365,912, or 34 per cent.; and the tenements and flats by 36,749, or 96 per cent.

Since the 1921 Census the number of private houses in Western Australia has increased by 41 per cent.; in New South Wales, 37 per cent.; Queensland, 35 per cent.; South Australia, 32 per cent.; Victoria, 31 per cent.; and Tasmania by 15 per cent. In every State excepting New South Wales the percentage increase of private houses was greater than the percentage increase of all dwellings. The highest percentage increase in the number of tenements and flats was recorded in Queensland and Western Australia which each showed an increase of 164 per cent. during the intercensal period, followed by New South Wales, 133 per cent.; Victoria, 64 per cent.; and Tasmania, 18 per cent. In South Australia, however, there was a decrease of 4 per cent. in the number of tenements and flats.

In the metropolitan areas, private houses increased by 211,046, or 48 per cent., and tenements and flats by 33,947, or 122 per cent., as compared with an increase of 32.9 per cent. in the population and of 39.5 per cent. in the number of married persons in the same area during the same period of 12½ years. The large percentage increase in the number of private houses and the even greater increase in the number of flats are particularly outstanding. Of the total increase in the number of tenements and flats 92 per cent. occurred in the metropolitan sections of the Commonwealth, with the result that at the 1933 Census 82 per cent. of the tenements and flats were located in the metropolitan areas as compared with 72 per cent. at the previous Census. At the 1933 Census 5.4 per cent. of the population of the metropolitan areas of the Commonwealth were residing in tenements or flats as compared with 3.9 at the 1921 Census.

In comparison with the previous intercensal period there has been a slackening in the rate of increase of population and an acceleration in the construction of dwellings corresponding somewhat to the rate of increase in the number of family units. Particulars are not yet available concerning the conjugal condition of householders at the 1933 Census. At the previous Census, however, 78 per cent. of the householders in Australia were married, and 10.5 per cent. widowed. There were 90 occupied private dwellings for every 100 married couples and widowed persons in the Commonwealth at the 30th June, 1933, as compared with 95 dwellings in the year 1921.

It may be assumed that, owing to the general financial depression and the high-rate of unemployment during the years immediately preceding the Census, a greater proportion of families were sharing houses at the 1933 Census than would be the case in normal times, but this influence would be counteracted to some extent by the fact that many of these families were recorded as separate units at the Census, and consequently that part of the house occupied by each family unit was regarded for Census purposes as a separate dwelling and counted as a flat.

Since the 1921 Census there has been a decrease of 24 per cent. in the number of boarding houses in the Commonwealth. This reduction may be partly due to the financial depression and also to the fact that at the present time the designation of a boarding-house was definitely restricted to dwellings which were described as boarding-houses or dwellings in which there were three or more boarders and where there was no evidence that the head of the household had any other occupation and source of income.

The number of hotels also decreased since the previous Census, showing a decline of 17 per cent. for the Commonwealth. The percentage decrease in the several States was as follows:—New South Wales, 20 per cent.; Victoria, 20 per cent.; Queensland, 11 per cent.; South Australia, 3 per cent.; Western Australia, 29 per cent.; and Tasmania, 11 per cent. At the 30th June, 1933, there were 6,598 hotels in Australia, equivalent to 1.0 per thousand of population. The corresponding number per thousand of population in the several States was as follows:—New South Wales, 0.8; Victoria, 1.0; Queensland, 1.4; South Australia, 1.0; Western Australia, 1.0; and Tasmania, 1.1.

As would be anticipated, owing to the large number of persons travelling the roads in search of employment at the time of the Census, the number of groups camping out in the open on Census night was greater than formerly and totalled 9,381 as compared with 5,221 at the previous Census.

DWELLINGS.—CLASS OF OCCUPIED DWELLING—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Number of Occupied Dwellings.

Class of Occupied Dwelling.	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				Increase 1921-1933.
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
Private House ..	440,092	202,270	426,245	1,068,607	651,138	240,199	543,182	1,434,519	365,912
Tenement or Flat ..	27,821	5,537	5,045	38,403	61,768	9,412	3,972	75,152	36,749
Total Occupied Private Dwellings ..	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661
Caretaker's Quarters in Store, Office, &c. ..	864	298	462	1,624	1,326	483	651	2,460	836
Hotel ..	1,925	2,339	3,711	7,966	1,683	1,853	3,062	6,597	1,368
Boarding House, Lodging House, Coffee Palace ..	18,354	4,837	4,474	27,665	14,092	3,666	3,234	20,932	6,733
Educational Institution ..	400	325	309	1,034	479	303	359	1,141	107
Religious Institution (non-educational) ..	97	59	66	222	52	13	30	95	127(a)
Hospital ..	721	766	717	2,204	747	619	773	2,139	65(u)
Charitable Institution (other than Hospital) ..	240	109	260	609	253	66	109	428	181(u)
Penal Establishment ..	63	51	19	133	9	24	16	49	84(u)
Military or Naval Establishment ..	48	63	220	331	19	16	10	45	286(u)
Police Station or Barracks ..	207	386	882	1,475	209	300	1,011	1,520	45
Fire Station ..	158	82	25	265	117	42	42	261	4
Other (includes Club) ..	154	166	229	549	310	231	1,308	1,849	710
Not Stated ..									
Total Other Occupied Dwellings ..	23,271	9,471	13,533	46,275	19,341	7,618	10,716	37,705	8,570
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	491,184	217,278	444,823	1,153,285	732,247	257,229	557,870	1,547,376	394,091
Total Occupied Dwellings per square mile ..	492.26	59.68	0.15	0.39	579.99	82.99	0.19	0.52	0.13
Wagon, Van, &c. (includes campers out) ..	63	570	4,588	5,221	268	1,669	7,444	9,381	4,160

(a) At the 1921 Census, detached buildings in some cases may have been counted separately, whereas in 1933 they have been counted together as one institution. NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

3. *Materials of Outer Walls.*—Particulars concerning the materials of which the outer walls were built were supplied for 1,429,868 of the 1,434,519 private houses in Australia, and of these 54.0 per cent. were of wood; 29.2 per cent. brick; 5.3 per cent. stone; 5.0 per cent. iron; 2.6 per cent. were made of canvas or hessian; 1.0 per cent. fibro-cement; 1.1 per cent. concrete; and 1.2 per cent. of other materials.

In the metropolitan areas 53.2 per cent. of the private houses had walls of brick and 39.8 per cent. of wood. In the provincial sections the conditions were reversed, 67.7 per cent. being of wood and 17.5 per cent. of brick, whilst in the rural areas 65.0 per cent. were built of wood and only 5.3 per cent. of brick.

The percentages of dwellings with walls of wood, brick and stone vary to a considerable extent in the several States. In New South Wales, 45 per cent. had walls of wood and this was only slightly in excess of the 42 per cent. built of brick. In Victoria 68 per cent. had wooden walls, but this percentage was nearly three times that of 25 per cent. for brick dwellings. In Queensland, however, 84 per cent. were built of wood and only 1 per cent. were brick, whilst 10 per cent. were made of iron. Stone houses predominated in South Australia and represented 43 per cent. of the total; 36 per cent. were of brick and only 7 per cent. wood. In Western Australia 40 per cent. had wooden walls, 32 per cent. brick and 11 per cent. iron. In Tasmania 76 per cent. were built of wood and 18 per cent. of brick.

Since the 1921 Census 163,266 brick dwellings were erected in the Commonwealth representing an increase of 54 per cent. More than half this number were erected in New South Wales, and the percentage of increase in South Australia and Western Australia was also above the Commonwealth average. The great majority of the brick dwellings in all States were erected in the metropolitan areas.

Wooden dwellings increased by 172,496 or 28 per cent., a little more than half of these being built in the metropolitan areas. About two-fifths of the increase in these dwellings was in Victoria and one-fourth in Queensland. The increase in Western Australia was also higher than that for the Commonwealth.

During the intercensal period for every 100 brick dwellings erected in the Commonwealth there were 106 wooden dwellings erected also, as compared with 150 wooden dwellings during the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921. Although the number of wooden dwellings erected in Australia since the 1921 Census has been great and slightly in excess of the number of brick dwellings built during the same period, yet the above figures show a definite trend towards brick buildings.

Fibro-cement dwellings increased in number by 19,433, or at the high rate of 456 per cent., and were mostly constructed outside the metropolitan areas. Two-thirds of the total increase was in New South Wales, and the percentage increase in both Queensland and Western Australia was above the Commonwealth average.

Iron houses increased by 28,422, or 65 per cent., 1,065 of these being erected in the metropolitan areas and 27,357 outside. Most of the increase in this material was recorded in New South Wales and one-third in Queensland; the percentage increase in Victoria was also above the Commonwealth average.

Concrete houses increased by 1,000, or 100 per cent., about one-half being erected in New South Wales and one-fourth in Victoria. South Australia and Tasmania were much below the average percentage increase for the Commonwealth.

Dwellings in tents increased in number by 9,005, or 31 per cent. As would be anticipated, owing to the provision of relief works for a large number of unemployed, 98 per cent. of these canvas structures were located outside the metropolitan areas.

Of the 74,122 tenements and flats in Australia for which particulars as to walls were stated, 70.1 per cent. were built of brick; 20.4 per cent. wood; 5.6 per cent. stone; and 3.9 per cent. of other materials.

DWELLINGS OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF WHICH OUTER WALLS WERE BUILT—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.

	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
Materials of which Outer Walls were built.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Increase 1921-1933.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.			Metropolitan.	Provincial.			
Stone	34,394	10,247	35,342	79,983	30,149	11,588	38,466	80,203	220
Brick	245,232	38,593	20,828	304,653	303,528	45,320	29,071	467,919	163,266
Concrete	3,518	1,189	2,824	7,561	5,908	2,912	8,795	17,525	9,964
Iron	3,853	9,656	30,281	43,790	4,918	13,527	53,767	72,212	28,422
Wood	173,445	143,701	297,629	614,775	266,528	166,990	353,753	787,271	172,496
Sun-dried Bricks	984	291	4,408	5,683	151	342	5,013	5,506	177
Pisé	201	249	2,236	2,505	14	240	2,296	2,550	45
Lath and Plaster	2,672	432	1,189	4,293	2,916	514	1,607	5,037	744
Wattle and Dab	49	73	1,376	1,498	23	32	1,221	1,276	213
Fibro Cement	1,178	791	2,291	4,263	3,847	3,773	14,076	23,696	19,433
Bark	9	31	2,161	2,201	..	39	2,185	2,224	20
Bushes, Rushes .. .. .	..	41	485	485	..	9	396	405	84
Canvas, Calico, Hessian	387	1,586	26,677	28,650	873	3,554	33,428	37,855	9,005
Rubberoid and other compositions	51	79	567	688	11	14	115	140	548
Other Materials	141	78	554	773	49	31	91	171	602
Not Stated	1,959	813	2,239	5,011	1,991	726	2,664	5,681	670
Total Private Dwellings	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. Number of Rooms.—For Census purposes, the kitchen and any enclosed sleep-out or portion of a verandah that was permanently enclosed were included in the number of rooms in the dwelling, but the bathroom, pantry and store were not included unless generally used for sleeping. The average number of rooms per private house in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 5.07, and was slightly higher than that of 4.99 rooms at the previous Census. The average per private house in the metropolitan areas increased from 5.24 to 5.39 rooms; in the provincial sections the average scarcely altered, being 5.11 as compared with 5.13; and in the rural areas the average of 4.67 rooms per house was exactly the same as at the 1921 Census.

As at the previous Census, Victoria, with an average of 5.24, has the highest number of rooms per house, followed by South Australia, 5.18; Tasmania, 5.08; New South Wales, 5.04; Queensland, 5.01; and Western Australia with 4.44 rooms per house. During the intercensal period the increase in the average number of rooms per house

in the several States was as follows:—South Australia, 0.23 rooms; Western Australia, 0.20; Tasmania, 0.20; Victoria, 0.12; Queensland, 0.05; and New South Wales, 0.03 rooms.

The average number of rooms for all tenements and flats was considerably less than that for private houses, and showed a substantial decline from 3.77 to 3.36 rooms, indicating a tendency towards even smaller flats. The reduction in the size of tenements and flats occurred throughout all divisions; the average for the metropolitan areas fell from 3.74 to 3.46 rooms and for the provincial sections from 3.87 to 2.90 rooms, with the heaviest decline of all in the rural areas from 3.85 to 2.72 rooms. During the intercensal period many of the larger private houses have been converted into flats, either temporarily, merely by allocation of rooms owing to the depression, or permanently into flats by structural changes, and these contain less rooms than the flats in use in the year 1921.

Of the 1,421,810 private houses for which particulars concerning rooms were stated at the 1933 Census, 4.0 (3.9) per cent. consisted of one room only; 3.0 (3.4) per cent. of two rooms; 5.3 (6.9) per cent. of three rooms; 21.6 (24.1) per cent. of four rooms; 29.8 (29.1) per cent. of five rooms; 21.4 (18.1) per cent. of six rooms; 8.6 (7.6) per cent. of seven rooms; 3.4 (3.6) per cent. of eight rooms; and 2.9 (3.3) per cent. of more than eight rooms. The corresponding figures for the 1921 Census are shown in parentheses.

It will be seen that a substantial increase has occurred in the percentage of houses of five, six and seven rooms with the latter two predominating. There has been a decrease in the proportion of houses of two, three, four and eight rooms and over, the major decline being shown for those of three rooms.

At the 30th June, 1933, the percentage of houses having only one room was less than at the 1921 Census in all States other than New South Wales and Victoria, where the increase was due to the number of tents erected in relief-work camps for the unemployed. Similarly, the proportion of two-roomed houses was less in all States excepting New South Wales, and that for houses of three and four rooms was less in all States. On the other hand, houses of five rooms represented a greater proportion of the total in all States excepting New South Wales and Queensland, whilst there was also an increased proportion of houses of six and seven rooms in all States. The general tendency throughout the Commonwealth, therefore, since the 1921 Census has been to erect more houses of five, six or seven rooms and less houses of two, three or four rooms.

At the 1933 Census 81 per cent. of the private houses in Australia comprised four, five, six, or seven rooms, an increase of 7 per cent. on the previous Census. During the intercensal period, approximately 10 per cent. of the new houses erected in the Commonwealth, were of four, five, six, or seven rooms. The greatest percentage increase was shown for private houses of six rooms, 50 per cent., followed by three of seven rooms, 31 per cent.; five rooms, 37 per cent.; and eight rooms, 30 per cent.

Two-thirds of the tenements and flats in the Commonwealth consist of two, three, or four rooms, and six-sevenths of the increase in the number of these dwellings during the intercensal period consisted of from two to four rooms; the greatest proportional increases were for those of two, three, and four rooms in that order. Flats of six rooms show a comparatively small increase in number, whilst those with more than six rooms have actually decreased in number by 50 per cent. Here again, as in the case of the larger private houses, there is evidence of subdivision into flats of smaller size.

DWELLINGS.—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.

Census, 4th April, 1921.					Census, 30th June, 1933.					Increase 1921— 1933.
Number of Rooms per Dwelling.(a)	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.		
	Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.				
1	5,815	4,036	35,956	45,837	7,676	7,556	49,063	64,295	18,458	
2	8,807	5,489	26,772	41,158	16,005	8,142	33,440	57,587	16,429	
3	31,784	11,289	34,378	80,451	39,684	11,622	40,271	91,577	11,126	
4	112,254	49,565	102,397	264,216	148,457	52,269	122,579	323,305	59,089	
5	143,637	69,411	101,774	314,822	220,347	81,257	130,650	432,231	117,412	
6	89,068	39,172	65,293	194,433	165,017	52,850	89,408	307,275	112,842	
7	37,049	15,187	20,685	82,221	63,560	19,816	39,831	123,207	40,986	
8	17,311	6,607	14,600	38,518	24,776	7,416	17,355	49,547	11,029	
9	7,190	2,789	6,052	16,031	10,153	2,876	6,982	20,011	3,980	
10	2,932	1,530	3,517	8,079	4,706	1,463	3,859	10,028	1,949	
11	1,675	592	1,208	3,505	1,979	510	1,521	4,046	481	
12	1,208	391	1,248	2,847	1,172	382	1,420	3,274	427	
13	483	172	429	1,081	561	125	452	1,141	57	
14	469	136	532	1,137	502	141	589	1,232	95	
15	230	61	261	555	248	64	347	659	104	
16	151	37	223	411	146	45	236	427	16	
17	95	35	112	242	90	19	168	277	35	
18	62	16	91	169	52	24	123	199	30	
19	30	4	56	99	29	7	49	85	14	
20 and over ..	199	54	308	561	133	32	353	518	43	
Not Stated ..	2,435	1,231	6,008	9,674	7,330	2,959	8,458	18,747	9,073	
Total Private Dwellings	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661	
Average Number of Rooms per Private Dwelling(a) ..	5.15	5.07	4.66	4.94	5.23	5.06	4.65	4.99	0.05	

(a) Includes kitchen and enclosed sleep-out or portion of a verandah that has been permanently enclosed and does not include bathroom, pantry, store or outhouse, unless generally used for sleeping.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

5. Number of Inmates.—The percentage increase in the number of dwellings in Australia since the 1921 Census has been much greater than the rate of increase of the population, consequently the average number of inmates per dwelling has decreased. The average per private house in the Commonwealth decreased from 4.44 inmates at the previous Census to 4.15 at the 30th June, 1933, and this reduction has been fairly general throughout the metropolitan, provincial and urban divisions.

The average number of inmates per house was largest in Tasmania, 4.27; followed by New South Wales, 4.24; Queensland, 4.18; Victoria, 4.07; South Australia, 4.06; and Western Australia, 3.95 persons. The reduction in the average number of inmates per house in the Commonwealth during the intercensal period was 0.29 persons, or 6.5 per cent. South Australia had the greatest decrease with 0.33 persons and Western Australia the smallest with 0.14 persons.

The average number of rooms per private house was slightly higher than at the previous Census and, as the increment to the population during the intercensal period was less than that of dwellings, the average number of inmates per room for all private houses in Australia decreased from 0.89 to 0.82 persons per room. The largest reduction has occurred in the metropolitan areas where the average per room was 0.77 at the 1933 Census, as compared with 0.86 at the 1921 Census. The average in the provincial areas decreased from 0.87 to 0.81

persons per room, and, in accordance with previous experience, the average number of 0.89 persons per room in the rural areas, although showing a decrease from the previous Census, was greater than that in the other divisions. As at the 1921 Census, Western Australia had the highest average with 0.90 persons per room; followed by New South Wales, 0.84; Queensland, 0.84; Tasmania, 0.84; South Australia, 0.78; and Victoria, 0.77 persons per room. During the intercensal period the greatest decrease in the average number of inmates per room occurred in South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania in that order.

The average number of inmates per room in tenements or flats in the several States of the Commonwealth was as follows:—Western Australia, 0.97; Tasmania, 0.93; Queensland, 0.91; South Australia, 0.88; New South Wales, 0.81; and Victoria, 0.78 persons per room. In all States, excepting New South Wales, the average number of inmates per room in tenements or flats was higher than that for private houses. This was the same position as at the 1921 Census.

There has been a reduction also in the average number of inmates per room in tenements and flats from 0.91 to 0.82 which is exactly the same number of inmates per room as the average for all private houses in the Commonwealth. This decrease is mainly in the metropolitan areas where the average number per room was 0.79 as compared with 0.88 at the previous Census. In the provincial areas there was a slight increase from 0.97 to 0.99 and in the rural areas a greater one from 1.03 to 1.09 persons per room.

It would appear from the above figures that some improvement has taken place since the previous Census in the housing conditions in all States of the Commonwealth in so far as the average number of inmates per room is concerned. It is of interest to note also that the corresponding average number of persons per room in England and Wales decreased somewhat similarly from 0.91 to 0.83 during the intercensal period from 1921 to 1931.

In connexion with this evidence of the smaller average number of inmates per dwelling, it is interesting to review some of the factors which affect the increase in the number and size of private families. During the intercensal period the very considerable reduction in the birth rate has resulted in a reduction in the average number of persons per family. Marriage, however, has remained at a fairly high level and although the marriage rate during the intercensal period shows a certain decline, yet the considerable number of marriages which have taken place since the 1921 Census has increased the number of families. The great increase in the number of old-age persons, many of whom would be maintaining their own separate homes, would also tend to increase the number of separate family units of less than the average size. All these factors would tend to reduce the average size of the family unit and, consequently, the average number of inmates per dwelling.

An interesting comparison is that relating to the average number of male and female breadwinners in each occupied dwelling at the date June, 1931, and at the previous two Censuses. The average number of breadwinners in each occupied dwelling in Australia at the 1921 Census, 1926 Census and June, 1931, was:—Males, 1.05; females, 0.91; and total, 1.00. The above figures are based on the number of persons per dwelling at the previous Censuses. The above very little change in the average number of breadwinners per dwelling in the Commonwealth. During the intercensal period the average number of male breadwinners per occupied dwelling decreased by 0.01 per cent., but female breadwinners per dwelling increased by 0.01 per cent. The greatest number of breadwinners per dwelling is shown in Queensland, 1.06, followed by Victoria, 1.05; Western Australia, 1.00; New South Wales, 0.99; South Australia, 0.97; and Tasmania, 0.94. The greatest number of male breadwinners per dwelling was recorded in Queensland, 1.07, and the most female breadwinners per dwelling in Victoria, 1.06. Since the last Census there has been a decrease in every State in the average number of male breadwinners per dwelling and an increase in every State in the average number of female breadwinners per dwelling; the net result reveals a decrease in the total number of breadwinners per dwelling. In New South Wales and Queensland, and an increased number in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

DWEELLINGS.—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INMATES—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied by full-blooded Aborigines. (Excluding persons subject to revision.)

Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.

Number of Inmates per Dwelling.(a)	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				Increase 1921-1933.
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
1 .	20,255	16,065	61,300	97,620	34,765	19,820	74,202	128,787	31,167
2 ..	66,072	28,109	58,027	153,508	125,582	40,071	82,234	247,887	94,379
3 ..	88,241	35,097	60,908	185,146	154,983	48,063	87,864	290,910	105,764
4 ..	91,552	30,132	62,706	191,090	150,039	47,304	88,743	286,086	94,096
5 ..	75,486	31,052	56,331	163,469	107,194	36,803	74,276	218,273	54,804
6 ..	52,530	23,463	45,051	121,047	65,452	24,516	54,090	144,090	23,043
7 ..	32,962	15,392	32,973	81,327	36,619	15,043	36,201	87,863	6,536
8 ..	19,059	9,318	22,028	51,035	20,137	9,333	24,345	54,115	3,080
9 ..	10,455	5,118	14,016	29,849	9,059	4,208	11,416	24,683	5,166
10 ..	5,535	2,830	8,169	16,534	4,558	2,258	6,631	13,447	3,087
11 ..	2,672	1,325	4,503	8,500	2,233	1,146	3,388	6,767	1,733
12 ..	1,215	579	2,336	4,130	1,070	552	1,829	3,451	670
13 ..	532	277	1,058	1,867	474	249	931	1,654	213
14 ..	243	104	592	939	228	122	425	775	164
15 ..	108	41	305	454	115	52	236	403	51
16 ..	41	27	164	232	48	26	156	230	2
17 ..	23	11	77	111	21	6	63	90	21
18 ..	16	2	52	70	18	3	45	66	4
19 ..	8	3	29	40	5	1	38	44	4
20 and over ..	8	2	32	42	6	3	41	50	8
Total Private Dwellings	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661
Total Inmates (a)	2,067,961	914,350	1,893,117	4,875,428	2,876,805	1,030,604	2,257,210	6,164,709	1,289,281
Average Number of Inmates per Private Dwelling (a)	4.42	4.40	4.39	4.40	4.04	4.13	4.13	4.08	0.32

(a) Includes all persons sleeping out on verandahs or in sleep-outs.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

6. Persons Sleeping Out.—The 1933 Census was the first occasion on which this question was included on the Census Schedule. It was felt that a reliable basis of comparison of the housing statistics of the various States was not possible hitherto, owing to the wide divergence in the numbers of persons who sleep out on verandahs, &c., in the northern and southern sections of Australia.

The Census results for the Commonwealth show that 4.5 per cent. of the occupants of private houses and 3.8 per cent. of the occupants of flats regularly sleep out on unenclosed verandahs, &c. In the provincial areas 5.3 per cent. of the population occupy such sleep-outs, 5.0 per cent. in the rural areas, and 3.7 per cent. in the metropolitan areas. These figures do not include those occupying permanently enclosed sleep-outs who are regarded for Census purposes as inmates of rooms. The average number of occupants of flats who sleep out is less than that for private houses, and is probably due to the smaller average number of inmates per flat.

As would be anticipated, owing to climatic conditions, the largest percentage of occupants who sleep out on unenclosed verandahs was recorded in Queensland, 7.6 per cent.; followed by Western Australia, 7.0 per cent.; New South Wales, 4.9 per cent.; Victoria, 2.7 per cent.; South Australia, 2.5 per cent.; and Tasmania, 1.8 per cent.

**DWELLINGS OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SLEEPING OUT ON VERANDAHS, ETC.—
AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.**

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—
subject to revision.)

Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.

Number of Persons sleeping out. (a)	Private Houses.				Tenements and Flats.	Total Private Dwellings.			
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.		Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.
	Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.				Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.		
0	584,020	212,289	484,619	1,285,007	60,501	646,030	221,014	488,358	1,355,411
1	36,718	13,588	27,823	78,140	3,912	40,154	13,932	27,056	82,041
2	17,006	8,085	17,319	42,119	1,321	18,082	8,299	17,413	43,764
3	8,239	3,139	7,694	18,760	281	8,430	3,500	7,114	16,044
4	2,015	1,704	3,678	7,127	87	2,101	1,720	3,680	7,519
5	663	680	1,452	2,792	26	673	662	1,453	2,818
6	223	207	672	1,202	2	231	208	672	1,204
7	77	105	288	410	..	77	105	288	440
8	41	50	127	218	1	42	50	127	219
9	8	8	38	54	..	8	8	38	54
10	14	4	16	31	..	14	4	16	34
11	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	3	5
12	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	4
13	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
14	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
15	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indefinite	..	..	45	10	40	101	51	13	50
Total Private Dwellings	651,138	210,199	513,182	1,131,519	75,152	712,906	240,611	547,154	1,509,671
Total Persons Sleeping out (a)	100,426	53,290	113,248	266,967	7,018	106,889	54,366	113,627	274,885
Average Number per Occupied Private Dwelling (a)	0.15	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.18

(a) Includes only persons sleeping out on verandahs or in sleep-outs which were not permanently enclosed.

7. *Nature of Occupancy.*—At the 1921 Census the nature of occupancy of private houses was not tabulated separately from tenements and flats. At the 1933 Census, however, it was ascertained that 42.8 per cent. of the private houses in Australia for which particulars were supplied were occupied by owners; 13.5 per cent. by purchasers by instalments; 39.1 per cent. by tenants; and 4.6 per cent. by others. In Queensland 50.2 per cent. of the houses were occupied by owners. This was the highest percentage of ownership in any State in the Commonwealth and was followed by Western Australia, 47.3; South Australia, 43.9; Tasmania, 42.8; Victoria, 41.9; and New South Wales, 39.7 per cent.

If the percentage purchasing their homes by instalments is added to the above figures the order is as follows:—Queensland, 63.9 per cent. owners or acquiring ownership; Western Australia, 61.8 per cent.; South Australia, 59.1 per cent.; Victoria, 51.4 per cent.; New South Wales, 50.2 per cent.; and Tasmania, 51.8 per cent. Conversely, the percentage of tenanted houses was highest in New South Wales, 43.9 per cent.; followed by Tasmania, 42.6 per cent.; Victoria, 38.7 per cent.; South Australia, 36.8 per cent.; Western Australia, 33.3 per cent.; and Queensland, 30.3 per cent.

In the metropolitan areas 51.4 per cent. of the occupants of private houses were owners or purchasers by instalments, as compared with 54.4 per cent. in the provincial areas, and 63.2 per cent. in the rural areas. In the latter areas, however, the ownership of the house is associated with the ownership of the land acquired as a means of livelihood.

More than 91 per cent. of the tenements and flats in the Commonwealth were occupied by tenants. The figures for all private dwellings, including tenements and flats, show that at the 1933 Census 53.8 per cent. of the dwellings were occupied by owners or were in process of purchase by instalments, and 41.7 per cent. were occupied by tenants, as compared with 53.7 per cent. and 41.7 per cent., respectively, at the 1921 Census, showing practically no alteration during the intercensal period. In view of the large increase since the 1921 Census in the number of dwellings in the Commonwealth, this position at the latest period at Richmond Street and the employment, may be regarded as an indication that the legislative relief granted to purchasers of homes has achieved satisfactory results.

DWELLINGS.—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF OCCUPANCY—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.

Nature of Occupancy.	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				Increase 1921— 1933.
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	
	Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			
Owner	133,729	31,005	227,026	441,763	218,539	100,421	285,453	604,413	162,650
Purchaser by Instalments	20,055	25,602	32,221	77,878	112,205	28,222	12,600	140,027	55,141
Tenant	241,567	91,031	117,032	449,630	360,393	108,359	146,660	615,412	165,732
Caretaker					6,410	5,022	29,331	40,763	
Other Methods of Oc- cupancy	6,036	6,025	37,514	49,575	3,146	2,810	19,166	25,122	16,310
Not Stated	7,526	4,136	16,347	28,009	7,113	4,279	22,942	34,334	6,325
Total	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,151	1,509,671	402,661

8. Rent per Week.—The information which has been tabulated concerning rents is restricted to the actual rent paid per week for unfurnished private dwellings occupied by tenants. The particulars required concerning rent were supplied for 89 per cent. of the 549,275 private houses and for 91 per cent. of the 65,137 tenements and flats in Australia. For 15.5 per cent. of the private houses the rent was less than 10s. per week; for 49.5 per cent., between 10s. and £1 per week; for 27.4 per cent., between £1 and £1 10s. per week; and for 7.3 per cent., over £1 10s. per week. Three-fourths of the houses with rents of less than 10s. per week were located outside the metropolitan areas.

The average rent was 17s. per week for unfurnished private houses throughout the Commonwealth: 19s. 7d. per week in the metropolitan areas, 15s. 6d. in the provincial sections, and 11s. 2d. in the rural areas. The average rent per week in the several States was as follows:—New South Wales, 18s. 1d.; Victoria, 17s. 6d.; Queensland, 15s. 7d.; South Australia, 13s. 10d.; Western Australia, 15s. 7d.; and Tasmania, 12s. 10d. per week. New South Wales and Victoria were above, and the other four States below, the average for Australia.

DWELLINGS.—PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE RENT PER WEEK.—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Excludes of Dwellings occupied solely by the Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.

	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
Rent per week Unfurnished.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	Increase 1921- 1933.
	Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			
Under 5s. ..	1,067	3,317	18,304	22,688	1,664	2,838	14,871	19,373	- 3,315
5s. and under 10s. ..	12,786	19,885	37,957	70,628	20,333	13,865	32,083	66,281	- 4,347
10s. " " 15s. ..	56,331	31,158	29,830	117,319	71,755	30,618	33,436	135,809	18,490
15s. " " 20s. ..	56,581	16,535	10,189	83,305	86,365	25,186	16,038	127,589	44,284
20s. " " 25s. ..	40,486	9,104	5,683	55,273	74,160	16,806	9,194	100,460	45,187
25s. " " 30s. ..	25,373	3,709	1,546	30,628	39,777	6,312	2,865	48,954	18,326
30s. " " 35s. ..	14,305	1,884	1,061	17,250	21,403	2,827	1,055	25,285	8,035
35s. " " 40s. ..	5,500	441	207	6,548	8,274	713	180	9,167	2,619
40s. " " 50s. ..	6,589	570	460	7,626	7,993	505	172	8,670	1,042
50s. " " 60s. ..	2,726	179	126	3,031	2,642	95	55	2,792	- 239
60s. " " 70s. ..	1,556	123	85	1,764	1,488	57	21	1,566	- 198
70s. " " 80s. ..	579	24	26	629	593	11	5	609	- 20
80s. " " 90s. ..	503	35	34	572	445	4	2	451	- 121
90s. " " 100s. ..	210	11	3	224	180	6	..	195	- 29
100s. and over ..	580	14	29	623	483	8	4	495	- 128
Not Stated ..	15,995	4,042	11,533	31,570	22,529	8,508	36,679	67,716	36,146
Total Private Dwell- ings	241,567	91,031	117,082	449,680	360,393	108,359	146,660	615,412	165,732

Average Weekly Rent per Private Dwelling	20s. 8d.	14s. 6d.	9s. 11d.	16s. 6d.	20s. 2d.	15s. 7d.	11s. 2d.	17s. 6d.	18s. 0d.
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NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

9. Private Dwellings of three to six rooms.—A special inquiry has been made concerning private houses of three to six rooms with walls of wood, or of brick or stone, as a more satisfactory average of predominant rents paid by wage earners can be obtained by restricting the analysis to this group, which has previously indicated comprised 78.1 per cent. of the private houses in Australia.

Since the 1921 Census the number of houses of three to six rooms in Australia has increased by 34 per cent. to a total of 1,108,594. Particulars as to rent are summarized for 440,560 houses of this number with walls of wood, brick or stone which were occupied by tenants; 46 per cent. had walls of brick or stone, and 54 per cent. of wood. The distribution is the same as that of the previous Census and there was no proportional increase in the number of brick houses of three to six rooms in the rented group during the intercensal period.

At the 1933 Census there was a smaller proportion of rented houses of three and four rooms and an increased proportion of those of five and six rooms, for both wooden houses and brick houses. The relative increases for rented houses of three, four, five and six rooms during the intercensal period were 2, 28, 43 and 60 per cent. respectively. The proportional increase of houses of five and six rooms was even higher in the metropolitan areas. The average rent of 18s. 5d. per week for all private houses, three to six rooms, of wood, brick or stone in the metropolitan areas at the 1933 Census was practically the same as at the previous Census.

In the provincial sections the average rent of 15s. 7d. per week was much higher than at the previous Census and the increase is found for all houses of three, four, five or six rooms whether of wood, brick or stone. In the rural areas also the average rent of 11s. 6d. was much higher than that at the 1921 Census, and an increase is found in all types of houses included in this group.

Since the last Census there have been increases in the rent of three to six-roomed houses of wood, brick or stone in the main divisions of all the States excepting the metropolitan area of South Australia. The largest increases were recorded in the provincial areas of Tasmania, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, in the metropolitan area of Tasmania and in the rural areas of Victoria and Queensland.

An interesting comparison with respect to the rent of private houses is that based on the average weekly rent per room. At the 1933 Census the average rent per room for wooden houses in the metropolitan areas of Australia was 3s. 5d. per week, and showed little alteration from the average of 3s. 6d. per week at the 1921 Census. Similarly, the average of 4s. 1d. per room for brick houses in the metropolitan areas was practically the same as at the previous Census.

In the urban provincial sections, however, the average rent of 3s. 1d. per room for wooden houses was higher than the 1921 Census figure of 2s. 8d. per week, and the rent of 3s. 6d. per week for brick houses was also higher in comparison with the previous figure of 3s. 1d. per week. The average rent per room in the rural areas also showed increases from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. per week for wooden houses, and from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 7d. per week for those of brick. With the exception of brick houses in the metropolitan areas, the average rent per room for houses of three rooms was generally higher than for houses of four, five or six rooms. The increase since the 1921 Census in the rent per room was somewhat similar for all houses of three to six rooms in the provincial and rural sections of the Commonwealth.

During the intercensal period there was an increase in the average rent per room for houses of three to six rooms with walls of wood or brick in all States excepting South Australia. The average rent per room for wooden houses was highest in Victoria, 3s. 3d.; followed by Queensland, 3s. 1d.; New South Wales, 2s. 11d.; Western Australia, 2s. 11d.; Tasmania, 2s. 8d.; and South Australia, 2s. 2d. per week. On the other hand, the average rent per room for brick houses was highest in New South Wales and Western Australia, with 4s. 2d. per week; Victoria, 4s.; Tasmania, 3s. 9d.; Queensland, 3s. 5d.; and South Australia, 2s. 11d. per week.

DWELLINGS. AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT PER ROOM OF PRIVATE HOUSES, THREE TO SIX ROOMS, WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE, OCCUPIED BY TENANTS—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Tenements, Flats, Boarding-houses, Hotels, etc., and of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Average Weekly Rent per Room.

Particulars.	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				Increase 1921- 1933.
	Urban.			Total Aus- tralia.	Urban.			Total Aus- tralia.	
	Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.	Rural.		Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.	Rural.		
Private Houses with Walls of—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wood—									
3 rooms ..	3 0	3 3	2 6	3 2	3 8	3 6	2 8	3 3	0 1
4 " ..	3 7	2 0	2 2	2 10	3 7	3 4	2 7	3 2	0 4
5 " ..	3 5	2 7	2 1	2 9	3 5	3 1	2 6	3 1	0 4
6 " ..	3 5	2 6	2 0	2 7	3 4	2 11	2 3	2 11	0 4
3 to 6 rooms ..	3 6	2 8	2 1	2 9	3 5	3 1	2 6	3 1	0 4
Brick or Stone—									
3 rooms ..	4 0	3 5	2 4	3 10	4 0	3 9	2 6	3 11	0 1
4 " ..	4 2	3 3	2 2	3 11	4 2	3 7	2 7	4 0	0 1
5 " ..	4 2	3 1	2 3	3 10	4 1	3 6	2 8	3 11	0 1
6 " ..	4 1	3 0	2 3	3 10	4 1	3 5	2 7	3 11	0 1
3 to 6 rooms ..	4 2	3 1	2 3	3 10	4 1	3 6	2 7	3 11	0 1
Wood, Brick or Stone—									
3 rooms ..	3 11	3 4	2 5	3 6	3 11	3 7	2 8	3 7	0 1
4 " ..	3 11	2 11	2 2	3 3	3 11	3 4	2 7	3 6	0 3
5 " ..	3 11	2 9	2 1	3 3	3 10	3 3	2 6	3 6	0 3
6 " ..	3 11	2 8	2 0	3 3	3 10	3 1	2 4	3 5	0 2
3 to 6 rooms ..	3 11	2 9	2 2	3 3	3 10	3 3	2 6	3 6	0 3

§ 11. Oversea Migration.

1. Oversea Migration during Present Century.—Earlier issues of The Official Year Book contained in summary form tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while the Demography Bulletins issued by this Bureau give this information in respect of the individual years. On page 409 of this chapter a summary will be found of the increase by net migration to the population of the States—from 1901 to 1935 in quinquennial groups and from 1926 to 1935 in single years. The following table shows for Australia as a whole the arrivals and departures as well as the net migration since 1901. Departures and net migration have been adjusted in accordance with the revised figures of the 1933 Census :—

OVERSEA MIGRATION.—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1901-05..	196,993	84,167	281,160	204,170	93,783	297,953	- 7,177	-9,616	-16,793
1906-10..	251,482	119,552	371,034	213,483	100,273	313,756	37,999	19,279	57,278
1911-15..	422,927	209,803	632,820	382,552	113,406	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20..	438,721	100,764	539,485	390,202	78,574	468,776	48,519	22,190	70,709
1921-25..	289,695	188,357	478,052	172,236	122,550	294,776	117,459	65,807	183,266
1926-30..	266,593	203,887	470,480	193,336	147,437	340,773	73,257	56,450	129,707
1931-35..	124,207	115,116	239,323	131,883	115,326	250,209	-10,676	-210	-10,886
1926 ..	62,743	45,181	107,924	35,737	27,404	63,141	27,006	17,777	44,783
1927 ..	69,540	47,883	117,423	37,506	28,337	65,843	32,034	19,546	51,580
1928 ..	55,921	43,871	99,792	39,369	30,369	69,738	16,552	13,502	30,054
1929 ..	44,508	37,740	82,248	39,735	30,693	70,428	4,773	7,047	11,820
1930 ..	33,881	20,212	63,093	40,989	30,634	71,623	- 7,108	-1,422	- 8,530
1931 ..	21,986	18,428	40,414	30,356	20,152	50,508	- 8,370	-1,724	-10,094
1932 ..	22,637	19,360	41,997	24,864	20,130	44,994	- 2,227	- 770	- 2,997
1933 ..	24,457	23,335	47,792	25,053	22,525	47,578	- 596	810	214
1934 ..	27,451	26,253	53,704	26,428	24,996	51,424	1,023	1,257	2,280
1935 ..	27,676	27,740	55,416	28,182	27,523	55,705	-506	217	-289

NOTE.— Minus sign (—) indicates an excess of departures over arrivals.

The net migration has varied greatly during the above periods, reaching a maximum in the five years 1921-25. The Great War, during which 331,781 members of the Australian Imperial Forces embarked for service overseas, was responsible for a very large increase in the departures during the years 1914 to 1918. Immigration increased rapidly from 1910 to 1912, the gain during the latter year being the greatest in any one year in the present century (with the exception of 1919 when the troops were returning to Australia).

Although the quinquennium 1926-30 as a whole resulted in the considerable gain of 129,707 persons, the figures for the individual years reveal the decline in immigration which set in after 1927 and which resulted in an actual loss of population in 1930, 1931 and 1932. In the last-mentioned year, however, the loss by migration was considerably less than in the previous year. There was a slight improvement in 1933 when a small gain of population by migration of 214 was shown and a further improvement to a net gain of 2,280 in the year 1934 but in the year 1935 the position was again reversed and departures exceeded arrivals by 289 persons.

The influence of the Commonwealth immigration policy is clearly reflected in the above figures. The average annual number of nominated and selected immigrants arriving in Australia during the periods specified was as follows :—

IMMIGRATION.—NUMBER OF NOMINATED AND SELECTED PERSONS.

Period.	Average Annual Number.	Year.	Recorded Number.
1901-05	Not available	1929	12,043
1906-10	7,945	1930	2,683
1911-15	30,111	1931	275
1916-20	2,326	1932	175
1921-25	23,090	1933	25
1926-30	19,881	1934	159
1931-35	734	1935	100

The number of arrivals of nominated and selected immigrants reached its peak in 1926, since which year the number dwindled to 100 in 1935.

At present, assistance is confined to nominees who desire to join their families in Australia.

2. **Country of Embarkation and Destination.**—The countries from which the migrants arrived or to which they departed are shown for the year 1935 in Demography Bulletin No. 53. Annual averages for the period 1925-29 will be found in Official Year Book No. 25.

3. **Nationality or Race.**—The preponderance of migrants to and from Australia is of British nationality, while only a small proportion is of non-European race.

The number of arrivals and departures of migrants since 1926 classified according to nationality or race is shown in the next table. The recorded departures have been adjusted in accordance with the revised figures of the 1933 Census:—

NATIONALITY OR RACE OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—AUSTRALIA.

Nationality or Race.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	1926-30.	1931-35.	1935.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1935.
British	386,669	200,159	46,124	281,449	210,549	48,297
French	3,394	3,090	630	3,292	3,003	640
German	3,172	1,440	316	1,961	1,294	308
Greek	3,842	1,435	441	2,040	1,629	255
Italian	19,170	7,234	1,903	8,617	5,711	572
Yugoslavian ..	4,420	1,203	311	2,280	1,242	132
United States ..	8,016	5,065	1,556	8,101	5,119	1,394
Other European ..	15,355	4,432	1,150	7,001	4,863	1,021
Total European ..	444,044	224,064	52,521	314,741	233,410	52,610
Chinese	15,619	8,700	1,533	17,513	9,972	1,587
Japanese	1,762	1,625	434	2,004	2,050	422
Indian and Cingalese	2,790	2,007	403	2,095	1,775	394
Other Non-European	5,335	2,918	520	4,420	3,002	683
Total Non-European	25,536	15,259	2,895	26,032	16,799	3,086
Total	470,480	239,323	55,416	340,773	250,209	55,696

During the period 1926-30 there was a considerable influx of Italian, Greek and Yugoslavian settlers, so that although there was some decrease in the number of these immigrants they formed a substantial addition to the population of Australia. In the former immigration period, however, there was a considerably reduced number to the Indian population by comparison, whilst there was actually a reverse in the case of Chinese immigrants. In the last five years the number of Chinese immigrants has been less than in any other period. During recent years there has been a less marked departure of non-European people as a whole though it is not true of all non-European nationals. The movements of Chinese show a consistent downward tendency, but with regard to other nationals the movements have been

variable. The net gain or loss according to nationality or race for the same periods and the percentage of each nationality on the total gain or loss for the year are given in the following table :—

NET GAIN OR LOSS.—NATIONALITY OR RACE—AUSTRALIA.

Nationality or Race.	Net Gain or Loss.			Proportion.		
	1926-30.	1931-35.	1935.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1935.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British	105,220	—10,390	—2,173	81.12	—95.44	—751.92
French	102	87	—10	0.08	0.80	—3.46
German	1,211	152	8	0.93	1.40	2.77
Greek	1,802	—194	186	1.39	—1.78	64.36
Italian	10,553	1,523	1,421	8.14	13.99	491.70
Yugoslavian ..	2,146	—39	179	1.65	—0.36	61.94
United States ..	815	—54	162	0.63	—0.50	56.06
Other European ..	8,354	—431	129	6.44	—3.96	44.64
Total European ...	130,203	—9,346	—98	100.38	—85.85	—33.91
Chinese	—1,864	—1,263	—49	—1.44	—11.61	—16.95
Japanese	—242	—425	12	—0.19	—3.90	4.15
Indian and Cingalese	695	232	9	0.54	2.13	3.11
Other Non-European	915	—84	—163	0.71	—0.77	—56.40
Total Non-European	—496	—1,540	—191	—0.38	—14.15	—66.09
Total	129,707	—10,886	—289	100.00	—100.00	—100.00

Owing to the depressed conditions in Australia the gain by migration has decreased considerably since the year 1927, and the year 1935 showed a net loss of 289 persons. Migrants of Italian nationality showed the greatest net gain in numbers in the year 1935, followed by Greeks and Yugoslavians in that order. Over 81 per cent. of the net migration in 1926-30 consisted of persons of British nationality and the remaining 19 per cent. were other Europeans. In the following quinquennium, 1931-35, there was a loss by migration of persons of British nationality and an increase of those of Italian nationality. Non-Europeans, with the exception of Indians and Cingalese, also showed an excess of departures.

4. Classes of Arrivals and Departures.—Since 1st July, 1924, the arrivals and departures have been classified according to the declared intention of the migrant in regard to intended residence. The figures for the quinquennial periods 1926-30 and 1931-35 and the years 1933, 1934 and 1935, which have been adjusted in accordance with the revised figures of the 1933 Census, are as follows :—

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED RESIDENCE. AUSTRALIA.

Classification.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Permanent new arrivals ..	224,010	54,444	10,749	11,778	12,608
Australian residents returning from abroad ..	121,395	84,554	18,917	18,875	20,307
Temporary visitors ..	125,029	100,325	18,125	23,051	22,501
Not Stated	46	..	..	..	..
Total Arrivals ..	470,480	239,323	47,791	53,704	55,416
Australian residents departing permanently ..	103,209	71,670	12,113	12,166	11,357
Departing temporarily ..	111,714	79,426	17,849	18,257	20,323
Temporary visitors ..	125,772	99,108	17,616	21,001	24,025
Not Stated	78	5	..	..	..
Total Departures ..	340,773	250,209	47,578	51,424	55,705

Permanent new arrivals have decreased very considerably since the year 1927, and the number for 1935, although showing a slight increase over the previous year, was a little less than one half of the annual average for the decennium 1926-35. Permanent departures were far more numerous in the years 1928 to 1931 than in the earlier years of the period but decreased during the past three years, the number in 1935 being the lowest recorded. Up to and including 1929 there was a considerable gain of permanent residents, but during 1930 and 1931 there was a heavy loss. The loss was very much reduced in 1932, 1933 and 1934, whilst in 1935 there was actually a small gain in permanent residents.

The figures in the table above are based on the information supplied by travellers at the time of arrival or departure. For various reasons the intentions of travellers are subject to subsequent modification, and the figures quoted in the table must therefore be accepted as a record of intention only.

§ 12. Immigration.

(A) Assisted Migration into Australia.

1. *Joint Commonwealth and States' Scheme.*—In 1920 an arrangement was arrived at between the Commonwealth and State Governments whereby the Commonwealth became responsible for the recruiting and medical inspection of migrants, and for their transport to Australia. The State Governments advised the Commonwealth from time to time as to the numbers and classes of migrants they were prepared to receive, and became responsible for their subsequent settlement. In addition, personal and group nominations were accepted by the States, the nominators undertaking responsibility for their settlement and after care.

Owing to financial and industrial depression the Commonwealth Government early in 1930 reduced the flow of assisted migrants by limiting assistance to boys for farm work, young women for household employment, wives and dependent children of men already in Australia, and children for the Fairbridge Farm School at Pinjarra, Western Australia.

The Governments of the various States subsequently cancelled all requisitions for boys for farm work and household workers, so that assisted passages are now practically confined to wives and families of men who arrived in the Commonwealth prior to 1st January, 1930, and children for the Fairbridge Farm School.

2. *Assisted Passage Rates.*—The British and Commonwealth Governments jointly contribute towards the fares of approved migrants, the rates in operation being tabled as under:—

Migrant.	Fare Charged to Migrant.	Amount of Assistance jointly contributed by British and Commonwealth Governments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Child, three and under twelve years ..	Free	16 10 0
Juveniles, twelve and under seventeen years	5 10 0	27 10 0
Juveniles, seventeen and under nineteen years	11 0 0	22 0 0
Wife (without children)	16 10 0	16 10 0
Wife, if accompanied by one or more children under nineteen years ..	11 0 0	22 0 0

Further information may be obtained from the Official Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Australia House, Strand, London W.C.2, or from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Canberra, Federal Capital Territory.

3. Numbers of Persons Assisted.—The number of assisted migrants for the years 1929–1935 inclusive, and the total from the earliest years up to the end of 1935, are given in the following table:—

IMMIGRATION—NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSISTED.

Persons Assisted during the year—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Total.
1929	5,431	2,604	1,292	526	2,076	101	13	12,943
1930	1,174	468	484	61	471	20	5	2,683
1931	76	45	43	6	97	5	1	275
1932	21	3	23	..	123	5	..	175
1933	11	3	1	1	56	..	..	72
1934	11	4	1	..	143	..	..	159
1935	1	..	1	..	98	..	..	100
Total from earliest years to end of 1935.. ..	345,830	255,312	235,995	115,818	86,504	24,957	.67	1,064,483

(B) The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

1. Powers and Legislation of the Commonwealth.—(i) *Constitutional.* Under Part V., Sec. 51, xxvii. and xxviii. of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration and emigration and the influx of criminals.

(ii) *Legislation.* A summary of the provisions of the Immigration Act 1901–1925 and the Contract Immigrants Act 1905 (excepting the provisions of the Amending Immigration Acts of 1920, 1924 and 1925, which will be found in Official Year Book, No. 27, p. 927), containing particulars regarding the admission of immigrants, prohibited immigrants, the liabilities of shipmasters and others, and kindred matters will be found in preceding Year Books (see Official Year Book, No. 12, pp. 1166 to 1168).

The Immigration Act 1930.—Under this Act it is provided that Section 5, sub-section (1) of the Immigration Act 1901–1925 applies to any person who, since the commencement of the Immigration Restriction Act 1901, evaded an officer when entering Australia, or gained admission or re-admission by fraudulent means. Steps can be taken to deal with such persons as prohibited immigrants at any time after they have landed in Australia.

The Immigration Act 1932.—This Act provides (a) that any alien who fails to satisfy an officer that he holds a landing permit, or that his admission has been authorized, may be prohibited from landing; (b) for the increase of the period during which a person may be declared a prohibited immigrant from three to five years; (c) that a person not a British subject and who has been convicted of a crime of violence against the person may be deported pursuant to an order of the Minister without his being subjected to a dictation test; (d) for the deportation of a person who has been convicted of a criminal offence or who has become an inmate of an insane asylum or public charitable institution within five years from the date of arrival instead of three years as hitherto; and (e) that where the wife of a person whom it is proposed to deport so desires, her name and the names of her dependent children may be included in her husband's deportation order. This would of course apply only to wives and children who were themselves immigrants.

The Immigration Act 1932.—The principal Act, Section 84, as amended by the Immigration Act 1932—see (d) above—shall apply to persons who arrived in Australia before the commencement of the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1920. It also makes statutory provision for the taking of securities for compliance with the provisions of the Act.

The principal object of the amendments of this Act was to add a penalty clause to Section 5 of the principal Act, to overcome a legal difficulty which had arisen in regard to relying on Section 7 for the imposition of penalties on persons convicted under Section 5 on charges of being prohibited immigrants offending against the Act.

Definition of Immigration.—The definition of "Immigrant" in the principal Act, Section 2, is: "A person who arrives in Australia for the purpose of settling permanently."

There are special arrangements with India, Japan and China under which facilities are afforded for subjects of those countries to enter Australia permanently, or to enter on a temporary basis, or to enter on a temporary basis and then to settle permanently.

(i) *Immigrants from India, Japan and China.*—Persons seeking to enter Australia for permanent residence are required to obtain a certificate of approval from the Minister for Immigration. The Minister may, in his discretion, refuse to grant a certificate to any person if he is of opinion that the person is not a person of whom landing permits will, in ordinary circumstances, be favourably considered as follows:—

(a) Dependent relatives of persons already settled in Australia, subject to satisfactory guarantees for maintenance. (Note: The term "dependent relatives" includes wives, children under 21 years of age, adult single daughters and sisters, parents and fiancées.)

(b) Aliens outside the category of dependent relatives who (i) are nominated by persons in Australia, provided by a letter of invitation, or the Minister that the nominees will not be placed in financial straits upon the State; (ii) will secure a financial guarantee in writing from a responsible person in possession of £50 (Australian) landing money.

(c) Aliens without guarantors in Australia who will engage in trades and occupations in which there is opportunity for their absorption without detriment to Australian workers, provided also that they are in possession of £200 (Australian) landing money.

Aliens seeking permits of admission are required to hold valid unexpired passports issued by their own Government. Visas are issued to persons who have been admitted by a consular authority to which the Commonwealth Government has agreed. The countries to which the Government of the Commonwealth has agreed are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Information regarding general information as to conditions of entry into Australia may be obtained from the following offices:—

(i) In Australia: The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Canberra, F.C.T. (Australia). In Great Britain: The British Secretary, Visa Office, Home Office, London, E.C.4. (ii) In the United States of America: The British Secretary, Consulate for Australia in the United States of America, "Cunard Building," 25 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

3. Persons Admitted Without Dictation Test.—The following table shows the number and nationality of persons admitted during the year 1934 with a passing the dictation test. Persons who are permitted to land pending transportation to another country are not included:—

PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT QUANTATION TEST. NATIONALITIES.
AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Nationality or Race.	1935.	Nationality or Race.	1935.
Albanian	31	United States of America	1,556
Austrian	68	Other Whites	62
Belgian	55	American Negro	5
British	46,124		
Bulgarian	41	ASIATICS—	
Czechoslovakian	44	Arab	6
Danish	71	Chinese	759
Dutch	228	Filipino	5
Estonian	23	Japanese	417
Finnish	23	Javanese	3
French	630	Koepangers	52
German	316	Malay	142
Greek	441	Natives of India and Ceylon	119
Hungarian	19	Palestinian	22
Italian	1,993	Syrian	50
Maltese (British)	67		
Norwegian and Swedish	99	OTHER RACES—	
Polish	96	Pacific Islanders	27
Russian	83	Papuan	250
Spanish	28	Unspecified	13
Swiss	112		
Yugoslavian	311	Total	54,391

4. Departures of Persons of Non-European Races.—The following figures in connection with the other statistics in this sub-section have been compiled by the Department of the Interior and are exclusive of transshipments. They are not therefore in agreement with departures, compiled in this Bureau and published elsewhere, which include transshipments. The number of persons of non-European races who left Australia during the year 1935 was 2,157, distributed among the various nationalities as follows:—Afghans, 2; Arabs, 6; Chinese, 920; Filipinos, 14; Natives of India and Ceylon, 211; Japanese, 382; Javanese, 2; Koepangers, 198; Malays, 114; Pacific Islanders, 46; Papuans, 234; and others, 28.

(C) Passports.

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1901–1935 for the production of passports by all persons over 16 years of age who desire to enter Australia. Similarly, the Passports Act 1920 provides that no person over the age of 16 years shall leave Australia unless—

- (a) he is the holder of a passport or other document authorizing his departure; and
- (b) his passport has been visaed or indorsed in the prescribed manner for that journey, and the visa or indorsement has not been cancelled.

Among the exceptions to this requirement are natural-born British subjects leaving for New Zealand, Papua, or Norfolk Island; members of the crew of any vessel who sign on in Australia for an overseas voyage and who satisfy an authorized officer that they are by occupation seafaring men; aboriginal natives of Asia, or of any island in the East Indies, or in the Indian or Pacific Oceans. The charge for a Commonwealth passport is £1, for an ordinary visa 16s., and for a transit visa 4s.

With regard to the abovementioned condition (b), the Commonwealth Government has agreed to the inclusion of Australia in reciprocal arrangements for the abolition of visa requirements made by the British Government with the respective Governments of the following countries:—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

§ 13. Naturalization.

1. Commonwealth Legislation. Naturalization in Australia is governed by the Nationality Act 1920-1930. The qualifications necessary for naturalization are:— (1) Residence in Australia continuously for not less than one year immediately preceding application for naturalization, and previous residence, either in Australia or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application; (2) good character and an adequate knowledge of the English language; and (3) intention to settle in the British Empire.

The amending Act of 1930 provided for the charge of a prescribed fee for a Certificate of Naturalization. The fee is £5, except in the case of a certificate granted to a woman who was a British subject prior to her marriage to an alien, in which case the amount is 5s. An applicant who served with a good record in the Commonwealth Naval or Military Forces during the Great War 1914-1918 is exempt from payment of any fee.

A summary of the main provisions of the Principal Act will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 934-935.

2. Certificates Granted.—(1) *Australia.* Particulars regarding the previous nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalization issued under the Act during the year 1935 are given in the following table:—

NATURALIZATION.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1935.

Previous Nationalities of Recipients.			Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth certificates had come.			
Nationality.	Certificates granted.	Nationality.	Country.	Certificates granted.	Country.	
Australian	12	Norwegian	Sweden	15	Palestine	27
American U.S.	12	Polish	Sweden	8	Ireland	54
Austrian	14	Russian	China	54	Russia	12
Belgian, Canada	15	Swedish	Yugoslavia	14	South America	15
Danish	12	Swedish	Denmark	10	Spain	9
French	12	Swedish	France	20	Switzerland	17
German	12	Swedish	Germany	21	Norway	15
Irish	12	Swedish	Germany	21	United States of America	40
Italian	12	Swedish	Great Britain	20	Australia	84
Japanese	12	Swedish	China	104	Australians born	11
Latvian	12	Swedish	India	1,040	Other	56
		Swedish	Norway	12		
		Swedish			Total	2,054

(2) *Widows who become aliens by marriage.*

The number of Commonwealth citizens who were issued in the year 1935 as follows:—New South Wales, 1,141; Victoria, 1,141; Queensland, 1,141; South Australia, 1,141; Western Australia, 1,141; Northern Territory, 1,141; and 1,141 in the United Kingdom. Total, 1,141.

§ 14. Population of Territories.

The Census for the year 1935 was held in the year 1935 in the following territories:—New South Wales, 1,141; Victoria, 1,141; Queensland, 1,141; South Australia, 1,141; Western Australia, 1,141; Northern Territory, 1,141; and 1,141 in the United Kingdom. Total, 1,141.

A summary of the revised figures as to the population and number of dwellings in each Territory at the Census of 1933 is given in the following table:—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.—TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION.)

Territory.	Population.			Dwellings.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	Total.
Northern Territory ..	3,378	1,172	4,550	1,301	55	1	1,357
Federal Capital Territory ..	4,805	4,142	8,947	1,995	103	5	2,103
Norfolk Island ..	662	569	1,231	383	34	6	423
Papua ..	1,232	941	2,173	683	35	1	719
Territory of New Guinea (Mandate) ..	3,799	1,597	5,216	1,776	26	7	1,809
Nauru (Mandate) ..	1,937	64	1,101	81	13	..	94

Particulars concerning the indigenous populations of the Territories of the Commonwealth are included in Chapter XIV. of this issue.

§ 15. The Aboriginal Population of Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 951 to 961, a brief account was given of the Australian aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time, and the steps taken for its protection. On pages 914 to 916 of Official Year Book No. 22 particulars are shown for each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods, while a special article dealing with the estimated number and distribution of the native population at the date of first settlement of the white race in the continent appeared on pages 687-696 of Official Year Book No. 23.

The aborigines are scattered over the whole of the mainland, but the majority are concentrated in Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory. At a Census of aborigines taken on the 30th June, 1935, the following particulars were disclosed:—

ABORIGINAL CENSUS.—30th JUNE, 1935.

State or Territory.	Full-blood.					Half-caste.					Total Full- blood and Half- caste.
	Noma- dic.	In Empley- ment.	In Super- vised Camps.	Other.	Total.	Noma- dic.	In Empley- ment.	In Super- vised Camps.	Other.	Total.	
New South Wales ..	195	177	523	154	969	671	882	3,693	4,121	9,367	10,276
Victoria ..	..	22	25	1	48	..	101	151	325	582	630
Queensland ..	2,302	2,761	5,676	1,326	12,065	181	1,177	1,967	2,100	5,125	17,495
South Australia ..	1,923	366	83	269	1,741	664	463	615	330	2,042	3,783
Western Australia ..	15,832	3,119	1,739	1,267	22,188	965	795	761	1,233	4,254	26,442
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	75	230	203
Northern Territory ..	11,145	2,598	3,192	667	17,122	23	371	371	54	822	18,244
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	57	57
Australia ..	39,497	9,296	11,139	3,626	54,378	2,594	3,736	7,839	8,738	22,817	77,195

§ 16. The Chinese in Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 971 to 976, a brief historical sketch was given regarding "The Chinese in Australia."

§ 17. The Pacific Islanders in Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 19, pp. 902-3, a brief account was given of the introduction of Kanakas into Australia.

CHAPTER XVI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

NOTE.—The rates published in this chapter in relation to the population since the year 1921 have been adjusted in accordance with the revised results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933.

§ 1. Births.

1. Births, 1935.—The number of male and female births and the total births registered in New South Wales during the year 1935 are shown in the table following. The number of stillborn births, and the sex, population, and various other associated features, are given in later tables.

BIRTHS, 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia
MALE BIRTHS.									
Single births	22,340	13,902	8,882	4,206	4,112	2,215	43	82	55,782
Twins ..	445	292	182	80	71	30	..	4	1,104
Triplets ..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total ..	22,790	14,194	9,065	4,286	4,183	2,245	43	86	56,892

FEMALE BIRTHS.

Single births	21,435	13,398	8,473	3,918	3,824	2,163	40	59	53,310
Twins ..	450	292	148	60	110	48	1	3	1,118
Triplets ..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5
Total ..	21,886	13,690	8,623	3,984	3,936	2,211	41	62	54,433

TOTAL BIRTHS.

Single births	43,775	27,300	17,355	8,124	7,936	4,378	83	141	109,092
Twins ..	(a) 895	(b) 584	(c) 330	140	(d) 181	(e) 78	(f) 1	(g) 7	(g) 2,222
Triplets ..	6	..	3	..	(h) 2	..	..	..	(h) 11
Total ..	44,676	27,884	17,688	8,270	8,119	4,456	84	148	111,325

TOTAL CONFINEMENTS.

Nuptial Mothers ..	42,248	26,410	16,666	7,918	7,724	4,213	69	144	105,392
Non-nuptial Mothers ..	2,004	1,187	858	279	308	205	15	1	4,857
Total Mothers	44,252	27,597	17,524	8,197	8,032	4,418	84	145	110,249

(a) 55 stillborn twins not included.

(b) 10 stillborn twins not included.

(c) 1 stillborn twin not included.

(d) 1 stillborn twin not included.

(e) 1 stillborn twin not included.

(f) 1 stillborn twin not included.

(g) 1 stillborn twin not included.

(h) 1 stillborn twin not included.

2. *Birth Rates.*—The next table gives the crude birth rates at intervals from 1901 to 1935 :—

CRUDE BIRTH RATES.(a)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia.
1901 ..	27.78	25.77	28.52	25.41	30.39	28.58	6.72	(b)	27.16
1911 ..	28.58	25.01	27.63	28.86	28.22	28.60	9.36	16.84	27.20
1921 ..	25.91	23.16	24.52	23.57	23.57	23.57	20.18	10.86	24.05
1923 ..	24.56	22.32	25.13	22.69	22.39	26.14	19.52	5.65	23.75
1924 ..	23.93	22.01	24.21	22.01	22.86	24.89	15.34	10.48	23.21
1925 ..	23.79	21.49	24.24	21.22	21.95	24.21	16.98	9.77	22.86
1926 ..	22.63	20.84	23.06	20.73	21.79	23.33	18.50	12.07	21.98
1927 ..	22.40	20.30	22.78	20.33	21.63	22.68	15.28	10.31	21.62
1928 ..	22.27	19.89	22.58	20.28	21.57	21.57	15.04	14.64	21.27
1929 ..	21.04	18.8	20.60	18.63	21.51	22.03	11.86	17.91	20.25
1930 ..	20.59	18.55	20.80	17.42	21.44	21.66	14.26	18.30	19.86
1931 ..	18.67	16.86	19.28	15.77	19.77	21.18	14.52	18.29	18.16
1932 ..	17.40	15.19	18.56	14.74	18.31	19.78	16.07	16.92	16.86
1933 ..	16.99	15.60	18.14	15.32	17.95	19.93	15.23	14.47	16.78
1934 ..	16.52	15.20	18.17	14.50	17.66	19.51	17.84	14.47	16.39
1935 ..	16.89	15.16	18.31	14.14	18.23	19.41	16.47	15.77	16.55

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. (b) Part of New South Wales.

NOTE.—The birth rates in the above table are based on births registered in the respective States and Territories. About 20 per cent. of births in respect of which the mother's usual residence is the Federal Capital Territory take place in Queanbeyan just over the New South Wales border, while the number of births in respect of which the mother's usual residence is New South Wales which take place in the Federal Capital Territory is practically negligible. Consequently the following rates based on births in respect of which the mother's usual residence is the Federal Capital Territory are a fairer measure of birth rates in the Federal Capital Territory :—

1921 ..	14.96	1924 ..	17.26	1927 ..	21.10	1930 ..	22.07	1933 ..	19.11
1922 ..	20.46	1925 ..	20.87	1928 ..	23.38	1931 ..	21.40	1934 ..	17.93
1923 ..	11.79	1926 ..	22.41	1929 ..	23.28	1932 ..	20.69	1935 ..	20.25

The variations similarly caused in the birth rates for the States and Northern Territory by referring the birth registrations to the State or Territory in which the mother was usually resident are not so great as in the Federal Capital Territory, as shown by the following corrected rates for 1935 :—New South Wales, 16.95; Victoria, 15.05; Queensland, 18.32; South Australia, 14.06; Western Australia, 18.24; Tasmania, 19.47; and Northern Territory, 17.64.

The preceding table shows a marked reduction in the birth rate since 1901. In the earlier years of the century the rate fluctuated somewhat and 28.60 was recorded in 1912, but from that year onwards, with the exception of 1920 and the latest year under review, namely, 1935, the decline has been continuous. The prevailing economic conditions have, of course, seriously affected the birth rate during recent years.

The principal factor in determining the crude birth rate is the proportion of *married* women of child-bearing age in the community, but as the fecundity of women varies with age, the birth rate per 1,000 married women will vary according to the age composition of the group, and, other things being equal, the rate generally should be highest where the average age of married women is lowest. For the purposes of the following table the child-bearing age has been taken as from 15-44 years inclusive, and all births of which the mothers were stated to be over 45 years have been counted in the group 40-44. The calculations have been made for the last two Census periods and cover in each case the Census year together with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following.

BIRTH RATES, AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEM.

Particulars.	1932-34. (Age Distribution at Census of 1933.)							1920-1922.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.	Australia.
Crude birth rate per 1,000 persons	16.97	15.33	18.29	14.85	17.97	19.74	16.68	25.15
Birth rate per 100 women 15-44 inclusive	7.25	6.46	7.93	6.31	8.05	8.71	7.14	8.81
Birth rate per 100 married women 15-44 incl. (a)	12.98	12.34	14.46	12.01	14.67	16.08	13.14	19.65
Ex-nuptial births—per cent. on all births	5.03	4.35	4.99	3.18	4.15	5.37	4.66	4.69
Ex-nuptial births per 100 unmarried women 15-44 incl.	0.78	0.56	0.83	0.41	0.70	0.96	0.69	1.05
Women 15-44 incl.—per cent. all persons	23.41	23.73	23.05	23.54	22.34	22.66	23.35	23.41
Average age of all women 15-44 incl.	29.06	29.42	28.88	29.12	28.62	28.54	29.10	28.54
Married women 15-44 incl.—per cent. on all persons	12.41	11.88	12.02	11.97	11.74	11.61	12.10	12.20
Average age of married women 15-44 incl.	33.38	34.00	33.41	33.98	33.21	32.98	33.58	32.48

(a) Nuptial births only.

The following figures give a comparison for Australia, based on data obtained at the Census of 1933, of the birth rate per 1,000 married women 15 to 44 years inclusive of the nuptial births per 1,000 married women of ages 15 to 44 years inclusive:—

Particulars.	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34
Births per 1,000 women aged 15-44	..	169.7	158.8	117.3	117.2	107.4
Nuptial births per 1,000 married women 15-44	..	321.0	332.0	235.8	236.0	196.5
						131.4

3. Birth Rates of Various Countries.—(i) *Crude Rates*. A comparison with other countries shows that the birth rate in Australia is fairly high. The rates for the 1935 period, however, are provisional or approximate figures only:—

CRUDE BIRTH RATES.(a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908 to 1913.	1935.	Country.	1908 to 1913.	1935.
Soviet Union ..	45.6	42.7(d)	Queensland ..	28.2	18.3
Egypt ..	43.6	42.0(e)	Western Australia ..	28.9	18.2
Ceylon ..	36.9	37.2(e)	Scotland ..	26.2	17.8
Rumania ..	43.1	30.7	Czechoslovakia ..	31.1	17.7
Japan ..	32.9	29.0(e)	Denmark ..	27.1	17.7
Portugal ..	34.6	28.3	U.S. of America(b) ..	(c)	17.1(e)
Poland ..	37.4	25.9	New South Wales ..	28.2	10.9
Argentine Republic ..	37.1	25.5(e)	Australia ..	27.4	16.6
Spain ..	32.1	25.2	New Zealand ..	26.5	16.1
Union of South Africa (whites) ..	(c)	24.8	Belgium ..	23.4	16.0(e)
Italy ..	32.4	24.3	Switzerland ..	24.7	16.0
Netherlands ..	29.1	20.2	France ..	19.5	15.2
Canada ..	(c)	20.1	Great Britain and Ireland ..	..	15.2
Tasmania ..	29.6	19.4	Victoria ..	24.6	15.2
Northern Ireland ..	23.1	19.2	England and Wales ..	25.3	14.7
Irish Free State ..	23.1	19.2	Norway ..	26.0	14.5
Finland ..	29.5	16.1(e)	South Australia ..	27.1	14.1
Germany ..	20.5	18.9	Sweden ..	24.4	13.8

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population, registration area. (b) Figures for "existing birth-rate." (c) Not available. (d) For 1932. (e) For 1933.

(ii) *Nuptial Birth Rates at Child-bearing Ages*. The wide discrepancies between the crude birth rates of the various countries are, to some extent, due to differences in sex and age constitution and in conjugal condition. If the birth rates are calculated per 1,000 women of child-bearing ages, the comparison gives more reliable results. A table

of results so calculated appeared in Year Book No. 22, p. 941, and showed that Australia, with a rate of 198 nuptial births per 1,000 married women aged 15 to 49 years, was midway between the maximum and minimum of the countries for which these rates were obtained.

4. *Masculinity of Births.*—(i) *General.* The masculinity of births, i.e., the number of males per 100 females registered, varies considerably from State to State and from year to year. For 1935 the figures ranged from 101.54 in Tasmania to 107.58 in South Australia. The averages for the last inter-censal period were as follows:—New South Wales 105.33, Victoria 106.19, Queensland 105.34, South Australia 105.08, Western Australia 105.66, Tasmania 105.59, Australia 105.57. Greater variations are recorded among ex-nuptial births than among nuptial births. The following table shows the figures for Australia at intervals since 1901:—

MASCUINITY(a) OF BIRTHS REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Total Births ..	104.11	104.73	105.86	106.15	105.59	105.64	104.14	104.52
Ex-nuptial Births ..	105.50	103.10	106.09	102.60	106.47	102.83	105.72	107.14

(a) Number of male per 100 female births.

(ii) *Masculinity of Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Births—Various Countries.* A table showing the masculinity of nuptial and ex-nuptial births for various countries appeared on p. 942 of Official Year Book No. 22.

5. *Ex-nuptial Births.*—(i) *General.* The number of ex-nuptial births reached its maximum, 7,438, in 1913, but it has since fallen considerably. On the average of the five years 1910–1914 the number of ex-nuptial births in Australia was 7,171, while for the period 1931–1935 it was only 5,241, a decline of 26.9 per cent., whereas the annual average total births for the same period declined by 13.0 per cent., from 129,156 to 112,302; hence a comparison between the results for these two periods shows that the proportion of ex-nuptial births has fallen from 5.55 to 4.66 per cent. of all births.

The numbers of births and the rates at intervals from 1901 to 1935 are shown below:—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of Ex-Nuptial Births ..	6,165	7,074	6,463	5,841	5,300	5,239	4,925	4,901
Percentage on Total Births ..	5.99	5.79	4.75	4.93	4.78	4.71	4.50	4.40

It is, of course, possible that the number of ex-nuptial births is somewhat understated owing to diffidence in proclaiming the fact of ex-nuptiality, and it is not unlikely that the majority of unregistered births are ex-nuptial.

The variations of the ex-nuptial birth rates as between the individual States and Territories for 1935 are as follows:—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia.
Number ..	2,024	1,197	865	284	308	207	15	1	4,901
Percentage on Total Births	4.53	4.29	4.89	3.43	3.79	4.65	17.86	0.68	4.40

(ii) *Rate of Ex-nuptiality.* A further comparison is obtained by calculating the number of ex-nuptial births per thousand of the single and widowed female population between the ages of 15 and 45 years. The number of ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women of ages 15 to 45 has been found to be as follows:—Years 1880-82, 14.49; years 1890-92, 15.93; years 1900-02, 13.30; years 1910-12, 12.53; and years 1920-22, 10.50. The estimated number for the years 1930-32 was 7.87. The comparative results for various countries given on p. 944 of Official Year Book No. 22 were taken from the *Annuaire International de Statistique*, Vols. II. and V., and showed that ex-nuptial births varied from 38 per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 49 years in Hungary to 4 in Ireland and Holland. The rate for Australia was 14.49 between 1880 and 1882 and 7.87 for the years 1906-15.

(iii) *Comparison of Rates.* The following table showing the relative proportions of ex-nuptial and nuptial births to the total population indicates a much greater proportional reduction in the ex-nuptial birth rate than in the nuptial rate:—

CROSSLING: EX-NUPTIAL, NUPTIAL, AND TOTAL BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALIA.

Rates.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Ex-nuptial	.. 1.62	1.57	1.18	0.90	0.80	0.79	0.74	0.73
Nuptial ..	.. 25.52	25.64	23.77	17.26	16.06	15.99	15.65	15.82
Total	.. 27.14	27.21	24.95	18.16	16.86	16.78	16.39	16.55

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.

6. *Legitimations.*—In the several States Acts have been passed for legitimating children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On legitimation, in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Acts, any child who comes within the scope of their provisions, being born on or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimate from birth by the parents and not of his parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. During 1934, 833 children were legitimated in Australia.

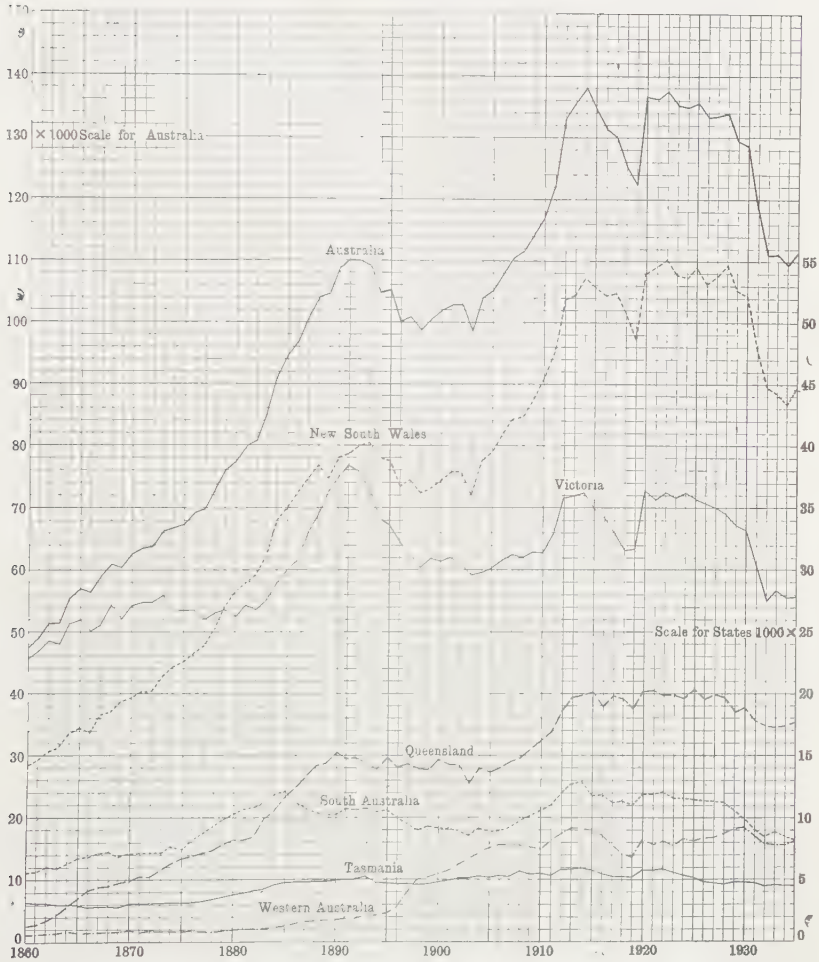
7. *Multiple Births.*—Among the total number of 141,000 births registered in Australia in 1935, there were 1,013 single births, 1,117 twins, and 11 triplets. The number of cases of twins was 1,002, and of triplets 11, there being 31 stillborn twinned foetuses (twins). The total number of mothers of twinned children for the period of mothers of twins being 1,013, and of mothers of triplets one, or, 1/100,000, and 1/1,000,000 of all multiple births out of every 100,000. Multiple births amount to 1.04 per cent. of confinements.

The proportion of multiple births to total births does not vary greatly from year to year and exhibits no constant tendency towards increase or decrease:—

MULTIPLE BIRTHS.—AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Mothers of Multiple Births	1,236	1,465	1,271	1,107	1,154	1,171	1,171
Percentage on Total Mothers	1.02	1.09	1.08	1.01	1.05	1.05	1.05
Number of Mothers to each Multiple Birth	.. 98	92	92	99	95	92	95

BIRTHS, 1860 TO 1935.



EXPLANATION. The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 2,000 persons for Australia and 1,000 for the States.

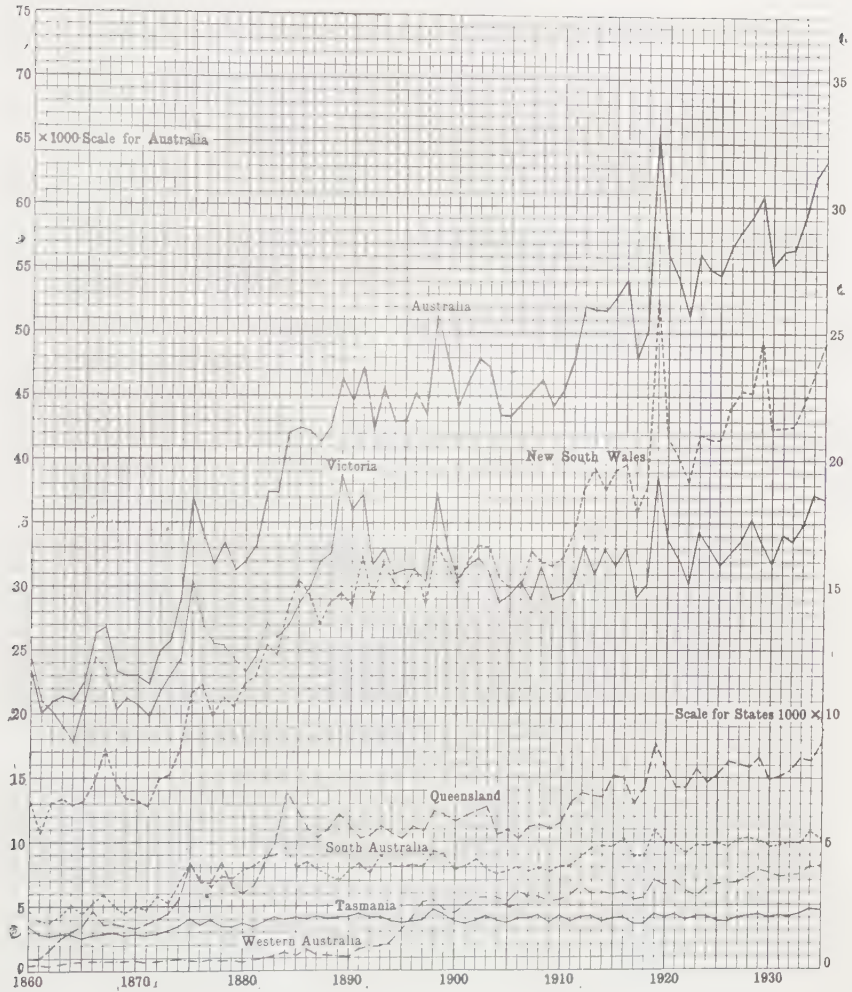
The scale on the left relates to Australia and that on the right to the States.

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MARRIAGES, 1860 TO 1935.



DEATHS, 1860 TO 1935.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 1,000 persons for Australia and 500 for the States. The scale on the left relates to Australia, and that on the right to the States.

FORBES LIBRARY

RATES—BIRTH, NATURAL INCREASE, DEATH (MALE, GENERAL AND FEMALE) AND
MARRIAGE—AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1925.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one-half per thousand of the population.

BIRTH RATES—STATES, 1860 TO 1935.



STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS.

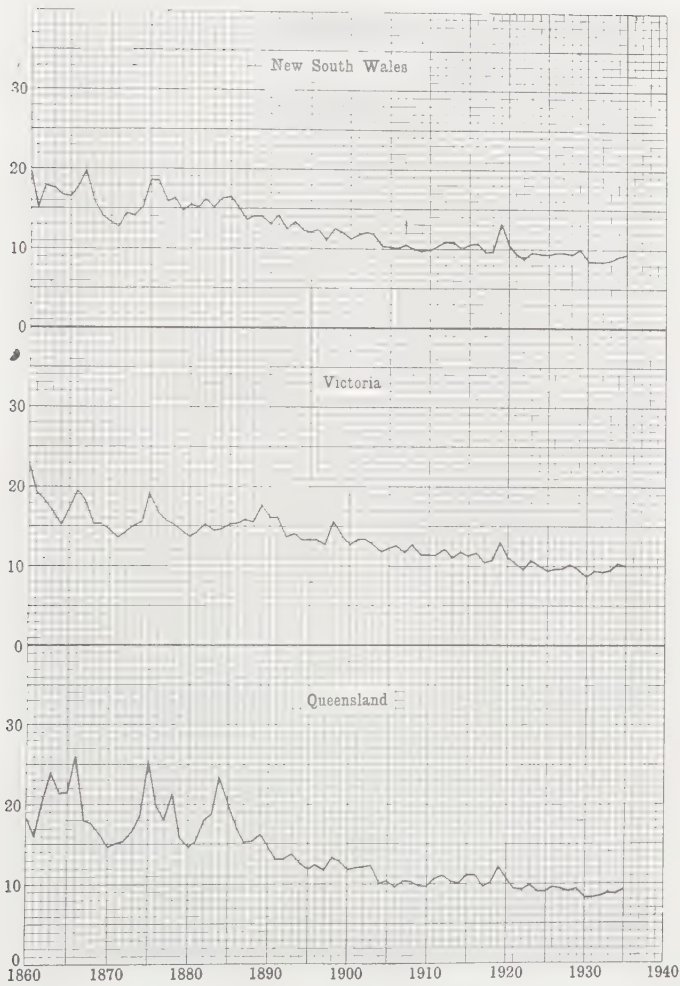
EXPLANATION. —The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one birth per thousand of the population—the basic line for each State being ten per thousand of the population.

BIRTH RATES--STATES, 1866 TO 1935--*continued*.

STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS.

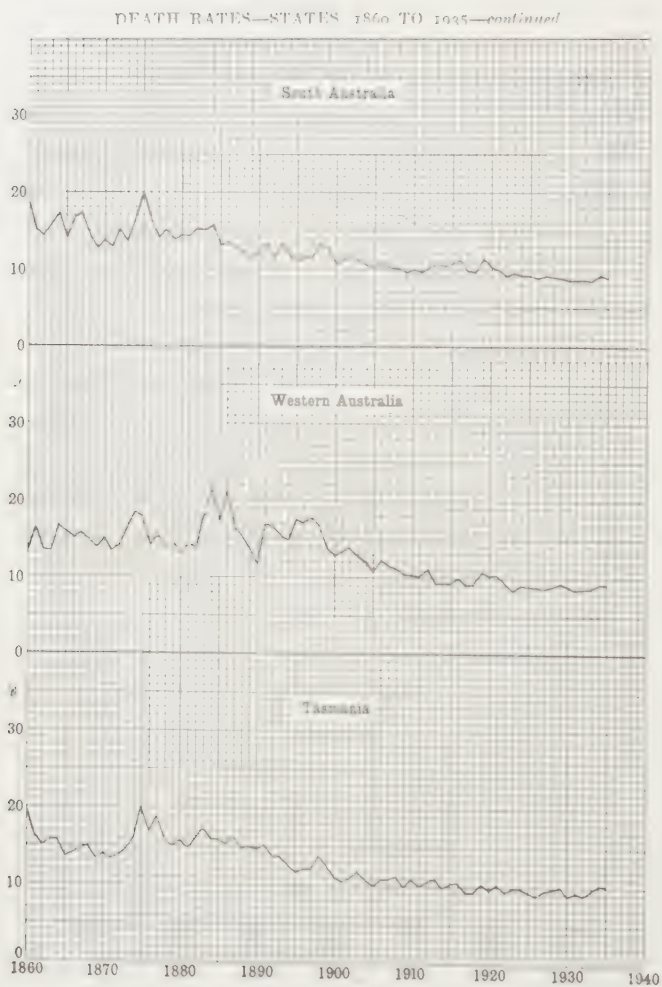
EXPLANATION.--The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one birth per thousand of the population: the basic line for each State being ten per thousand of the population.

DEATH RATES—STATES, 1860 TO 1935.



STATE DEATH-RATE GRAPHS.

EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one death per thousand of the population. The zero for each State is shown by a thickened line.



STATE DEATH-RATE GRAPHS

EXPLANATION. The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one death per thousand of the population. The zero for each State is shown by a thickened line.

8. Ages of Parents. — The relative ages of the parents of children registered in 1935 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, twins and triplets, being distinguished from single births. The total births and the multiple births are given in the single ages of parents as shown in the Australian Demographic Bulletin, No. 59, published by this Bureau. In the present work the exigencies of space allow the insertion of a table showing the relative ages of parents of all births in groups of five years only:—

AGES OF PARENTS—ALL BIRTHS.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Ages of Fathers and Type of Birth.		Ages of Mothers.									Unspecified.
		Total.	Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	
Under 20	{ Single Twins	632 6	1	422 5	196 1	11 ..	2..	..	..	..	..
20 to 24	{ Single Twins Triplets	13,817 94 ..	5	3,256 12 ..	9,009 68 ..	1,422 12 ..	114 1 ..	10 1 ..	1....	..	..
25 to 29	{ Single Twins Triplets	28,935 260 1	3	1,549 10 ..	12,572 96 ..	12,596 127 1	1,983 22 ..	210 4 ..	21 1..	..	..
30 to 34	{ Single Twins Triplets	26,931 302 ..	.. .. ..	391 1 ..	4,377 31 ..	11,551 124 ..	9,026 117 ..	1,460 26 ..	124 3 ..	2....	..
35 to 39	{ Single Twins Triplets	17,171 226 1	.. .. ..	101 1 ..	1,157 7 ..	3,806 43 ..	6,639 87 ..	4,903 83 1	553 5 ..	12....	..
40 to 44	{ Single Twins Triplets	9,775 112 2	.. .. ..	39	336 2 ..	1,105 11 1	2,529 27 1	3,766 56 ..	1,943 1 ..	57....	..
45 to 49	{ Single Twins Triplets	4,725 66 ..	.. .. ..	10	126	408 2 ..	901 13 ..	1,641 29 ..	1,441 21 ..	198 1..	..
50 to 54	{ Single Twins Triplets	1,547 29 ..	.. .. ..	5	60	114 3 ..	270 7 ..	449 7 ..	526 9 ..	123 3..	..
55 to 59	{ Single Twins Triplets	502 4 ..	.. .. ..	1	17	57 1 ..	85	156 2 ..	142 1 ..	44....	..
60 to 64	{ Single Twins	156 2 ..	.. .. ..	2	7	21	16	41 2 ..	61	8....	..
65 and upwards	{ Single Twins	90 1 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2	14	19	24	22	9 1..	..
Unspecified	{ Single Twins	5 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2 .. ..	.. .. ..	3....	......	......	..
Mothers of Nuptial Children	{ Single Twins Triplets Total	104,286 1,102 4 105,392	9 9	5,776 29 .. 5,805	27,850 205 .. 28,064	31,107 323 2 31,432	21,584 274 1 21,859	12,663 210 1 12,874	4,834 56 .. 4,890	454 5 .. 459	..
Mothers of ex-nuptial Children	{ Single Twins Triplets Total	4,806 51 .. 4,857	24 24	1,336 9 .. 1,345	1,674 12 .. 1,686	840 14 .. 854	450 8 .. 458	342 7 .. 349	125 1 .. 126	11 11	4 4
Total Mothers	{ Single Twins Triplets	109,092 1,153 4	33	7,112 38 ..	29,533 217 ..	31,947 337 2	22,034 282 1	13,005 217 1	4,959 57 ..	465 5 ..	4
Total	..	110,249	33	7,150	29,750	32,286	22,317	13,223	5,016	470	4

9. Birthplaces of Parents.—The birthplaces of the parents of children whose births were registered during the year 1935 will be found in the Australian Demography Bulletin, published by this Bureau. A summary of the results of the tabulation with the addition of the corresponding figures for 1911 follows :—

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	Fathers.		Mothers of Nuptial Children.		Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.	
	1911.	1935.	1911.	1935.	1911.	1935.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia	94,834	89,578	102,073	94,049	6,570	4,517
New Zealand	1,257	765	1,201	625	68	30
EUROPE—						
England and Wales	9,849	8,676	6,067	6,339	210	204
Scotland	2,289	2,450	1,486	1,853	46	43
Ireland	2,138	877	1,374	518	46	12
Other British Possessions	49	137	20	92	1	3
Western Europe	607	218	165	76	9	1
Central Europe	1,185	354	606	153	8	2
Southern Europe	360	1,409	203	1,035	6	11
Eastern Europe	168	96	81	42	..	3
ASIA—						
British Possessions	217	170	114	98	2	2
Foreign Countries	317	166	139	116	3	3
AFRICA—						
British Possessions	111	196	116	171	2	6
Foreign Countries	11	15	13	10	..	..
AMERICA—						
Canada	59	82	34	48	3	1
Other British Possessions	8	9	5	2	..	..
United States of America	182	112	87	68	3	1
Other Foreign Countries	70	19	19	28	1	1
POLYNESIA—						
British	30	31	21	36	1	4
Foreign	39	14	13	16	6	1
Indefinite	159	18	102	12	33	6
Total	113,939	105,392	113,939	105,392	7,018	4,857

10. Occupations of Fathers. A summary of the main groups of occupations of the fathers of all nuptial children whose births were registered in 1911, 1931, and 1935, together with the percentage of each class on the total is given in the following table :—

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN. AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Group.	Number of Fathers.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
				%	%	%
Professional	6,204	5,991	5,734	4.84	5.37	5.44
Domestic	2,319	2,146	1,082	1.81	1.93	1.60
Commercial	18,298	16,030	10,700	14.26	14.38	10.16
Transport and Communication	15,351	12,302	9,880	11.96	11.04	9.37
Industrial	53,567	49,902	19,589	41.74	44.76	18.59
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	32,405	24,760	22,382	25.25	22.21	21.24
Indefinite	182	349	435	0.14	0.31	0.36
Total	128,326	111,480	105,392	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 35,073 (33.28 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry, who were formerly included under "commercial" or "industrial".

11. *Mother's Age, Duration of Marriage, and Issue.*—(i) *General.* The total number of nuptial confinements excluding stillbirths in 1935 was 105,392, viz., 104,286 single births, 1,102 cases of twins, and 4 cases of triplets. Ex-nuptial children—previous issue by the same father—are included as previous issue, but children by former marriages and stillborn children are excluded. The tables cannot be given in detail but the following are their most salient features. More complete tabulations are shown in the Australian Demography Bulletin No. 53 issued by this Bureau.

(ii) *Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers.* The following table shows that the duration of marriage of mothers of nuptial children ranged from less than one year up to between 31 and 32 years, and that the average family increased fairly regularly with the duration of marriage. The average issue of married mothers who bore children in 1935 was 2.74, compared with 2.83 in 1934, 2.89 in 1933, and 2.95 in 1932 and 1931.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Years.				Years.			
0-1 ..	19,156	19,321	1.01	17-18 ..	967	6,461	6.68
1-2 ..	12,822	15,811	1.23	18-19 ..	822	5,744	6.99
2-3 ..	10,698	18,223	1.70	19-20 ..	756	5,408	7.15
3-4 ..	8,257	17,056	2.07				
4-5 ..	7,161	17,089	2.39	20-21 ..	660	5,051	7.65
				21-22 ..	510	4,112	8.06
5-6 ..	6,762	18,013	2.66	22-23 ..	370	3,231	8.73
6-7 ..	6,072	18,022	2.97	23-24 ..	275	2,458	8.94
7-8 ..	5,440	17,728	3.26	24-25 ..	161	1,561	9.70
8-9 ..	4,407	15,697	3.56				
9-10 ..	3,923	15,115	3.85	25-26 ..	114	1,127	9.89
				26-27 ..	46	495	10.76
10-11 ..	3,316	14,183	4.28	27-28 ..	30	324	10.80
11-12 ..	2,808	12,771	4.55	28-29 ..	17	178	10.47
12-13 ..	2,479	12,059	4.86	29-30 ..	8	91	11.38
13-14 ..	2,276	11,654	5.12				
14-15 ..	2,049	11,267	5.50	30-31 ..	3	32	10.67
				31-32 ..	2	27	13.50
15-16 ..	1,785	10,602	5.94				
16-17 ..	1,240	7,842	6.32				
				Total ..	105,392	288,753	2.74

(iii) *Ages of Mothers and Issue.* The following table shows the average number of children borne by mothers of different ages. In the younger ages there is, naturally, little difference in the average number of children to each mother, but with the increase

of the age of the mother the number of issue has fallen in comparison with past years. During the present year the average number of children of all ages has fallen by 17.96 per cent.—from 3.34 in 1911 to 2.74 in 1935:—

AGES AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA.

Ages of Mothers.	Average Number of Children.				Ages of Mothers.	Average Number of Children.			
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.		1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Under 20 years ..	1.18	1.16	1.21	1.18	40-44 years ..	6.97	6.27	6.00	6.06
20-24 " ..	2.64	2.44	2.46	2.33	45-49 " ..	5.29	4.44	4.44	4.49
25-29 " ..	3.62	3.57	3.44	3.24	50-54 " ..	3.34	3.08	2.95	2.74
30-34 " ..	5.28	4.95	4.71	4.49	55-59 " ..	2.74	2.58	2.45	2.31
35-39 " ..	4.49	4.24	4.01	3.78	60-64 " ..	2.31	2.15	2.02	1.88
					65-69 " ..	1.88	1.72	1.59	1.45
					70-74 " ..	1.45	1.29	1.16	1.02
					75-79 " ..	1.02	0.86	0.73	0.59
					80-84 " ..	0.59	0.43	0.30	0.16
					85-89 " ..	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
					90-94 " ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					95-99 " ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					All Ages ..	3.34	3.08	2.95	2.74

[The *Previous Issue of Mothers' Various Ages*. The previous issue, according to the age of the mother, is given in the following table:—

PREVIOUS ISSUE OF MOTHERS OF VARIOUS AGES. AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Previous Issue.	Mothers' Ages.							Total.
	Under 20 Years.	20-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-44 Years.	45 Years and Over.	
0	4,853	15,463	11,130	4,359	1,356	282	19	37,462
1	883	8,113	8,018	5,085	1,810	375	21	25,205
2	76	3,113	5,512	4,228	2,168	493	30	15,620
3	2	1,055	3,193	3,070	1,883	580	41	9,830
4	..	255	1,588	2,128	1,640	568	40	6,219
5	..	54	706	1,395	1,236	514	49	3,954
6	..	9	277	847	1,079	537	32	2,781
7	..	2	76	432	716	443	38	1,707
8	..	..	22	202	457	362	41	1,084
9	..	..	9	78	255	305	48	695
10	..	..	1	23	159	186	40	409
11	..	..	..	3	65	110	22	200
12	..	..	..	2	27	69	18	116
13	..	..	..	..	13	30	10	53
14	..	..	..	..	6	19	7	32
15	..	..	..	..	4	7	2	10
16	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7
17	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total Mothers	5,814	28,064	31,432	21,859	12,874	4,890	459	105,392

[The *Previous Issue of Mothers of Various Ages*. Figures regarding the previous issue of maternal children of mothers of various ages that the mothers had twins at their first confinement; 1 at their second; 2 at their third; 3 at their fourth; 4 at their fifth; 5 at their sixth; 6 at their seventh; 7 at their eighth; 8 at their ninth; 9 at their tenth; 10 at their eleventh; 11 at their twelfth; 12 at their thirteenth; 13 at their fourteenth; and 14 at their fifteenth.

[The *Previous Issue of Mothers of Various Ages*. Figures regarding the previous issue of maternal children of mothers of various ages that the mothers had twins at their first confinement; 1 at their second; 1 at their third; 1 at their fourth; 1 at their fifth; 1 at their sixth; 1 at their seventh; 1 at their eighth; 1 at their ninth; 1 at their tenth; 1 at their eleventh; 1 at their twelfth; 1 at their thirteenth; 1 at their fourteenth; and 1 at their fifteenth.

12. *Interval between Marriage and First Birth.*—(i) *Interval.* The following table shows the interval between marriage and first birth for the years 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1935 respectively. Twins, triplets and quadruplets are included, the eldest only being enumerated:—

INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH.—AUSTRALIA.

Interval.	Number of First Children.				Percentage on Total.			
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Under 1 month ..	562	437	395	257	1.81	1.07	1.15	0.69
1 month ..	608	538	523	410	1.96	1.31	1.52	1.09
2 months ..	817	735	750	633	2.63	1.79	2.17	1.69
3 " ..	1,125	1,017	1,135	991	3.63	2.48	3.29	2.64
4 " ..	1,299	1,336	1,409	1,355	4.19	3.26	4.09	3.62
5 " ..	1,651	1,781	1,968	2,039	5.33	4.34	5.71	5.44
6 " ..	2,089	2,420	2,517	2,883	6.74	5.90	7.30	7.70
7 " ..	1,602	2,231	2,022	2,222	5.17	5.44	5.86	5.93
8 " ..	1,529	1,950	1,139	1,445	4.93	4.75	3.30	3.86
9 " ..	3,361	4,222	2,272	2,678	10.84	10.29	6.59	7.15
10 " ..	2,623	3,630	1,859	2,209	8.46	8.85	5.39	5.90
11 " ..	1,893	2,645	1,636	1,904	6.11	6.45	4.74	5.08
Total under 1 year	19,159	22,942	17,625	19,026	61.80	55.93	51.11	50.79
1-2 years ..	7,400	11,149	8,888	9,944	23.87	27.18	25.77	26.54
2-3 " ..	2,101	2,923	3,441	3,790	6.78	7.13	9.98	10.12
3-4 " ..	908	1,413	1,823	1,723	2.93	3.45	5.29	4.60
4-5 " ..	471	837	967	946	1.52	2.04	2.80	2.53
5-9 " ..	762	1,473	1,424	1,751	2.46	3.59	4.13	4.67
10-14 " ..	159	223	262	241	0.51	0.54	0.76	0.64
15-19 " ..	31	54	50	36	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.10
20 years and over	9	4	6	5	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
Total ..	31,000	41,018	34,186	37,462	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The masculinity of first births was 106.79 as compared with 104.52 for total births.

(ii) *Ages of Mothers and Interval.* The previous issue of mothers of ex-nuptial children is not recorded, but for the purposes of the following table all ex-nuptial births have been assumed to be first births. The table shows in a condensed form the ages of mothers in cases of ex-nuptial births, of nuptial first births occurring less than nine months after marriage, and of all nuptial and ex-nuptial first births. A comparison of the combined total of the first two columns with the total of nuptial children born nine months or more after marriage shows that for all ages the ratio was 3 to 4. At all ages up to and including 21, however, there was a preponderance of ex-nuptial births and of births following on ante-nuptial conception. It must, of course, be understood that a certain number of premature births is necessarily included among the births which occurred less than nine months after marriage, but information in connexion therewith is not available, and the figures in the table must be accepted with this reservation. The tabulation in single ages of mothers appears in Demography Bulletin No. 53, published by this Bureau.

The last four columns show the percentage of births following ante-nuptial conception on the total nuptial first births and ex-nuptial births. These columns disclose the remarkable fact that the percentage of births due to ante-nuptial conception diminishes rapidly from about 80 per cent. among mothers under 20 years of age to a minimum of about 20 per cent. among mothers 25 to 34 years and then rises rapidly to over double for mothers 45 years and over.

AGES OF MOTHERS AND INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH, ETC.—AUSTRALIA.

1935.

Percentage Column III. on Column IV.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Ex-nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births less than nine months after Marriage.	Total of two preceding columns.	Nuptial First Births and Ex-nuptial Births.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.
	I	II.	III.	IV				
Under 20 years	1,369	3,558	4,927	6,222	83.12	79.23	82.60	79.19
20 to 24 years	1,686	6,290	7,976	17,149	53.91	45.82	48.43	46.51
25 to 29 "	854	1,749	2,603	11,984	32.50	25.60	21.89	21.72
30 to 34 "	458	459	917	4,817	28.06	23.05	22.20	19.04
35 to 39 "	349	146	495	1,705	32.64	29.43	30.86	29.03
40 to 44 "	126	32	158	408	36.56	35.31	38.95	38.73
45 and over ..	11	1	12	30	60.47	54.84	48.89	40.00
Total ..	4,853	12,235	17,088	42,315	48.14	39.74	43.80	40.38

13. Interval between Birth and Registration of Birth.—Detailed information for the years 1911 to 1921 regarding the period which elapsed between birth and registration of birth was contained in Demography Bulletins issued by this Bureau for those years. The average interval for the year 1921 was 14.22 days for all children. Although no complete measurements have been made since 1921 it may be assumed that the interval has decreased to about 13 days.

§ 2. Marriages.

1. Marriages, 1935.—The number of marriages registered in Australia during the year ended the 31st December, 1935, was 56,826, giving a rate of 8.45 per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. The number of marriages in each State during 1935 together with the crude marriage rates for a series of years is given hereunder:—

MARRIAGES.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia
Marriages in 1935..	22,361	15,409	8,280	4,845	3,940	1,875	42	74	56,826
Crude Rate(a)—									
1901 ..	7.73	6.99	6.66	6.45	9.68	7.76	1.05	..	7.32
1911 ..	9.19	8.40	8.41	9.80	8.44	7.77	3.02	2.81	8.79
1921 ..	8.28	8.00	7.82	8.82	7.95	7.82	3.82	4.80	8.50
1923 ..	7.96	8.16	7.31	7.95	6.77	7.36	1.90	1.19	7.82
1924 ..	8.05	8.10	7.66	7.82	7.15	7.07	4.57	1.02	7.89
1925 ..	8.07	8.00	7.73	7.88	7.36	6.98	5.22	1.29	7.89
1926 ..	8.19	7.90	7.50	8.13	7.47	6.71	3.55	2.74	7.90
1927 ..	8.34	7.88	7.21	7.96	7.93	6.72	5.84	3.88	7.93
1928 ..	8.16	7.53	7.14	7.26	8.12	6.97	5.16	3.54	7.71
1929 ..	7.90	7.34	6.90	6.50	8.10	6.30	4.48	3.13	7.45
1930 ..	6.86	6.52	6.81	5.78	7.47	6.56	6.23	3.79	6.69
1931 ..	6.02	5.66	6.43	5.33	6.34	6.68	5.04	4.09	5.96
1932 ..	6.73	6.49	6.86	6.29	6.68	6.64	4.47	4.82	6.63
1933 ..	7.07	6.96	6.84	6.84	7.69	7.13	5.76	5.85	7.03
1934 ..	7.70	7.57	7.99	7.39	8.34	7.32	6.08	6.26	7.71
1935 ..	8.45	8.38	8.57	8.28	8.85	8.16	8.23	7.89	8.45

(a) Number of marriages (not persons married) per 1,000 of mean annual population.

As in some international tabulations the marriage rates are calculated per 1,000 of the unmarried population of 15 years and over, the corresponding rates have been worked out for Australia for the last four census periods for which the particulars are available. The figures comprise in each case the census year with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following, and are as follows:—Years 1880–82, 48.98; years 1890–92, 45.74; years 1900–02, 42.14; years 1910–12, 50.44; years 1920–22, 56.02; and years 1932–34, 42.88. These rates refer, of course, to persons married, and not to marriages as is the case in the preceding table.

2. Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—The following table shows the marriage rate for Australia in comparison with the rates for various other countries. In most countries the rates for 1935 are provisional or approximate figures only:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES. (a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908 to 1913.	1935.	Country.	1908 to 1913.	1935.
Union of South Africa ..	7.4	10.7	United States (b) ..	(d)	7.6(f)
Soviet Union ..	8.6	10.6(e)	Finland ..	6.1	7.8(g)
Germany ..	7.8	9.7	Scotland ..	6.7	7.7
Denmark ..	7.3	9.3	Belgium ..	7.9	7.6(g)
Western Australia ..	8.1	8.8	Japan ..	9.3	7.5(g)
Rumania ..	9.5	8.7	Czechoslovakia ..	7.7	7.4
Queensland ..	8.2	8.6	Switzerland ..	7.3	7.3
England and Wales ..	7.6	8.5	Netherlands ..	7.5	7.2
Australia ..	8.4	8.4	Norway ..	6.2	7.1
Great Britain and			France ..	7.9	6.8
Ireland ..	7.3	8.4	Portugal ..	6.9	6.8
New South Wales ..	8.8	8.4	Italy ..	7.7	6.7
Victoria ..	8.0	8.4	Argentine Republic ..	6.8	6.7(g)
Poland ..	7.0	8.3	Northern Ireland ..	5.2	6.9
South Australia ..	9.1	8.3	Spain ..	7.0	6.0(g)
Sweden ..	6.0	8.2	Canada ..	(d)	6.8(g)
New Zealand ..	8.5	8.2	Ceylon ..	5.2	5.5(g)
Tasmania ..	7.9	8.2	Irish Free State ..	5.2	4.7

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.
population only.

(b) Registration area.

(c) White

(d) Not available.

(e) For 1934.

(f) For 1933.

(g) For 1934.

3. Ages and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—(i) *General.* The ages at marriage of bridegrooms and brides will be found in the Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 53, published by this Bureau. A summary in age-groups is given in the table hereunder, which also shows the previous conjugal condition of the contracting parties. There were 2,555 males who were less than twenty-one years of age married during 1935, while the corresponding number of females was 11,895. At the other extreme there were 62 men of sixty-five years and upwards who described themselves as bachelors, and 21 spinsters of corresponding age.

The information regarding the percentage distribution of bridegrooms and brides is shown in the last five lines of the table for the years 1911, 1921, 1931, 1934 and 1935.

AGES AND CONJUGIAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Ages at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 20..	1,173	..	..	1,173	7,037	1	..	7,038
20-24 years	17,135	26	10	17,171	24,972	107	8	25,087
25-29 "	20,100	125	112	20,403	13,721	282	2	14,005
30-34 "	8,798	247	262	9,307	4,213	291	1	4,505
35-39 "	3,152	331	273	3,756	1,552	301	2	1,855
40-44 "	1,273	391	227	1,891	683	284	1	968
45-49 "	608	434	172	1,214	340	200	1	541
50-54 "	275	300	78	719	141	107	1	249
55-59 "	123	301	50	474	61	20	1	82
60-64 "	70	220	12	302	36	101	1	138
65 years and over ..	62	336	18	416	21	707	2	730
Total ..	52,835	2,777	1,214	56,826	53,683	1,304	1,094	55,081
Percentage on Total	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1911 ..	93.70	5.84	0.46	100.00	93.48	4.22	2.30	100.00
1921 ..	92.43	6.37	1.20	100.00	92.35	4.32	3.33	100.00
1931 ..	92.04	6.09	1.87	100.00	93.80	4.20	1.99	100.00
1934 ..	92.79	5.26	1.95	100.00	93.47	4.20	2.33	100.00
1935 ..	92.98	4.89	2.13	100.00	93.47	4.20	2.33	100.00

(ii) *Relative Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides are shown for single years in the Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 53; a condensation into age-groups of five years is given below:—

RELATIVE AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Total Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.									
		Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over
Under 20 years ..	1,173	3	804	345	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 24 "	17,171	12	4,631	10,605	1,743	34	..	9	..	..	4
25 to 29 "	20,403	9	1,849	10,218	7,084	18	..	2	..	..	..
30 to 34 "	9,307	..	440	2,940	3,881	203	77	..	..	..	..
35 to 39 "	3,756	..	123	680	1,008	1,000	11	108	..	..	..
40 to 44 "	1,891	..	35	200	354	198	111	200	..	..	..
45 to 49 "	1,214	..	13	79	142	220	100	240	..	..	..
50 to 54 "	719	..	4	28	49	100	100	150	..	..	..
55 to 59 "	474	..	3	13	33	100	80	90	..	..	..
60 to 64 "	302	..	2	7	8	100	70	50	..	..	..
65 years and over ..	416	..	1	3	7	100	100	45	..	..	..
Total Brides ..	56,826	24	7,914	25,128	14,120	4,780	2,126	1,134	..	..	1,810

(iii) *Average Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The age at marriage of brides has declined slightly during recent years to an average of slightly over 25½ years. The figures for the five years are: 1911, 26; 1921, 25.11; 1931, 25.42; 1934, 25.65; and 1935, 25.70. For the five years 1907-11 the average age was 25.70 years compared

with 25.01 years for the five years 1917-21, 25.07 years for the five years 1922-26, and 25.76 years for the five years 1927-31. The average age of bridegrooms was in 1931, 28.99; in 1932, 29.06; in 1933, 29.07; in 1934, 29.24; and in 1935, 29.25 years. It follows, therefore, that brides are, generally speaking, three and one-half years younger than bridegrooms.

3. Previous Conjugal Condition.—The number of bachelors and spinsters, widowed and divorced persons, who were married during the year 1935 has already been given. The following table shows the conjugal condition of the contracting parties:—

PREVIOUS CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Conjugal Condition of Bridegrooms.	Total Bridegrooms.	Brides.		
		Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
Bachelors	52,835	50,991	944	900
Widowers	2,777	1,783	756	238
Divorced	1,214	909	119	186
Total Brides ..	56,826	53,683	1,819	1,324

5. Birthplaces of Persons Married.—The following table shows the birthplaces of persons who were married in 1911, 1921 and 1935. In the Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 5, the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides married in 1935 will be found tabulated in detail:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1911.	1921.	1935.	1911.	1921.	1935.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia	31,298	37,925	48,190	33,922	40,137	51,755
New Zealand	450	405	535	303	280	422
EUROPE—						
England and Wales ..	3,023	3,590	4,886	1,675	2,488	2,898
Scotland	739	867	1,317	460	656	837
Ireland	494	470	438	363	281	201
Other British Possessions ..	16	30	46	9	14	12
Western Europe	205	175	129	45	45	43
Central Europe	311	149	181	92	61	67
Southern Europe	62	139	500	21	56	229
Eastern Europe	47	83	85	18	21	41
ASIA—						
British Possessions	59	59	106	27	24	50
Foreign Countries	83	57	47	16	12	37
AFRICA—						
British Possessions	42	58	139	20	39	92
Foreign Countries	1	3	12	2	5	8
AMERICA—						
Canada	44	45	67	6	11	32
Other British Possessions ..	6	8	3	..	5	..
United States of America ..	58	90	87	16	25	32
Other Foreign Countries ..	44	11	13	15	10	7
POLYNESIA—						
British	13	9	22	7	11	22
Foreign	25	18	7	7	13	18
Indefinite	41	22	16	37	19	23
Total	37,061	44,213	56,826	37,061	44,213	56,826

6. Occupations and Ages of Bridegrooms.—On the experience of 1931 the average ages at marriage of bridegrooms in the larger classes of occupations were as follows:—Professional, 30.01 years; Domestic, 30.47 years; Commercial, 29.20 years; Transport, 28.71 years; Industrial, 28.08 years; and Primary Producers, 30.15 years.

7. Fertility of Marriages.—The quotient obtained by division of the nuptial births registered, e.g., during the five years 1931 to 1935, by the number of marriages registered during the five years 1926 to 1930, i.e., the period antecedent by five years to the period of the births, has been called the "fertility of marriages." The quotient for this period is 2.54—in other words, the number of children to be expected from every marriage in Australia is under three. This method, while not absolutely accurate, generally furnishes results which agree fairly well with those found by more elaborate and careful investigation. For the following five-yearly periods the results were:—1926–30, 2.88; 1927–31, 2.80; 1928–32, 2.53; 1929–33, 2.91; 1930–34, 2.58; and 1931–35, 2.54.

8. Celebration of Marriages.—In all the States marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion whose names are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers—in most cases district registrars. Most of the marriages are celebrated by ministers of religion. The registered ministers in 1935 belonged to more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, are probably be regarded as having any valid existence. A number of these have been omitted from the tabulation, and are embraced under the heading "Other Christian." The figures for 1935 are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION, 1935.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia	
									No.	Per Cent
										%
Church of Eng- land ..	9,060	4,422	2,549	1,158	1,534	721	1	28	19,473	34.2
Roman Catholic ..	4,732	4,405	1,964	302	807	290	11	27	11,207	19.72
Methodist ..	2,002	2,381	1,311	1,472	651	314	9	7	8,747	15.39
Presbyterian ..	2,718	2,571	1,268	200	315	125	..	5	7,202	12.68
Baptist ..	391	593	201	212	63	75	..	..	1,535	2.70
Congregational ..	471	272	133	250	89	58	..	..	1,273	2.24
Church of Christ ..	152	414	67	221	69	21	15	..	959	1.69
Lutheran ..	64	76	158	240	2	..	..	..	540	0.95
Salvation Army ..	93	121	62	45	32	17	..	1	371	0.65
Seventh-Day Adventist ..	59	30	20	10	12	7	..	..	138	0.24
Greek Catholic ..	31	15	21	12	14	..	..	..	93	0.16
Unitarian ..	4	17	..	8	..	..	..	..	29	0.05
Other Christian ..	129	109	241	45	18	21	..	..	563	0.99
Hebrew ..	48	61	1	2	9	..	..	..	121	0.22
Registrar's Office ..	1,808	1,372	284	408	465	226	6	6	4,575	8.25
Total ..	31,114	15,220	8,200	3,604	4,944	1,077	42	4	59,820	100
Marriages cele- brated by Ministers of Religion ..	29,306	14,848	7,919	3,267	4,471	973	37	3	50,824	84.97
per cent. ..	91.91	91.10	96.57	91.58	88.20	87.95	87.14	75.00	91.95	
Marriages cele- brated by Civil Officers ..	1,808	1,372	284	408	465	226	6	6	4,575	8.03
per cent. ..	8.09	8.90	3.43	8.42	11.80	12.05	12.86	25.00	8.05	

§ 3. Deaths.

1. Deaths, 1935.—The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, registered in each State during the year:—

DEATHS, 1935.

Sex.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia.
Male ..	13,891	9,856	5,242	2,831	2,511	1,273	63	24	35,691
Female ..	10,656	8,600	3,609	2,332	1,607	1,080	7	17	27,908
Total ..	24,547	18,456	8,851	5,163	4,118	2,353	70	41	63,599

2. Crude Death Rates.—The crude death rates at intervals from 1901 to 1935 are shown in the following table:—

CRUDE DEATH RATES.(a)

Year and Sex.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia.
1901 ..	11.75	13.22	11.98	11.12	13.39	10.51	19.10	(b)	12.22
1911 ..	10.31	11.52	10.65	9.81	10.19	10.14	19.63	5.61	10.66
1921 ..	9.50	10.52	9.37	10.02	10.42	10.30	20.44	1.61	9.91
1923 ..	9.56	10.71	9.93	9.63	8.35	9.87	10.30	2.98	9.88
1924 ..	9.28	10.05	9.00	9.25	8.99	9.82	11.84	3.83	9.46
1925 ..	9.07	9.47	9.02	9.22	8.89	9.26	16.19	2.50	9.18
1926 ..	9.44	9.63	9.58	8.81	8.79	8.94	16.22	6.60	9.40
1927 ..	9.46	9.71	9.28	9.07	8.65	9.54	17.07	6.96	9.42
1928 ..	9.21	10.11	9.01	9.02	8.93	9.89	15.92	5.73	9.42
1929 ..	9.82	9.44	9.26	8.80	9.34	9.99	14.55	4.57	9.52
1930 ..	8.39	8.93	8.19	8.46	8.80	8.82	15.46	3.57	8.56
1931 ..	8.32	9.47	8.14	8.49	8.51	9.15	14.12	4.09	8.67
1932 ..	8.27	9.29	8.35	8.58	8.54	8.90	14.85	3.25	8.63
1933 ..	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	12.55	4.20	8.92
1934 ..	8.95	10.19	8.57	9.26	9.23	10.23	12.16	3.35	9.32
1935—									
Male ..	10.37	10.83	10.36	9.67	10.62	10.94	17.98	4.75	10.47
Female ..	8.16	9.26	7.84	7.98	7.69	9.53	4.38	3.93	8.42
Total ..	9.28	10.08	9.16	8.83	9.25	10.25	13.72	4.37	9.46

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of annual mean population. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

3. Index of Mortality.—(i) General. The death rates quoted above are crude rates, i.e., they simply show the number of deaths per thousand of mean population without taking the age constitution into consideration. Other conditions being equal, however, the death rate of a country will be low if it contains a large percentage of young people (not infants). In order to obtain a comparison of the mortality of various countries on a uniform basis so far as sex and age constitution are concerned, the standard population compiled by the International Institute of Statistics according to age distribution (eleven age-groups) of the population of nineteen European countries at their censuses nearest to the year 1900 is used in the computation of the "Index of Mortality" as distinguished from the crude death rate. Full details of the "Standard Population" will be found in Year Book No. 22, page 962.

(ii) *Comparison of Rates.* For the year 1935 on the basis of the crude rates there is a range of 1.42 per 1,000 persons between the lowest rate in South Australia (8.83) and the highest rate in Tasmania (10.25). On the standardized rates the range was 1.50 per 1,000, i.e., between 7.97 in South Australia and 9.47 in Western Australia. In its application to the figures for 1935 the process of adjustment altered the relative positions of the middle States, particularly that of Victoria, from those determined by the crude rates. Thus Victoria which was second highest in the crude rates became fifth while Western Australia and Queensland, which were fourth and fifth respectively, were advanced to second and third positions respectively. The index of mortality for each State for 1921, 1931, 1934 and 1935 is shown in the following table:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	F.C.T.	1921 1935
1921	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1931	8.78	7.78	8.36	7.85	8.66	8.58	13.71	1.89	100.00
1934	8.96	9.30	8.84	8.39	9.45	9.43	10.97	5.14	100.00
1935	9.18	9.08	9.39	7.97	9.47	9.54	10.91	6.00	100.00

4. *Crude Death Rates of Various Countries.* The following table gives the crude death rates of various countries for a 10-year period and the latest available year. In most countries the rates for 1935 are provisional or approximate figures only.

CRUDE DEATH RATES.(a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908-13.	1935.	Country.	1908-13.	1935.
New Zealand ..	9.3	8.2	Germany ..	16.5	11.8
Netherlands ..	13.9	8.7	Great Britain and Ireland ..	14.5	12.0
South Australia ..	10.1	8.8	Switzerland ..	15.2	12.1
Queensland ..	10.3	9.2	Belgium ..	15.7	12.2(e)
Western Australia ..	10.3	9.2	Finland ..	16.4	13.1
New South Wales ..	10.3	9.3	Scotland ..	15.5	13.2
Australia ..	10.7	9.5	Czechoslovakia ..	21.0	13.4
Canada (including Quebec) ..	(c)	9.6	Irish Free State ..	16.9	13.7
Victoria ..	11.7	10.0	Italy ..	20.4	13.9
Norway ..	13.6	10.2	Poland ..	21.0	13.9
Tasmania ..	10.7	10.2	Northern Ireland ..	16.9	14.4
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	(c)	10.7	Spain ..	22.8	15.3
United States (b) ..	(c)	11.0(e)	France ..	18.6	15.7
Denmark ..	13.2	11.2	Japan ..	20.5	18.1(e)
Sweden ..	14.0	11.7	Soviet Union ..	28.9	18.8(d)
Argentine Republic ..	17.5	11.7(e)	Rumania ..	24.7	21.1
England and Wales ..	14.1	11.7	Ceylon ..	31.4	22.0(e)
			Egypt ..	25.8	28.1(e)

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.
 (b) For Year 1934. (c) For Year 1934. (d) For Year 1934. (e) For Year 1934.

5. *Infantile Deaths and Death Rates.* In Australia, 1901 to 1935. The universal experience that during the first five years of life the infant death rate of male infants tends to counterbalance the excess of male births is confirmed by the fact that out of 127,800 male infants born from 1915 to 1935, 22,441, or 17.6 per 1,000 died during their first year of life, while of 213,013 female infants only 37,020, or 17.4 per 1,000 died during the first year.

INFANTILE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Registered deaths under one year.			Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	5,888	4,778	10,666	112.13	94.73	103.61
1911	4,745	3,024	8,369	75.91	60.72	68.49
1921	5,111	3,841	8,952	72.97	58.06	65.73
1931	2,889	2,105	4,994	47.34	36.62	42.14
1932	2,621	1,960	4,581	46.00	36.32	41.30
1933	2,500	1,897	4,397	43.74	35.06	39.52
1934	2,697	2,075	4,772	48.29	38.69	43.59
1935	2,537	1,892	4,429	44.59	34.76	39.78

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births registered.

(ii) *States, 1901 to 1935.* For the States and Territories the rates of infantile mortality during the period 1901-35 were as follows:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia
1901-05..	97.02	95.91	94.35	86.60	124.79	90.00	149.35	(c)	96.91
1906-10..	77.30	79.90	71.27	68.38	89.80	83.18	143.79	(c)	77.61
1911-15..	71.05	72.23	65.68	67.26	72.43	70.91	85.11	32.56	70.32
1916-20..	64.82	67.18	63.04	61.93	61.73	63.84	67.15	40.40	64.67
1921-25..	58.11	61.93	50.99	54.19	59.14	60.44	40.82	60.24	57.88
1926-30..	54.74	52.34	47.41	46.95	49.27	53.37	66.09	71.31	51.99
1931 ..	43.48	44.47	36.67	36.35	41.53	45.90	83.33	37.27 ^b	42.14
1932 ..	40.98	43.00	40.19	36.62	44.57	41.19	75.95	19.87 ^b	41.30
1933 ..	39.35	40.43	42.74	32.13	36.83	41.07	94.59	45.80 ^b	39.52
1934 ..	40.36	44.63	40.61	35.58	40.89	42.28	68.18	7.46 ^b	43.59
1935 ..	39.44	41.17	37.26	34.95	40.15	51.84	83.33	47.30 ^b	39.78

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births registered. (b) Based on deaths of infants born in the Federal Capital Territory. c Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES—UNDER ONE MONTH AND UNDER ONE YEAR.

State.	Under one month.			One month and under one year.			
	1911-15.	1921-25.	1935.	1911-15.	1921-25.	1935.	
New South Wales	..	31.75	29.97	27.76	39.30	28.14	11.68
Victoria	33.07	32.19	27.61	39.16	29.74	13.56
Queensland	30.73	27.41	27.11	31.91	23.57	10.07
South Australia	29.07	27.83	23.70	38.19	26.36	11.25
Western Australia	..	30.87	27.56	25.49	41.56	31.58	14.66
Tasmania	32.68	31.73	35.91	38.23	28.71	15.93
Australia	31.69	29.91	27.52	38.63	27.97	12.26

These tables disclose the striking decrease in infantile mortality, the rate for 1935 being much less than half that of 1901-05. The second table reveals the fact that relatively little improvement has taken place in the first month of life, but that the principal decrease has occurred among the older children and has been due to the decline in preventable diseases.

The deaths of infants under one year of age during 1935 numbered 4,429, the mortality rate being 39.78. Among the States, South Australia had the lowest and Tasmania the highest rate.

(iii) *Districts.* The total numbers of births and of deaths of children under one year of age for 1935 are shown in the Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 53, for each of the sixty-four districts for which the vital statistics have been tabulated.

(iv) *Various Countries and Cities.* Compared with other countries the States of Australia occupy a very favourable position, being surpassed only by New Zealand, although in 1935 an exceptionally high rate of infant mortality in Tasmania placed this State below the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland. The Australian cities, Adelaide, Sydney and Perth, are among the cities having the ten lowest rates in the list shown on the next page. The list is headed by Oslo (26), Amsterdam (28), and Wellington (33), the next seven cities being San Francisco, Stockholm, Adelaide, Sydney, Christchurch, Auckland and Perth. The highest rate recorded in 1935 of the cities named in the table was 245 in Bombay. A study of the respective rates shows that a high birth rate is often though not invariably accompanied by a high infantile death rate:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.(a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate (a)		Crude Birth Rate. (b) 1935.	Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate.(a)		Crude Birth Rate, (b) 1935.
	1906-15.	1935.			—	—	
New Zealand ..	61	32	16.1	Denmark ..	103	64(f)	17.7
South Australia ..	68	35	14.1	Irish Free State..	92	67	19.2
Queensland ..	68	37	18.3	Germany ..	108	68	18.9
New South Wales	74	39	16.9	France..	122	69	15.2
Western Australia	81	40	18.2	Canada (including Quebec) ..	(c)	71	20.1
Netherlands ..	115	40	20.2	Scotland ..	113	77	17.8
Australia ..	74	40	16.6	Northern Ireland	92	80	19.2
Victoria ..	70	41	15.2	Belgium ..	139	96(f)	16.0(f)
Sweden ..	74	47	13.8	Italy ..	144	101	23.3
Switzerland ..	108	48	16.0	Spain ..	156	110	25.2
Norway ..	68	48(f)	14.5	Czechoslovakia ..	(c)	123	17.7
Tasmania ..	77	52	19.4	Japan ..	151	125(f)	29.9(f)
England and Wales ..	113	57	14.7	Hungary ..	205	154	20.8
United States (Registration Area)	(c)	60(f)	17.1(f)	Egypt ..	(c)	166(f)	42.6(f)
Great Britain and Ireland ..	..	60	15.2	Ceylon..	(c)	173(f)	37.2(f)
Union of South Africa (Whites)	(c)	64	24.8	Soviet Union ..	(c)	173(d)	42.7(e)
				Rumania ..	(c)	192	30.7

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered.
(c) Not available. (d) For year 1930.

(e) Number of births per 1,000 of
(e) For year 1932. (f) For

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.(a)—VARIOUS CITIES.

City.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)		City.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)	
	1921.	1935.		1921.	1935.
Oslo ..	54	26	Cape Town ..	82	55
Amsterdam ..	54	28	Washington ..	83	60
Wellington ..	61	33	Breslau ..	170	61
San Francisco ..	50	35	Munich ..	126	63
Stockholm ..	61	35	Berlin ..	135	64
Adelaide ..	74	35	Leeds ..	98	64
Sydney ..	62	36	Birmingham ..	82	65
Christchurch ..	54	38	Leipzig ..	136	66
Auckland ..	54	40	Paris ..	95	66
Perth ..	81	40	Cologne ..	140	67
Chicago ..	84	40	Edinburgh ..	96	70
Antwerp ..	98	41	Manchester ..	94	71
Brisbane ..	62	42	Hobart ..	75	73
Melbourne ..	74	43	Liverpool ..	105	84
Detroit ..	83	44	Johannesburg ..	101	89
Copenhagen ..	67	47	Aberdeen ..	108	90
New York City ..	72	47	Montreal ..	158	91
Dresden ..	115	48	Dublin ..	123	93
Philadelphia ..	78	48	Madrid ..	..	98
Los Angeles ..	68	51	Glasgow ..	106	98
Toronto ..	91	51	Belfast ..	115	112
London ..	80	51	Cairo ..	..	190
Sheffield ..	99	52	Madras ..	281	224
Hamburg ..	95	52	Bombay ..	402	245

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered.

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Age at Death.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tuberculosis, other forms.	Syphilis.	Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Acute
Under 1 week ..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	I
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	..
2 weeks " 3 " ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	..
3 " " 1 month ..	..	..	I	4	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	2
1 month " 2 months ..	..	15	..	4	I	..	..	I	2	2	..	3
2 months " 3 " ..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	I	..
3 " " 4 " ..	..	6	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	4	2	..
4 " " 5 " ..	..	8	..	..	I	..	..	..	2	I	I	..
5 " " 6 " ..	..	10	I	I	I	..	I	I	I	I	I	..
6 " " 7 " ..	..	12	I	..	I	..	I	..	I	I	..	2
7 " " 8 " ..	..	9	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	8	I	I
8 " " 9 " ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	I	..
9 " " 10 " ..	..	6	..	..	I	..	..	I	..	2	..	..
10 " " 11 " ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	I	..	3	..	..
11 " " 1 year ..	..	4	2	I	..	3	I	I	..	I	2	..
Total under 1 year ..	14	96	18	11	9	I	10	7	11	33	23	10
Infantile Mortality (a)—												
1911 ..	0.34	1.57	0.25	0.16	..	0.08	0.31	0.22	0.85	1.83	2.55	2.34
1921 ..	0.15	1.97	0.59	0.24	0.03	0.07	0.18	0.08	0.56	1.10	1.45	1.50
1931 ..	0.10	1.58	0.25	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.22	0.04	0.20	0.32	0.39	0.32
1935 ..	0.13	0.86	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.30	0.21	0.09
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above	I	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	I
Infantile Mortality (b)—												
1925 ..	0.16	2.06	0.32	0.16	0.19	..	0.32	..	1.27	0.32	2.12	0.18
1931 ..	0.51	1.71	0.34	..	0.17	..	0.34	..	0.51	..	0.51	0.86
1935 ..	0.20	0.82	0.61	..	..	..	..	..	0.41	0.41	0.20	..

(a) Rate per 1,000 total births.

(b) Rate per 1,000 ex-nuptial births.

TABLE 10. DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA,
1935—continued.

	Bronch Pneumonia	Pneumonia	Other Disor- ders of Stomach	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction	Malformations	Congenital Defects, In- fection and Sepsis	Premature Birth	Injury at Birth	Other Disor- ders pecu- liar to Early Infancy	Other Causes	Total
Under 1 week ..	21	13	1	2	2	285	147	1,247	364	367	61	2,528
1 week and under 2 weeks	18	6	..	7	2	45	17	115	29	38	24	304
2 weeks ..	18	4	..	4	1	11	11	30	6	16	17	124
3 " " 1 month	12	6	1	7	..	20	4	23	5	8	14	108
1 month " 2 mths	55	15	2	16	3	41	10	21	4	2	42	239
2 months " 3 "	24	17	..	13	1	40	8	6	2	..	23	155
3 " " 4 "	24	7	..	10	2	12	5	2	1	3	27	121
4 " " 5 "	26	11	..	30	2	12	5	1	..	..	16	117
5 " " 6 "	27	5	..	14	5	10	5	..	2	..	18	104
6 " " 7 "	26	8	..	17	7	13	1	1	..	1	13	111
7 " " 8 "	25	12	..	17	6	4	2	1	..	..	21	107
8 " " 9 "	23	14	1	14	2	4	1	1	..	..	21	102
9 " " 10 "	20	12	1	16	3	6	2	1	1	..	31	112
10 " " 11 "	23	11	..	27	2	6	..	..	..	..	29	113
11 " " 1 year	21	7	1	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	84
Total under 1 year ..	363	148	7	221	40	514	218	1,449	474	435	377	4,429
Infantile Mortality (a)												
1911 ..	2.86	1.00	0.47	16.99	0.72	2.09	..	22.41	..	4.07	5.58	68.49
1921 ..	3.08	2.08	0.71	15.01	0.57	3.74	7.64	15.29	..	5.53	..	41.65
1931 ..	2.82	1.62	0.13	3.26	0.41	4.23	2.60	14.01	2.81	3.20	3.20	42.14
1935 ..	3.26	1.33	0.06	1.99	0.36	4.62	1.96	13.02	3.72	3.91	3.39	39.78
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above	37	19	1	20	2	29	17	103	18	22	49	330
Infantile Mortality (b) —												
1911 ..	0.25	0.10	0.01	1.18	0.01	0.11	..	0.81	..	0.14	0.14	1.59
1921 ..	0.28	0.16	0.02	0.81	0.01	0.13	0.25	0.52	..	0.15	0.15	1.02
1931 ..	0.25	0.10	0.01	0.33	0.01	0.17	0.10	0.41	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.72
1935 ..	0.28	0.11	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.19	0.09	0.34	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.66

(a) Rate per 1,000 total births.

(b) Rate per 1,000 ex-nuptial births.

of Causes of Deaths of Children under one Year. The preceding table gives for twenty-three causes the rates of all children who died under one year of age during 1935. The infantile mortality rates for 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1935 have been added for all births, and for each 1911 and 1935 for ex-nuptial births. Particulars for males and females may be found in the Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 51.

Perinatal deaths, such as malformation, congenital debility and premature birth, together with injuries at birth, accounted for 4.3 per cent. of all deaths under one year, and of these 3.2 per cent. occurred less than a week after birth. Among the survivors of the first week, bronchitis pneumonia caused the greatest number of deaths. This disease was responsible for 363 deaths, representing 8 per cent. of all deaths under one year, or 3.26 per 1,000 births. Diarrhoea and enteritis caused 221 deaths and whooping cough 96 deaths.

(VI) Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under one Year. The deaths of ex-nuptial children were tabulated by this Bureau for the first time in 1925. The causes of death of these children in 1935 and the rates in respect of 1925, 1931 and 1935 are shown as an addendum to the preceding table.

6. Deaths in Age-Groups.—A distribution into age-groups has been made of the 298,262 deaths which occurred in Australia during the past five years, and the results are shown in the following table.

DEATHS IN AGE-GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1931 TO 1935.

DEATHS IN AGE-GROUPS—PERCENTAGES.—AUSTRALIA.[illegible]

7. Deaths at Single Ages and in Age Groups.—*(i) General.* The 63,599 deaths registered in Australia in the year 1935 will be found tabulated in groups of five years for each State and Territory in the latest Australian Demography Bulletin. The deaths during the first three years of life have been included in similar groupings for two first year of life in shorter periods. A summary for Australia is given in the following table:—

DEATHS AT SINGLE AGES AND IN AGE-GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Ages.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total
Under 1 week ..	1,427	1,101	2,528	Total 5-9 years ..	493	375	868
1 week and under 2 ..	186	118	304	" 10-14 " ..	432	256	688
2 weeks and under 3 ..	77	47	124	" 15-19 " ..	562	387	949
3 weeks and under 1 month ..	70	38	108				
Total under 1 month	1,760	1,304	3,064	" 20-24 " ..	700	617	1,317
				" 25-29 " ..	675	700	1,375
				" 30-34 " ..	782	728	1,510
				" 35-39 " ..	983	902	1,885
				" 40-44 " ..	1,309	1,021	2,330
				" 45-49 " ..	1,767	1,210	2,976
1 month and under 3 ..	243	151	394				
3 months and under 6 ..	191	151	342	" 50-54 " ..	2,179	1,465	3,644
6 months and under 12 ..	343	286	629	" 55-59 " ..	2,056	1,658	4,314
				" 60-64 " ..	3,194	2,067	5,261
Total under 1 year ..	2,537	1,892	4,429	" 65-69 " ..	3,091	2,900	6,891
				" 70-74 " ..	4,449	3,333	7,782
				" 75-79 " ..	3,987	3,290	7,277
				" 80-84 " ..	2,511	2,206	4,807
1 year and under 2 ..	372	345	717	" 85-89 " ..	1,160	1,387	2,547
2 years ..	196	168	364	" 90-94 " ..	381	505	886
3 " ..	148	123	271	" 95-99 " ..	88	120	217
4 " ..	121	94	215	" 100 and over ..	6	19	25
				Age Unspecified ..	12	2	14
Total under 5 years ..	3,374	2,652	6,026	Total All Ages ..	35,691	27,098	63,599

(ii) *Rates.* The death rate per 1,000 living at each age in each State for the three years 1920, 1921 and 1922, i.e., the Census year 1921, and the years immediately preceding and following, may be found in Official Year Book No. 22, page 978. Similar details, based on the 1931 Census results, are in the process of compilation for the years 1932 to 1934 and will be found in the Appendix to this Year Book.

8. Deaths of Centenarians. Particulars concerning the twenty-five persons—six males and nineteen females—who died in 1935 aged 100 years and upwards, are given in the following table. While the Registrars-General of the various States verify the figures as far as possible, absolute reliance cannot be placed on their accuracy, owing to the well-known tendency of very old people to overstate their ages. In connexion with this question it may be noted that while parish registers in the United Kingdom often date very far back, compulsory registration of births dates practically from 1874 only, the Act of 1836 having left many loopholes for those unwilling to register the births of their children.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Age.	Locality where death occurred.	State.	Cause of Death.	Occupation.	Birthplace.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Conjugal Condition.
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MALES.

100	Herberton..	Queensland	Arterio-Sclerosis Myocarditis	Not Stated	China ..	Not Stated	Not Stated
100	Prospect ..	Sth Aust.	Arterio-Sclerosis Cerebral Thrombosis	"	Scotland ..	96 years ..	Married
101	Rockhampton	Queensland	Myocardial Degeneration	Gardener..	South Sea Islands	Not Stated	Single
103	Swan ..	West. Aust.	Senility ..	Farm Labourer	England ..	86 years ..	Married
104	Mansfield ..	Victoria ..	Senile Myocarditis	Hawker ..	India ..	54 years ..	Not Stated
106	Portland ..	Tasmania	Influenza ..	Retired Clergyman	England ..	Not Stated	Single

FEMALES.

100	Bombala ..	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	..	England ..	96 years ..	Married
100	Prahran ..	Vic. ..	Broncho-Pneumonia	..	Tasmania	Native ..	"
100	Prahran ..	" ..	Senility ..	..	Ireland ..	85 years ..	Single
100	Heidelberg	" ..	" ..	..	" ..	70 years ..	"
100	Castlemaine	" ..	Broncho-Pneumonia	..	England ..	78 years ..	Married
100	Arapiles ..	" ..	Fractured Hip; Fall	..	" ..	88 years ..	"
100	Tullaroop ..	" ..	Senility ..	..	Victoria ..	Native ..	"
100	Cranbourne	" ..	" ..	..	Scotland ..	77 years ..	"
100	Campbelltown	Sth. Aust.	" ..	..	England ..	85 years ..	Single
100	Campbelltown	" ..	Senile Myocarditis	..	" ..	80 years ..	Married
100	West Torrens	" ..	Myocardial Degeneration	..	" ..	80 years ..	"
100	Table Cape	Tasmania	Senility ..	..	Scotland ..	85 years ..	"
101	Ashfield ..	N.S.W. ..	Chronic Endocarditis	..	" ..	73 years ..	"
101	Auburn ..	" ..	Senility ..	..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	"
101	Woodend ..	Vic. ..	" ..	..	England ..	73 years ..	"
102	Melbourne..	" ..	Cerebral Thrombosis	..	Ireland ..	82 years ..	Single
103	Kyogle ..	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	..	Queensland	Native ..	Married
104	Brisbane ..	Queensland	" ..	..	" ..	" ..	"
106	Moama ..	N.S.W. ..	" ..	..	N.S.W. ..	" ..	"

NOTE.—The particulars shown in this table are those given in the death certificates, and no attempt has been made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics to verify them.

9. Length of Residence in Australia of Persons who Died.—The length of residence in Australia of all persons whose deaths were registered in the year 1935 is shown in the following table:—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1935.

Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.
Born in Australia ..	21,528	20,695	45,223	Resident 25 to 29 years	551	301	852
Resident under 1 year ..	37	25	62	" 30 to 34 ..	400	142	542
" 1 year ..	27	8	35	" 35 to 39 ..	341	169	510
" 2 years ..	22	11	33	" 40 to 44 ..	713	304	1,017
" 3 " ..	20	13	33	" 45 to 49 ..	1,009	636	1,645
" 4 " ..	13	4	17	" 50 to 54 ..	1,791	1,044	2,835
" 5 " ..	22	17	39	" 55 to 59 ..	697	502	1,199
" 6 " ..	31	37	68	" 60 to 64 ..	629	470	1,100
" 7 " ..	70	50	120	" 65 yrs. and over	1,297	1,660	2,957
" 8 " ..	83	66	149	Length of residence not stated ..	1,964	513	2,477
" 9 " ..	80	60	140				
" 10 to 14 years ..	407	339	806				
" 15 to 19 ..	210	171	380				
" 20 to 24 ..	971	668	1,639	Total ..	35,691	27,908	63,599

11. Birthplaces of Persons who Died.—The following table provides a comparison of birthplaces of persons whose deaths were registered in 1935 and 1936. More detailed information in respect of 1935 will be found in Australia's Demographic Yearbook, No. 53:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS WHO DIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	1931.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia ..	14,476	12,279	26,755	24,528	20,695	45,223
New Zealand ..	126	79	205	311	221	532
EUROPE—						
England and Wales ..	5,639	3,541	9,180	5,261	3,000	8,261
Scotland ..	1,666	1,112	2,778	1,445	874	2,319
Ireland ..	2,837	2,528	5,365	1,590	1,000	2,590
Other British Possessions ..	40	26	66	50	20	70
Western Europe ..	365	62	427	373	119	492
Central Europe ..	978	292	1,270	527	214	741
Southern Europe ..	122	15	137	223	100	323
Eastern Europe ..	71	6	77	83	29	112
ASIA—						
British Possessions ..	102	28	130	120	42	162
Foreign Countries ..	470	8	478	260	42	302
AFRICA—						
British Possessions ..	29	18	47	39	10	49
Foreign Countries ..	2	1	3	3	—	3
AMERICA—						
Canada ..	73	15	88	46	11	57
Other British Possessions ..	5	6	11	8	6	14
United States of America ..	72	18	90	91	41	132
Other Foreign Countries ..	35	12	47	16	—	16
POLYNESIA—						
British ..	47	4	51	11	8	19
Foreign ..	44	10	54	37	6	43
Indefinite ..	692	218	910	651	253	904
Total ..	27,591	20,278	47,869	35,691	27,908	63,599

12. Occupations of Males who Died. Information as to the main groups of the occupations of the 35,691 males who died in Australia in 1935 is contained in the following table. Corresponding data for 1921 and 1931 have been added for purposes of comparison.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Group.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Professional	1,307	1,534	2,076	%	%	%
Domestic	830	846	814	4.26	4.82	5.82
Commercial	2,739	3,727	3,109	2.71	2.66	2.28
Transport and Communica- tion	1,841	2,189	2,499	8.94	11.72	8.71
Industrial	8,613	10,330	5,776	6.01	6.89	7.00
Agricultural, Pastoral and Mining, &c.	5,711	6,157	7,144	28.10	32.49	16.18
Indefinite	1,436	1,802	(a)9,035	18.63	19.36	20.01
Dependent	8,175	5,211	4,638	4.68	5.67	(a)27.00
				26.67	16.39	13.00
Total Male Deaths ..	30,652	31,796	35,691	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 7,233 (20.27 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry, who were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial."

12. Causes of Death.—(i) *General*. The classification adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics is that of the International Institute of Statistics, as amended by the Committees of Revision which met in Paris in 1909, 1920 and 1929.

(ii) *Mortality Statistics for 1907 and Subsequent Years*. The statistics relating to causes of death in Australia from the year 1907 onward have been tabulated in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in accordance with the above-mentioned classification, and the system is being employed also in the various State statistical offices.

(iii) *Classification of Causes of Death, according to the Intermediate and the Abridged International Classifications*. An abridged classification, which enumerates forty-three diseases and groups of diseases according to the revised classification, has been in use in many European countries and American States until recently, and a table has been prepared in past issues of the Year Book showing the causes of death according to the abridged classification, so that the results may be compared with those of other countries which used the abridged index.

As the result of an international treaty signed in London in 1934, the intermediate classification of causes of death or the "minimum nomenclature", covering 85 main causes or groups of causes, has now been adopted in most countries for the purpose of making international comparisons. This classification appears in the pages following and shows the number of deaths during 1935 in Australia for each cause enumerated. To preserve continuity with former statistics, particulars for 1935 have been compiled in the abridged form also and are shown on p. 498 in conjunction with those for the four previous years, while averages over quinquennial periods to 1931-35 are shown in the same form on p. 499.

The compilations for the years 1931 to 1935 will be found in full detail in Bulletins Nos. 49 to 53 of Australian Demography. In the following tables in which the intermediate classification has been employed, tables A, B and C show deaths of males, females and persons for the year 1935. Table D shows in the abridged form the number of persons who died in each of the years 1931 to 1935 and gives the rate per million of population for the last-named year.

Since death rates are subject to continual fluctuation, it is unsafe to base deductions on the figures relating to a single year. In order, therefore, to furnish a valid basis for comparison, Table E giving the number of deaths and the rates per 1,000,000 persons for three quinquennial periods has been prepared. While the absolute number of deaths has increased, the death rate has shown a very satisfactory decrease, which is reflected in the great majority of the causes specified in the table.

A—CAUSES OF DEATH.—MALES, 1935.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classifi- cation Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F. C. T.	Aus- tralia.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (1)	1, 2	15	13	7	3	3	2	..	..	43
2. Typhus Fever (2)	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	5
3. Small-pox (3)	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Measles (4)	7	47	11	1	..	9	3	..	..	71
5. Scarlet Fever (5)	8	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
6. Whooping Cough (6)	9	31	13	9	8	2	..	..	..	63
7. Diphtheria (7)	10	90	49	23	11	16	11	..	..	209
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic (8a)	11 (a)	238	65	102	14	17	18	..	2	456
8b. Influenza—Other (8b)	11 (b)	78	35	28	0	5	7	..	..	150
9. Dysentery (14)	13	9	6	5	2	1	5	..	..	28
10. Plague (9)	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (10)	23	589	430	201	134	152	55	2	..	1,503
12a. Tubercular Meningitis (11a)	24	17	20	3	4	4	6	..	..	54
12b. Other forms of Tuber- culosis (11b)	25-32	33	42	7	10	6	8	1	..	107
13. Syphilis (12)	34	57	36	12	9	13	3	..	..	130
14. Purulent Infection, Septicæmia (non-puerperal) (14)	36	22	17	11	1	4	3	..	..	58
15. Malaria (13)	30	2	..	10	..	2	..	2	..	16
16. Diseases due to other Protozoal Parasites or Helminths (14)	39-42	12	11	3	5	3	1	..	..	35
17. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (14)	*	84	40	29	24	6	3	..	..	186
18. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors (15)	45-53	1,151	1,062	515	309	260	128	4	1	3,730
19. Tumors, Non-malignant or of which the nature is not specified (16)	54-55	57	40	28	23	20	2	..	..	170
20. Acute Rheumatic Fever (20)	50	36	40	23	7	7	2	..	..	115
21. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout (17)	57, 58	20	24	6	4	2	2	..	..	58
22. Diabetes Mellitus (18)	59	154	110	51	32	31	8	..	1	387
23. Nutritional Diseases (20)	60-64	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	5
24. Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands (20)	66	0	6	4	3	1	4	..	..	27
25. Other General Diseases (20)	65, 67-69	10	11	6	9	2	2	..	..	40
26. Anæmias (20)	71	50	31	20	8	8	2	1	..	123
27. Leucæmias, Pseudoleucæmias, and other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-making Organs (20)	70, 72-74	71	52	24	11	10	6	..	..	174
28. Alcoholism (acute or chronic) (19)	75	17	6	7	2	1	1	..	..	34
29. Other Chronic Poisonings (20)	76, 77	4	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	11
30. Meningitis (23)	79	38	29	13	7	8	7	..	..	102
31. Progressive Locomotor Ataxia (21) (<i>tubes dorsalis</i>)	80	24	12	2	5	3	2	..	..	48
32. Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (22)	82	441	398	214	160	114	53	4	..	1,384
33. General Paralysis of the Insane (21)	83	51	20	13	5	3	1	..	..	93
34. Dementia Præcox and other Psychoses (23)	84	12	2	22	4	2	1	..	..	43
35. Epilepsy (23)	85	51	26	18	9	11	6	..	..	121
36. Other Diseases of the Nervous System (23)	*	116	80	48	25	20	10	2	..	112
37. Their Annexa (23)	88, 89	26	19	7	4	7	1	..	..	64
38. Pericarditis (24)	90	10	4	4	1	..	3	..	..	22
39. Acute Endocarditis (24)	91	43	22	13	5	4	2	..	..	89
40. Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases (24)	92	413	293	176	99	69	53	..	2	1,135
41. Diseases of the Myocardium (24)	93	1,980	1,126	573	314	205	106	4	3	4,377
42. Diseases of the Coronary Arteries and Angina Pectoris (24)	94	673	509	207	105	95	40	..	..	1,629
43. Other Diseases of the Heart (24)	95	280	232	124	48	55	22	..	..	761
44. Aneurysm (except of the Heart) (25)	96	71	38	16	6	21	5	..	..	157
45. Arteriosclerosis and Gan- grene (25)	97, 98	664	449	180	103	105	49	..	..	1,550

* No. 17:—4, 5, 12, 15-22, 33, 35, 37, 43, 44; No. 36:—78, 81, 86, 87.

A.—CAUSES OF DEATH.—MALES, 1935—continued.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F. C. T.	Australia.
46. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System (25)	99-103	27	44	16	6	11	7	..	..	111
47a. Acute Bronchitis (26a)	100 (a) (c)	44	21	13	7	1	4	..	..	90
47b. Chronic Bronchitis (26b)	106 (b) (d)	125	103	58	21	22	9	3	..	341
48. Pneumonias (27)	107-109	999	756	396	213	216	121	3	3	2,707
49. Pleurisy (28)	110	33	37	27	18	9	7	..	..	131
50. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (28) (Tuberculosis excepted)	104, 105, 111-114	105	175	72	48	70	26	..	..	496
51. Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum (32b)	117	148	109	46	34	19	15	..	..	371
52. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) (29a)	119	81	38	27	4	34	8	..	..	192
53. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over) (29b)	120	38	59	32	8	16	1	..	..	154
54. Appendicitis (30)	121	165	91	65	32	29	9	..	..	391
55. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction (32a)	122	102	86	48	31	21	12	1	..	301
56. Cirrhosis of the Liver (31a)	124	83	58	31	15	13	2	..	..	202
57. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages, including Biliary Calculi (31b)	125-127	68	43	20	15	20	4	..	..	170
58. Other Diseases of the Digestive System (32b)	*	75	70	28	13	19	11	..	..	216
59. Nephritis (33)	130-132	886	555	313	160	125	65	4	2	2,110
60. Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Ureters (34)	133	47	42	29	12	16	4	..	..	150
61. Calculi of the Urinary Passages (34)	134	19	23	8	6	1	1	..	..	58
62. Diseases of the Bladder (tumors excepted) (34)	135	17	17	16	6	5	1	1	..	63
63. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c. (34)	136	14	4	6	2	1	..	..	..	27
64. Diseases of the Prostate (34)	137	165	146	73	56	34	18	..	..	492
65. Diseases of the Genital Organs, not specified as Venereal	138, 139	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
71. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue (37)	151-153	28	24	17	17	8	2	..	..	96
72. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) (37)	154-156	41	22	14	10	5	2	..	..	94
73. Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths not included) (38)	157	131	98	66	31	20	15	..	1	362
74. Congenital Debility (38)	158	49	39	16	8	9	11	..	..	132
75. Premature Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38)	159	324	182	145	53	41	47	1	1	794
76. Injury at Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38)	160	107	62	44	9	19	12	..	2	255
77. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (38)	161	95	76	37	14	14	12	1	1	250
78. Senility (39)	162	429	480	202	157	99	37	5	..	1,409
79. Suicide (40)	163-171	268	125	103	46	54	11	4	1	612
80. Homicide (41)	172-175	33	15	15	2	2	3	..	..	70
81. Accident (42)	176-194	861	687	432	164	213	87	7	3	2,454
82. Violent Deaths of which the nature (Accident, Suicide, Homicide) is unknown (42)	195	56	71	2	5	5	4	3	..	146
83. Wounds of War (Execution of Civilians by Belligerent Armies included) (42)	196, 197	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	5
84. Legal Executions (42)	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85. Cause of Death not specified or ill-defined (43)	199, 200	53	55	43	64	27	..	9	1	252
Total Males .. ..	..	13,891	9,856	5,242	2,831	2,511	1,273	63	24	35,691

* No. 58:—115, 116, 118, 123, 128, 129.

NOTE:—Figures in parentheses indicate the abridged classification number in each instance.

B—CAUSES OF DEATH.—FEMALES, 1935.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Aborigines
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (11)	1, 2	5	3	6	2	3		
2. Typhus Fever (2)	3			1				
3. Small-pox (3)	6							
4. Measles (1)	7	36	9			9		
5. Scarlet Fever (5)	8	4				1		
6. Whooping Cough (6)	9	32	37	13	15	2		
7. Diphtheria (7)	10	95	45	22	9	10		
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic (8a) ..	11 (a)	199	93	81	5	18		
8b. Influenza—Other (8b) ..	11 (b)	63	28	32	1	5		
9. Dysentery (14)	13	5	1	5	1	3		
10. Plague (6)	14							
11. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (10)	23	350	331	104	95	56		
12a. Tubercular Meningitis (11a) ..	24	14	22	1	8	2		
12b. Other forms of Tuberculosis (11b)	25-32	26	33	9	9	4		
13. Syphilis (12)	34	9	11	3	4	3		
14. Purulent Infection, Septicæmia (non-puerperal) (14)	36	5	9	6	3	1		
15. Malaria (13)	38			1				
16. Diseases due to other Protozoal Parasites or Helminths (14) ..	39-42	9	8	3	1	1		
17. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (14)	•	49	23	14	12	13		
18. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors (15)	45-53	1,321	1,197	410	301	214		
19. Tumors, Non-malignant or of which the nature is not specified (16)	54, 55	100	61	35	26	11		
20. Acute Rheumatic Fever (20) ..	56	28	39	22	7	4		
21. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout (17)	57, 58	20	55	10	9	8		
22. Diabetes Mellitus (18)	59	299	199	96	56	33		
23. Nutritional Diseases (20)	60-64	1	2	1	1			
24. Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands (20)	66	70	43	21	18	12		
25. Other General Diseases (20) ..	65, 67-69	14	23	6	6			
26. Anaemias (20)	71	41	47	16	9	9		
27. Leucæmias, Pseudoleucæmias, and other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-making Organs (20) ..	70, 72-74	64	35	15	21	12		
28. Alcoholism (acute or chronic) (19)	75	4	1	2				
29. Other Chronic Poisonings (20) ..	76, 77	1		1				
30. Meningitis (23)	79	26	15	8	6	4		
31. Progressive Locomotor Ataxia (21) (<i>tubes dorsalis</i>)	80	3	2	1				
32. Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (22) ..	82	498	545	207	200	118		
33. General Paralysis of the Insane (21)	83	7	4	1	2	1		
34. Dementia Præcox and other Psychoses (23)	84	14	8	17	6	3		
35. Epilepsy (23)	85	37	11	9	1	3		
36. Other Diseases of the Nervous System (24)	•	102	83	38	31	19		
37. Diseases of the Eye, Ear and their Annexa (23)	88, 89	17	12	8	3			
38. Pericarditis (24)	90	3	3	1	2	1		
39. Acute Endocarditis (24)	91	32	21	13	4	6		
40. Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases (24)	92	376	297	98	94	37		
41. Diseases of the Myocardium (24) ..	93	1,595	1,013	401	260	149		
42. Diseases of the Coronary Arteries and Angina Pectoris (24)	94	304	216	80	57	2		
43. Other Diseases of the Heart (24) ..	95	146	209	85	41	2		
44. Aneurysm (except of the Heart) (24)	96	15	18	9	3			
45. Arteriosclerosis and Gangrene (24)	97, 98	630	530	131	81	76		
46. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System (25)	99-103	20	36	14	7	10		
47a. Acute Bronchitis (26a)	106 (a) (c)	45	24	7	10			

B—CAUSES OF DEATH.—FEMALES 1935—continued.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classification Numbers	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F. C. T.	Australia.
47b. Chronic Bronchitis (26b) ..	106 (b) (11)	96	99	28	21	15	6	..	..	265
48. Pneumonias (27) ..	107-109	713	597	233	177	113	86	1	2	1,922
49. Pleurisy (28) ..	110	21	25	9	9	2	3	..	..	69
50. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (28) (Tuberculosis excepted) ..	104, 105, 111-114	77	95	51	38	21	16	..	..	298
51. Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum (32b) ..	117	37	33	8	7	5	3	..	..	93
52. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) (29a) ..	119	46	24	23	4	24	4	..	..	125
53. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over) (29b) ..	120	49	52	30	11	12	6	..	..	160
54. Appendicitis (30) ..	121	110	48	32	8	14	5	..	..	217
55. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction (32a) ..	122	107	83	53	22	21	11	..	..	297
56. Cirrhosis of the Liver (31a) ..	124	29	26	14	8	8	2	..	..	87
57. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages including Biliary Calculi (31b) ..	125-127	110	87	45	22	12	11	..	..	287
58. Other Diseases of the Digestive System (32b) ..	*	79	75	40	15	15	8	1	..	233
59. Nephritis (33) ..	130-132	652	500	245	114	65	34	1	..	1,611
60. Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Ureters (34) ..	133	54	49	35	20	12	4	..	..	174
61. Calculi of the Urinary Passages (34) ..	134	12	9	4	..	1	1	..	..	27
62. Diseases of the Bladder (Tumors excepted) (34) ..	135	6	3	4	..	1	1	..	..	15
63. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess &c (34) ..	136	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
64. Diseases of the Prostate (34) ..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65. Diseases of the Genital Organs not specified as Venereal (31) ..	138, 139	67	37	27	11	15	2	..	..	159
66. Accidents of Pregnancy (36) ..	141-143	13	14	18	8	4	1	..	1	39
67a. Puerperal Hæmorrhage (36) ..	144	39	16	6	4	5	7	..	..	77
68a. Post-abortive Sepsis (35a) ..	140 (a)	28	8	7	6	5	4	..	..	58
68b. Criminal Abortion (35b) ..	140 (b)	52	35	4	3	4	..	..	..	98
68c. Puerperal Septicæmia (35c) ..	145	44	19	10	7	4	5	..	..	89
69. Toxæmia of Pregnancy: Albuminuria Eclampsia, etc (36) ..	146, 147	60	25	12	10	6	3	..	2	118
70. Other Puerperal Causes (36) ..	148-150	40	14	16	11	3	1	..	..	91
71. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue (37) ..	151-153	35	18	23	8	6	2	..	..	92
72. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) (37) ..	154-156	15	12	7	1	7	1	..	..	43
73. Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths not included) (38) ..	157	118	81	34	14	22	14	..	..	283
74. Congenital Debility (38) ..	158	32	18	17	7	7	5	..	..	86
75. Premature Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38) ..	159	262	170	93	48	53	27	1	1	655
76. Injury at Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38) ..	160	83	28	23	6	15	4	..	..	159
77. Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy (38) ..	161	67	61	29	9	10	9	..	..	185
78. Senility (39) ..	162	340	530	169	165	91	52	..	..	1,347
79. Suicide (40) ..	163-171	67	41	35	13	13	10	..	..	179
80. Homicide (41) ..	172-175	15	9	7	2	2	1	..	..	36
81. Accident (42) ..	176-194	281	187	139	62	54	30	..	1	754
82. Violent Deaths of which the Nature (Accident, Suicide, Homicide) is unknown (42) ..	195	16	28	..	4	3	1	..	..	52
83. Wounds of War (Execution of Civilians by Belligerent Armies included) (42) ..	196, 197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84. Legal Executions (42) ..	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85. Cause of Death not specified or ill-defined (43) ..	199, 200	18	36	11	30	10	2	..	..	107
Total—Females ..	..	10,656	8,600	3,609	2,332	1,607	1,080	7	17	27,968

* No. 58:—115, 116, 118, 123, 128, 129.

NOTE—Figures in parentheses indicate the assigned classification number in each instance.

C—CAUSES OF DEATH.—PERSONS, 1935.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	North	Ind. T.	Average
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (1)	1, 2	20	16	13	5	6	3			6.3
2. Typhus Fever (2)	3	1		4						6.3
3. Small-pox (3)	6				1					6.3
4. Measles (4)	7	83	20	1		18	7			12.9
5. Scarlet Fever (5)	8	18	5	1		1				12.9
6. Whooping Cough (6)	9	63	50	22	4					12.9
7. Diphtheria (7)	10	194	94	45	23	4				12.9
8a. Influenza Pneumonic (8a)	11a	437	158	186	19	35	24			41.1
8b. Influenza - Other (8b)	11b	141	63	60	7	10	16			37.1
9. Dysentery (14)	13	14	7	10	3	4	5			4.1
10. Plague (9)	14									4.1
11. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (10)	23	939	761	305	229	210	105			258.3
12a. Tubercular Meningitis (11a)	24	31	42	4	12	6	10			18.5
12b. Other forms of Tuberculosis (11b)	25-32	59	75	16	19	10	15			24.1
13. Syphilis (12)	34	66	47	15	13	16	5			16.1
14. Purulent Infection, Septicæmia (non-purperal) (14)	36	27	26	17	4	5	4			8.3
15. Malaria (13)	38	2		11		2				1.1
16. Diseases due to other Protozoal Parasites or Helminths (14)	39-42	21	19	6	6	4	3			5.1
17. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (14)	*	133	63	43	36	10				40.2
18. Tumors and other Malignant Tumors (15)	45-53	2,772	2,259	925	610	474	261			2,311.6
19. Tumors, non-malignant or of which the nature is not specified (16)	54-55	157	101	63	49	31	8			40.6
20. Acute Rheumatic Fever (20)	56	64	79	45	14	11	10			24.1
21. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout (17)	57-58	49	79	16	13	10	7			17.1
22. Diabetes Mellitus (18)	59	453	309	147	88	64	26			1,088.3
23. Nutritional Diseases (20)	60-64	2	2	1	1	3				1.1
24. Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands (20)	66	88	49	25	21	13	12			128.5
25. Other General Diseases (20)	65, 67-69	24	34	12	15	2	7			64.4
26. Anæmias (20)	71	91	81	36	17	17	7			13.1
27. Leucæmias, Pseudoleucæmias, and other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-making Organs (20)	70, 72-74	135	87	39	32	22	8			12.1
28. Alcoholism (acute or chronic) (19)	75	21	7	9	2	1	1			4.4
29. Other Chronic Poisonings (20)	76, 77	5		5	2	1				1.1
30. Meningitis (23)	79	64	44	21	13	12	8			17.2
31. Progressive locomotor ataxia (21) (<i>tabes dorsalis</i>)	80	27	14	3	5	3	2			4.4
32. Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (22)	82	939	943	421	360	232	130			251.3
33. General Paralysis of the Insane (21)	83	58	24	14	7	4	1			108.5
34. Dementia Præcox and other Psychoses (23)	84	26	10	39	10	5	2			22.1
35. Epilepsy (23)	85	88	37	27	10	14	11			13.1
36. Other Diseases of the Nervous System (23)	*	238	172	96	56	41	16			122.1
37. Diseases of the Eye, Ear and their Annexa (23)	88, 89	43	31	15	7	7	5			100.1
38. Pericarditis (24)	90	13	7	5	3	1	3			5.1
39. Acute Endocarditis (24)	91	75	43	26	9	10	4			100.1
40. Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases (21)	92	810	500	274	193	106	102			200.7
41. Diseases of the Myocardium (24)	93	3,581	2,139	974	574	354	331			2,905.5
42. Diseases of the Coronary Arteries and Angina Pectoris (21)	94	977	725	287	162	110	52			2,344.5
43. Other Diseases of the Heart (24)	95	426	441	209	89	83	43			1,291.1
44. Aneurysm (except of the heart) (25)	96	86	56	25	9	21	7			204.4
45. Arteriosclerosis and Gangrene (25)	97, 98	1,294	979	311	184	181	91			3,004.4
46. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System (25)										
47a. Acute Bronchitis (26a)					13	11	13			204.4
47b. Chronic Bronchitis (26b)					17	17	13			186.4
48. Pneumonias (27)					34	34	13			209.4

* No. 17: 1, 5, 12, 15, 22, 33, 38, 37, 43, 44; No. 30: 28, 81, 86, 88

C—CAUSES OF DEATH.—PERSONS, 1935—*continued*.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classifi- cation Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor.	P. C.	Aus- tralia.
49. Pleurisy (28)	110	54	62	36	27	11	10	..	..	200
50. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (28) (Tuberculosis excepted)	104, 105, 111-114	182	270	123	86	91	1	..	..	714
51. Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum (32b)	117	185	142	54	41	24	1	..	..	417
52. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age (29a)	119	127	62	50	8	58	1	..	..	315
53. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over) (29b)	120	87	111	62	19	28	1	..	..	315
54. Appendicitis (30)	121	275	139	97	40	43	2	..	..	579
55. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction (32a)	122	209	169	101	53	42	1	1	..	575
56. Cirrhosis of the Liver (31a)	124	112	84	45	23	21	4	..	..	270
57. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages, including Biliary Calculi (31b)	125-127	178	130	65	37	32	1	..	..	475
58. Other Diseases of the Digestive System (32b)	*	154	145	68	28	34	19	1	..	411
59. Nephritis (33)	130-132	1,538	1,055	558	274	190	61	..	..	3,636
60. Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Ureters (34)	133	101	91	64	32	28	1	..	..	347
61. Calculi of the Urinary Passages (34)	134	31	32	12	6	2	..	..	..	73
62. Diseases of the Bladder (Tumors excepted) (34)	135	23	20	20	6	..	..	1	..	70
63. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc. (34)	136	18	6	6	2	1	..	..	..	24
64. Diseases of the Prostate (34)	137	165	146	73	56	34	10	..	..	494
65. Diseases of the Genital Organs, not specified as Venereal	138, 139	60	37	27	11	15	2	..	..	177
66. Accidents of Pregnancy (36)	141-143	13	14	18	8	4	1	..	..	68
67. Puerperal Haemorrhage (36)	144	39	16	6	4	5	7	..	..	77
68a. Post-abortive Sepsis (35a)	140(a)	28	8	7	6	5	4	..	..	63
68b. Criminal Abortion (35b)	140(b)	52	35	4	3	4	..	..	..	108
68c. Puerperal Septicaemia (35c)	145	44	19	10	7	4	5	..	..	109
69. Toxaemias of Pregnancy: Al- buminuria, Eclampsia, etc. (36)	146, 147	60	25	12	10	6	..	..	..	113
70. Other Puerperal Causes (36)	148-150	46	14	16	11	3	..	..	..	106
71. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue (37)	151-153	63	42	40	25	14	1	..	..	225
72. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) (37)	154-156	56	34	21	11	12	1	..	..	135
73. Congenital Malformations (Still- births not included) (38)	157	249	179	100	45	42	11	..	..	526
74. Congenital Debility (38)	158	81	57	33	15	16	11	..	..	213
75. Premature Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38)	159	586	352	238	101	94	11	2	..	1,383
76. Injury at Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38)	160	190	90	67	15	34	16	..	..	392
77. Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy (38)	161	162	137	66	23	24	..	1	..	312
78. Senility (39)	162	769	1,010	371	322	190	11	5	..	2,307
79. Suicide (40)	163-171	335	166	138	59	67	1	4	..	770
80. Homicide (41)	172-175	48	24	22	4	4	..	..	..	102
81. Accident (42)	176-194	1,142	874	571	226	267	10	7	..	2,867
82. Violent Deaths of which the Nature (Accident, Suicide, Homicide) is unknown (42)	195	72	99	2	9	8	..	2	..	192
83. Wounds of War (Execution of Civilians by Belligerent Armies included) (42)	196, 197	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
84. Legal Executions (42)	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85. Cause of Death not Specified or Ill-defined (43)	199, 200	71	91	54	94	37	2	9	..	328
Total .. ..	..	24,547	18,456	8,851	5,163	4,118	2,353	70	..	52,255

* No. 58:—115, 116, 118, 123, 128, 129.

NOTE:—Figures in parentheses indicate the abridged classification number in each instance.

D—CAUSES OF DEATH. ABRIDGED CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, 1931 TO 1935.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1935—Rate per 1,000,000 Population
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	103	81	64	68	63	9
2. Typhus Fever	3	1	5	3	..	6	1
3. Small-pox	6	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Measles	7	45	35	105	77	120	19
5. Scarlet Fever	8	74	109	80	45	20	4
6. Whooping Cough	9	304	153	124	443	162	24
7. Diphtheria	10	423	425	405	418	432	61
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11(a)	586	105	467	666	397	59
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Tuberculosis of the Genitourinary System	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Tuberculosis of the Digestive System	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Tuberculosis of the Nervous System	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Tuberculosis of the Skin	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Tuberculosis of the Lymphatic System	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Tumors, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	19-24	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	25, 55	345	360	347	356	409	61
18. Gout	57, 58	171	163	159	160	214	32
19. Chronic Rheumatism	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Gout	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Chronic Rheumatism	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Gout	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	26-31	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Diseases of the Heart	32-34	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Diseases of the Blood	35-37	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Diseases of the Urinary System	38-40	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Diseases of the Reproductive System	41-43	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Other Diseases of the Reproductive System	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	110-114	..	..	..	..	..	..
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	119	530	472	339	385	317	47
30. Appendicitis	120	413	404	364	427	314	47
31. Ulcers of the Stomach	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	122	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	125-127	422	477	486	..	..	..
34. Diseases of the Stomach	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Diseases of the Small Intestine	129	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. Diseases of the Large Intestine	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Diseases of the Rectum and Sigmoid	131	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. Diseases of the Urinary System	132-134	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Diseases of the Reproductive System	135-136	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	3,259	3,174	3,142	3,173	3,161	470
41. Stillbirths	162	2,750	2,740	2,622	2,602	2,581	410
42. Diseases of the Fetus (except Suicide and Homicide)	163-168	120	99	97	108	100	14
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	176-198	2,937	3,042	2,979	3,270	3,411	..
Total	199, 200	287	276	310	310	359	..
Total .. .. .	..	56,560	56,757	59,117	62,229	63,599	9,456

* No. 14:—4, 5, 12, 13, 15-22, 33, 35-37, 39-44; No. 20:—56, 60-74, 76, 77; No. 23:—26, 29, 51, 54-59;
No. 32b:—115-118, 123, 128, 129.

E—CAUSES OF DEATH.—ABRIDGED CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, NUMBERS AND RATES.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	Number of Deaths.			Average Rate per 1,000,000 of Population.		
		1911-15.	1921-25.	1931-35.	1911-15.	1921-25.	1931-35.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	2,848	1,209	379	119	42	12
2. Typhus Fever	3	6	4	15	..	..	1
3. Small-pox	6	6	4	1	..	..	..
4. Measles	7	1,505	582	391	63	20	12
5. Scarlet Fever	8	237	235	331	10	8	10
6. Whooping Cough	9	1,657	1,612	1,136	69	57	36
7. Diphtheria	10	3,677	2,565	2,083	154	90	63
8a. Infectious Pneumonia	11(a)	1,894	1,344	2,059	79	64	86
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)	1,894	1,344	1,326	79	47	40
9. Plague	14	1	72	..	..	..	..
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	15,737	15,321	13,221	659	538	400
11a. Tuberculosis—Meningitis	24	1,131	576	413	47	31	19
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	24(a)	1,131	1,189	1,607	61	49	31
12. Syphilis	34	837	632	803	35	22	24
13. Malaria	38	112	150	97	5	5	3
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	39	2,067	2,067	2,067	118	108	80
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	17,838	25,794	34,825	740	900	1,053
16. Tumours—Non-Malignant or of Uncertain Nature	54, 55	546	633	1,817	23	22	55
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	552	862	847	23	30	26
18. Diseases of the Muscles	59	2,280	3,181	5,000	97	118	154
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	60	2,280	2,280	2,280	38	27	7
20. Other Intoxications	61	4,404	5,158	5,477	109	108	104
21. Localized Abscess, General Paralysis of Insane	80	1,051	1,115	792	45	37	24
22. Cerebral Hemorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	10,950	10,637	15,203	458	479	461
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	83	12,550	10,323	5,971	525	363	181
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	24,358	31,588	60,227	1,019	1,100	1,817
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96	2,280	2,280	14,711	34	33	435
26a. Acute Bronchitis	100-101	2,280	4,700	1,000	91	59	33
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	102-103	4,002	4,000	4,000	268	140	90
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	104-105	13,192	15,100	20,100	640	646	693
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	106-107	4,003	3,200	2,000	192	203	152
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	15,207	9,866	2,043	636	346	62
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	4,027	3,144	1,922	169	110	58
30. Appendicitis	121	1,761	2,035	2,680	74	71	81
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	1,932	1,531	1,321	81	54	40
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	1,445	1,796	2,326	60	63	70
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	2,336	2,648	2,792	98	93	84
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	123	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	142	133
33. Nephritis	130-132	10,751	12,803	17,754	450	450	539
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	3,065	4,146	5,388	128	140	101
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	↑	↑	330	↑	↑	10
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	↑	↑	425	↑	↑	13
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	1,072	1,138	466	45	49	14
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144, 146-147	2,060	2,321	1,833	80	82	56
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	994	1,556	1,696	42	55	51
38. Congenital Defects, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	21,440	21,444	6,000	896	785	431
39. Senility	162	20,004	20,429	14,001	896	717	444
40. Suicide	163-171	3,123	3,106	3,988	131	109	127
41. Homicide	172-175	440	439	530	19	15	16
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	14,842	13,875	15,639	621	487	472
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199, 200	3,026	3,460	1,542	127	122	46
Total .. .. .	..	256,337	271,171	298,262	10,726	9,522	9,011

* No. 14:—4, 5, 12, 13, 15-22, 33, 35-37, 39-44; No. 20:—56, 60-74, 76, 77; No. 23:—78, 79, 81, 84-89; No. 32b:—115-118, 123, 128, 129. † Not available, included in 35c and 36.

13. Deaths from Principal Specific Causes.—(i) *General*. In the preceding tables particular attention has been given to the causes of death comprising the Tubercular, Venereal, and the Abridged Classifications. The more important of these causes are treated in detail hereunder. The intermediate classification number is indicated in parentheses for each cause or group of causes.

(ii) *Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System* (11). Of the various forms of tuberculosis prevalent in Australia, phthisis, or tuberculosis of the lungs, has attracted the most attention. The intimate relation, however, between tuberculosis of the lungs and of other parts of the respiratory system renders it desirable that all forms of tuberculosis of the respiratory system should be treated as one and the same for statistical purposes, regarding the age incidence and duration of this disease.

The decline in the toll levied by this disease on the community is plainly disclosed by the table on page 501. Both the number of deaths and the death rate have declined since the period 1911 to 1915.

During 1935 there were 2,553 deaths (1,563 males and 990 females) from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, which compares favourably with the average of 2,704 for the preceding five years. The deaths in 1935 represented a rate of 380 per 1,000,000 persons living.

(iii) *Tuberculosis of the Meninges* (12a). The number of deaths ascribed to this cause in 1935 was 105, which is below the average of 133 for the preceding five years.

(iv) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis* (12b). The 195 deaths in 1935 comprise the following:—Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum, 39; spinal column, 48; other bones and joints, 16; lymphatic system, 2; genito-urinary system, 21; other organs, 4; acute disseminated tuberculosis, 56; and disseminated tuberculosis not specified as acute or chronic, 9.

(v) *All Forms of Tuberculosis* (11, 12)—(a) *General*. The total number of deaths in 1935 was 2,853, viz., 1,724 males and 1,129 females.

(b) *Ages at Death*. The following table shows the ages of the 2,853 persons. Corresponding figures are also given for the year 1911:—

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—DEATHS IN AGE-GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Ages.	1911.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	124	114	238	39	48	87
5 years and under 10 ..	30	31	61	18	10	28
10 " " 15 ..	44	42	86	15	14	29
15 " " 20 ..	70	148	218	35	60	95
20 " " 25 ..	168	260	428	81	145	226
25 " " 30 ..	219	255	474	114	163	277
30 " " 35 ..	220	206	426	131	147	278
35 " " 40 ..	187	176	363	103	127	230
40 " " 45 ..	240	140	380	188	89	277
45 " " 50 ..	223	100	323	200	69	269
50 " " 55 ..	164	49	213	179	67	246
55 " " 60 ..	140	49	189	178	65	243
60 " " 65 ..	89	43	132	135	46	181
65 " " 70 ..	64	37	101	118	30	148
70 " " 75 ..	42	19	61	76	28	104
75 " " 80 ..	15	6	21	43	14	57
80 " " over ..	7	6	13	11	6	17
Age unspecified	3	..	3	..	1	1
Total	2,055	1,681	3,736	1,724	1,129	2,853

(c) *Occupations at Death, Males*. A tabulation of occupations of the males who died from tubercular diseases in 1911, 1921 and 1935, together with the percentage which each class bears on the total male deaths from these diseases, is given hereunder:—

Occupation Group.

Occupation Group.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Professional	167	107	83	7.69	5.83	4.81
Domestic	95	64	53	4.38	3.48	3.07
Commercial	292	270	169	13.45	14.71	9.80
Transport and Communication ..	165	170	150	7.50	9.25	8.70
Industrial	784	694	343	36.11	37.80	19.90
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	404	303	288	18.61	16.50	16.71
Indefinite	80	157	(a) 527	3.68	8.55	(a) 30.57
Dependent	184	71	111	8.48	3.87	6.44
Total Male Deaths ..	2,171	1,836	1,724	100.00	100.00	100.00

(d) *Length of Residence in Australia.* The length of residence in Australia of persons who died from tubercular diseases in 1935 is given in the next table:—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM
TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1935.

Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Born in Australia ..	1,301	992	2,293	Resident 10 years & under 15	45	16	61
Resident under 1 year ..	5	..	5	" 15 " " " 20	20	11	31
" 1 year ..	3	..	3	" 20 " " & over ..	244	68	312
" 2 years ..	3	..	3	Length of residence not stated	66	15	81
" 3 " " " ..	3	2	5				
" 4 " " " ..	1	..	1				
" 5 " " and under 10	33	25	58	Total Deaths ..	1,724	1,129	2,853

The preceding table and the table on page 490 show that among persons who have lived less than five years in Australia, 180 deaths occurred, and of these, 17, or 9.5 per cent., were due to tubercular diseases.

(e) *Death Rates.* In order to show the relative occurrence of tuberculosis in the several States and the change in the incidence in recent years the death rates from tubercular diseases in respect of the years 1911 and 1935 are given in the following table, together with the proportion which deaths from tuberculosis bear to 10,000 deaths from all causes :—

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).—DEATH RATES (*a*) AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS.

Death Rate per 100,000 of Mean Population.

State or Territory.		1911.			1935.		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	..	85	67	76	48	30	39
Victoria ..	..	101	97	99	54	42	48
Queensland ..	..	74	58	67	42	25	34
South Australia ..	..	81	91	86	51	38	44
Western Australia ..	..	84	71	78	69	31	51
Tasmania ..	..	90	82	86	59	54	57
Northern Territory ..	..	293	..	241	86	63	78
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	131	56	..	23	11
Australia ..	..	88	78	83	51	34	42

(a) Number of deaths from tuberculosis per 100,000 of mean population.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).—DEATH RATES AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS—*continued*.

Proportion per 10,000 Deaths from all Causes.

State or Territory.	1911.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	737	737	737	400	306	419
Victoria	801	936	862	499	449	476
Queensland	613	648	626	403	316	367
South Australia	775	995	877	523	480	504
Western Australia	718	870	770	645	398	540
Tasmania	839	854	846	542	595	552
Northern Territory	1,356	..	1,231	476	1,429	571
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	2,000	1,000	..	588	244
Australia	745	829	780	483	405	449

(f) *Death Rates, Various Countries.* The following comparative table for various countries shows that Australia compares very favourably particularly with the death rate from this disease:—

TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS PER 100,000 PERSONS LIVING, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.	Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.
Queensland ..	1935	32	34	Belgium ..	1933	61	8
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	1934	31	35	Egypt ..	1927	..	..
New South Wales ..	1935	35	39	Great Britain and Northern Ire- land ..	..	1932	61
New Zealand ..	1934	33	42	Italy ..	1934	..	..
Australia ..	1935	38	42	Sweden ..	1934	..	..
South Australia ..	1935	39	44	Northern Ireland ..	1935	..	..
Victoria ..	1935	41	48	Switzerland ..	1933	..	..
Western Australia ..	1935	47	51	Spain ..	1932	..	..
Netherlands ..	1934	39	55	Irish Free State ..	1935	..	..
Tasmania ..	1935	46	57	Norway ..	1932	..	..
United States (Reg- istration Area) ..	1934	54	57	Czechoslovakia ..	1933	..	..
Ceylon ..	1933	(a)	58	France ..	1931	..	..
Canada (including Quebec) ..	1933	53	65	Greece ..	1932	..	..
Denmark ..	1932	(a)	69	Hungary ..	1933	..	..
Scotland ..	1935	57	74	Poland (b) ..	1933	..	..
Germany ..	1932	62	75	Japan ..	1933	..	..
England and Wales ..	1934	64	76	Finland ..	1932	..	..

(a) Not available.

(b) In towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

NOTE.—The number of deaths from Tuberculosis in Australia in 1935 was 1,356 in New South Wales, 1,000 in Victoria, 613 in Queensland, 775 in South Australia, 718 in Western Australia, 839 in Tasmania, 1 in the Northern Territory and 1 in the Federal Capital Territory, while 1,231 were of females, 1,354 in New South Wales, 1,101 in Victoria, 648 in Queensland, 995 in South Australia, 854 in Tasmania, 2 in the Northern Territory and 2 in the Federal Capital Territory.

(b) *Type and Seat of Disease.* Tables showing the type and seat of disease, in conjunction with age and with conjugal condition, of the persons dying from cancer in 1935 will be found in Bulletin No. 53 of Australian Demography. A summary regarding type and seat of disease for the year 1935 is given below:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—TYPE AND SEAT OF DISEASE, AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Type of Disease.	Males.	Fem.	Persons.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Fem.	Persons.
Cancer	340	331	671	Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ..	380	42	422
Carcinoma—				Digestive Tract and Peritoneum—			
Carcinoma Simplex	2,766	2,693	5,459	Stomach and Duodenum ..	1,072	584	1,656
Epithelioma ..	152	62	214	Rectum ..	214	139	353
Scirrhus ..	1	27	28	Colon ..	209	258	467
Rodent Ulcer ..	41	18	59	Other ..	677	663	1,340
Adeno-Carcinoma	21	35	56	Respiratory Organs	235	77	312
Colloid Carcinoma	..	2	2	Uterus ..	..	524	524
Paget's Disease ..	..	1	1	Other Female Genital Organs ..	..	204	204
Sarcoma—				Breast ..	9	692	701
Sarcoma ..	145	129	274	Male Genito-Urinary Organs ..	545	..	545
Myeloma ..	3	5	8	Skin ..	134	77	211
Endothelioma ..	6	3	9	Other or Unspecified Organs ..	255	320	575
Melanoma—							
Melanotic Sarcoma	10	15	25				
Melano-Carcinoma	8	4	12				
Embryonic Tumours—							
Hypernephroma	12	13	25				
Teratoma ..	2	1	3				
Chorio-Epithelioma	..	1	1				
Malignant Disease ..	223	240	463				
Total Deaths	3,730	3,580	7,310	Total Deaths	3,730	3,580	7,310

(c) *Ages at Death.* The ages of the persons who died from cancer in 1911 and 1935 are given below. Inferences drawn from the great increase in the number of deaths from cancer in 1935 compared with 1911 need qualification in view of the altered age constitution of the population since the earlier year. The number of people reaching the older ages at which cancer risks are greatest has more than doubled in the last twenty years, and it is only in the extreme old age groups from 70 onwards that the rate of mortality has definitely increased. For all groups up to age 70 there has been no increase in mortality rates since 1911.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—AGES, AUSTRALIA.

Ages.	1911.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years ..	21	8	29	20	16	36
15 years and under 20 ..	10	6	16	7	10	17
20 " " 25 ..	10	7	17	18	15	33
25 " " 30 ..	12	17	29	13	24	37
30 " " 35 ..	25	35	60	41	48	89
35 " " 40 ..	29	59	88	42	108	150
40 " " 45 ..	81	100	181	103	198	301
45 " " 50 ..	132	173	305	173	253	426
50 " " 55 ..	208	203	411	245	332	577
55 " " 60 ..	203	179	382	359	383	742
60 " " 65 ..	243	177	420	502	431	933
65 " " 70 ..	306	194	500	680	553	1,233
70 " " 75 ..	203	160	363	719	508	1,227
75 " " 80 ..	150	136	286	475	377	852
80 " " 85 ..	83	67	150	244	205	449
85 years and over ..	44	39	83	89	119	208
Unspecified ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total Deaths	1,761	1,560	3,321	3,730	3,580	7,310

(d) *Occupations.* A tabulation in summarized form of occupations of the males who died from cancer in 1921, 1931 and 1935, together with the percentage of each class on the total male deaths from this disease, is given hereunder:—

OCCUPATION OF MALES WHO DIED FROM CANCER.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Group.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Professional	133	188	264	5.45	5.40	7.08
Domestic	76	97	97	3.11	2.78	2.60
Commercial	275	446	305	11.27	12.80	9.79
Transport and Communica- tion	212	295	261	8.69	8.47	7.00
Industrial	940	1,346	680	38.52	38.63	18.23
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	639	843	875	26.19	24.20	23.45
Indefinite	129	130	(a) 1,140	5.29	3.73	(a) 30.72
Dependent	36	139	42	1.48	3.99	1.13
Total Male Deaths ..	2,440	3,484	3,730	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 868 (23.27 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry, who were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

(e) *Death Rates.* The following table shows the death rates per 100,000 of mean population from cancer in each State for the years 1911 and 1935. The substantial increase in the death rate since 1911 is reflected in both sexes and in all States:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—RATES.(a)

State or Territory.	1911.			1935—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
New South Wales ..	77	71	74	108	101	105
Victoria	80	85	82	117	129	123
Queensland	71	56	64	102	89	96
South Australia ..	70	76	73	106	103	104
Western Australia ..	65	57	62	110	102	106
Tasmania	77	60	69	110	117	114
Northern Territory ..	37	..	30	114	125	118
Federal Capital Territory ..	99	..	56	20	46	32
Australia	75	72	74	109	108	109

(a) Number of deaths from cancer per 100,000 of mean population.

(f) *Proportion of Total Deaths.* While the death rate from all causes has diminished substantially in recent years, the rate from cancer has risen almost continuously, the result being that out of 10,000 deaths from all causes, 1,140 were due to cancer in 1935, as against 693 per 10,000 total deaths in 1911.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—PROPORTIONS ON 10,000 DEATHS.

State or Territory.	1911.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ..	662	783	713	1,045	1,240	1,129
Victoria	637	819	719	1,078	1,392	1,224
Queensland	586	628	602	982	1,136	1,045
South Australia ..	675	828	745	1,091	1,291	1,181
Western Australia ..	557	700	605	1,035	1,332	1,151
Tasmania	723	629	680	1,005	1,231	1,100
Northern Territory ..	170	..	154	635	2,857	857
Federal Capital Territory ..	2,000	..	1,000	417	1,176	732
Australia	638	769	693	1,045	1,283	1,149

(g) *Comparison with Tuberculosis.* In recent years the death rate from tuberculosis has shown a tendency to decrease, while that from cancer has displayed an almost continuous increase. The table hereunder shows that for each of the periods under review the decline in the death rate from tuberculosis has been accompanied by an almost equal increase in the rate for cancer. Thus the death rate for tuberculosis declined by 44 while the rate for cancer increased by 42 per 100,000 persons. This equal but opposite tendency may be demonstrated by stating that the death rate from tuberculosis and cancer combined remains almost constant from period to period, the figures being:—1901-05, 152 per 100,000; 1906-10, 145; 1911-1915, 152; 1916-20, 154; 1921-25, 153; and 1931-35, 150.

TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER. DEATH RATES^(a) AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Death Rate (a) from Tuberculosis.			Death Rate (a) from Cancer.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901-05 ..	100	77	89	64	61	63
1906-10 ..	81	69	75	71	70	70
1911-15 ..	84	69	77	75	74	75
1916-20 ..	84	59	71	86	80	83
1921-25 ..	71	52	62	93	88	91
1931-35 ..	52	37	45	108	102	105

(a) Number of deaths per 100,000 of mean population.

(h) *Death Rates, Various Countries.* The following table shows the Australian death rate from cancer in comparison with that for other countries:—

CANCER.—DEATHS PER 100,000 PERSONS LIVING, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Egypt	1927	20	Belgium	1933	106
Greece	1932	41	Irish Free State ..	1934	108
Spain	1933	68	Australia	1935	109
Japan	1933	70	New Zealand	1933	111
Italy	1934	80	Czechoslovakia ..	1933	120
Finland	1932	80	Sweden	1932	125
Ceylon	1933	83	Netherlands	1934	125
Union of South Africa			Northern Ireland ..	1934	129
(Whites)	1934	92	Norway	1932	129
France	1931	96	Germany	1932	134
Poland (a)	1933	99	Denmark	1932	146
Canada (including			Switzerland	1933	149
Quebec)	1933	100	Great Britain and		
United States (Regis-			Northern Ireland ..	1932	151
tration Area)	1934	101	Scotland	1934	153
Hungary	1933	103	England and Wales ..	1934	156

(a) In towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

(vii) *Diseases of the Heart* (38 to 43). The number of deaths in 1935 was 13,862. Of these deaths, 1,499 were attributed to pericarditis, 149 to acute infective endocarditis, 18 to other acute endocarditis, 374 to aortic valve disease, 755 to mitral valve disease, 94 to aortic and mitral valve disease, 204 to endocarditis not returned as acute or chronic, 660 to other and unspecified valve disease, 142 to acute myocarditis, 121 to fatty heart, 5,627 to other myocardial degeneration, 2,073 to myocarditis not returned as acute or chronic, 1,676 to diseases of coronary arteries, 185 to angina pectoris with record of coronary disease, 461 to other angina pectoris, 342 to disordered action of the heart, 55 to cardiac dilatation (cause unspecified), and 894 to heart disease undefined. The sex and territorial distribution of the deaths will be found in the tables on pages 499 to 501. In view of the important causes of death, the death rate having grown from 1,019 per million in 1911-15 to 1,817 in 1931-35. The death rates and proportions per 10,000 deaths in 1935 were as follows:—

DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART AND PROPORTION OF
10,000 TOTAL DEATHS, 1935.

State or Territory	Death Rates (a) from Diseases of the Heart.			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ..	257	188	223	2,473	2,305	2,400
Victoria	240	189	214	2,218	2,045	2,138
Queensland	217	147	184	2,093	1,879	2,005
South Australia ..	195	157	176	2,020	1,964	1,995
Western Australia ..	181	117	151	1,705	1,525	1,634
Tasmania	246	220	233	2,247	2,306	2,274
Northern Territory ..	64	111	78	353	2,540	572
Federal Capital Territory ..	178	..	97	3,751	..	2,196
Australia	235	176	206	2,245	2,096	2,180

(a) Number of deaths from diseases of the heart per 100,000 of mean population.

(viii) *Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Children under two years of age)* (52). The number of deaths due to these causes was 317 in 1935 and is the lowest number recorded for many years. During 1935, 5,146 children died before reaching their second birthday, and of these 317, or 6.2 per cent., died from diarrhoea and enteritis. The ages of children dying from these diseases during the first year of life will be found on page 486.

The number of deaths under 2 years of age, the death rates, and proportions of 10,000 deaths due to diarrhoea and enteritis for 1911-15, 1921-25, 1931-35 and 1935 are given in the following table. Reference to the last four lines of the table will reveal the very satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths due to these diseases. In view of changed birth-rates, however, the death-rates per 100,000 of mean population are not true measures of changes in the force of mortality. A better measure would be the estimated number of children in every 1,000 born who died from these diseases before reaching their second birthday. The numbers are estimated to be as follows:—

Period—	1911-15	Males, 24.6	Females, 20.9	Total, 22.8
"	1921-25	" 16.5	" 13.3	" 14.9
"	1931-35	" 3.7	" 2.8	" 3.3

DEATHS, DEATH RATES^(a), ETC., DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE).—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

State.	Number of Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (Under 2 years of age.)			Death Rates (a) from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (Under 2 years of age.)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	81	46	127	6	4	5	58	43	52
Victoria ..	38	24	62	4	3	3	39	28	34
Queensland ..	27	23	50	5	5	5	52	64	56
South Australia ..	4	4	8	1	1	1	14	17	15
Western Australia	34	24	58	14	11	13	135	149	141
Tasmania ..	8	4	12	7	3	5	63	37	51
Australia, 1935 ..	192	125	317	6	4	5	54	45	50
Annual Average—									
1911-15 ..	1,687	1,354	3,041	68	59	64	569	627	593
1921-25 ..	1,114	859	1,973	38	31	35	362	366	364
1931-35 ..	234	175	409	7	5	6	70	68	69

(a) Number of deaths from these diseases per 100,000 of mean population.

(ix) *Puerperal Septicæmia* (including Post-Abortive Sepsis, but excluding Criminal Abortion) (68a,c). The 147 deaths from puerperal septicæmia and post-abortive sepsis during 1935 showed a decrease from the average of the previous five years. The rate was 1.32 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rates during the preceding five years were:—1930, 1.88; 1931, 1.51; 1932, 1.40; 1933, 1.44; and 1934, 1.46. It is probable that some of the deaths now included under "Criminal Abortion" and excluded from figures affecting the rates for 1931 onwards may have been classified with puerperal septicæmia in previous years. The rate in 1935 per 1,000 live births of the 245 deaths from puerperal septicæmia, including criminal abortion, was 2.20. The 245 deaths mentioned were made up as follows:—Post-abortive sepsis 58, criminal abortion 98, puerperal septicæmia 89.

(x) *Other Diseases or Accidents of Pregnancy and Labour* (66, 67, 69, 70). The deaths under this heading numbered 400 in 1931; 375 in 1932; 339 in 1933; 374 in 1934; and 345 in 1935. Included in the 345 deaths in 1935 were the following:—Abortion not returned as septic, 24; ectopic gestation, 29; other accidents of pregnancy, 6; puerperal hæmorrhage, 77; puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, 93; other toxæmias of pregnancy, 25; phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death, 40; other accidents of childbirth, 43; other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state, 8.

(xi) *All Puerperal Causes* (66 to 70). The 590 deaths in 1935 under the two preceding headings, including criminal abortion, correspond to a death rate of 17.8 per 100,000 females or 5.31 per 1,000 live births. The death rate may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 of every 187 women confined in 1935 died from puerperal causes. The corresponding ratios for married women were 1 of every 206, and for single women 1 in every 61. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in Bulletin No. 53 of Australian Demography.

The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 live births from puerperal causes in various countries:—

CHILDREN. DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS. VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rates per 1,000 Live Births from—		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puer- peral Causes.	All Puerperal Causes.
Norway	1932	1.00	1.62	2.62
Japan	1933	0.68	1.97	2.65
France	1931	0.94	1.75	2.69
Italy	1934	1.06	1.67	2.73
Netherlands	1934	1.02	2.16	3.18
Hungary	1933	1.78	1.39	3.18
Sweden	1932	1.70	1.74	3.44
Spain	1932	2.10	1.42	3.52
Egypt	1927	1.52	2.28	3.80
Western Australia	1935	1.11	2.72	3.82
Denmark	1930	1.18	2.65	3.83
Queensland	1935	0.96	3.17	4.13
England and Wales	1934	1.95	2.46	4.41
Irish Free State	1934	1.59	2.84	4.43
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1932	1.75	2.77	4.52
Switzerland	1933	1.33	3.24	4.58
Victoria	1935	0.97	3.73	4.70
Tasmania	1935	2.02	2.69	4.71
New Zealand	1934	2.43	2.42	4.85
Czechoslovakia	1933	2.66	2.18	4.85
Belgium	1933	1.80	3.39	5.19
Canada (including Quebec)	1934	1.90	3.37	5.27
Germany	1932	2.54	2.74	5.28
Australia	1935	1.32	3.98	5.30
Northern Ireland	1935	2.22	3.28	5.50
Greece	1932	2.95	2.65	5.60
South Australia	1935	1.57	4.36	5.93
United States (Registration Area)	1934	2.32	3.63	5.96
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1931	1.00	3.30	4.30
New South Wales	1935	1.61	4.70	6.31
Scotland	1935	2.58	3.73	6.31
Ceylon	1927	6.48	11.02	17.50

A tabulation of puerperal causes for Australia according to age at death for married and single women separately will also be found in Bulletin No. 53 of Australian Demography.

The total number of children left by the married mothers was 1,312, an average of 2.6 children per mother.

Twenty-four of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 70 between one and two years, and 44 between two and three years. The duration of marriage ranged up to 28 years, apart from 7 cases in which the date of marriage was not stated. A tabulation, distinguishing the ages at marriage, will be found in Bulletin No. 53 of Australian Demography, which also includes a table showing in combination the duration of marriage and previous issue.

(xii) *Congenital Malformation, Debility and Premature Birth* (73 to 77). The deaths under this heading in 1935 numbered 3,161 of which 3,030 were of children under one year of age. Of all deaths of children under one year of age 71 per cent. was due to these causes. The number of deaths for 1935 is given in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL DEBILITY, ETC., AND MALFORMATION, 1935.

State or Territory.	Congenital Malformation.			Premature Birth and Injury at Birth.			Congenital Debility and other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	131	118	249	431	345	776	144	99	243
Victoria ..	98	81	179	244	198	442	115	79	194
Queensland ..	66	34	100	189	116	305	53	46	99
South Australia..	31	14	45	62	54	116	22	16	38
Western Australia	20	22	42	60	68	128	23	17	40
Tasmania ..	15	14	29	59	31	90	23	14	37
Northern Territory	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	..	1	3	1	4	1	..	1
Australia ..	362	283	645	1,049	814	1,863	382	271	653
Number of deaths under one year	301	213	514	1,049	814	1,863	382	271	653
Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births	5.29	3.91	4.62	18.44	14.95	16.73	6.71	4.98	5.87

(xiii) *Suicide* (79).—(a) *General*. The numbers of deaths from suicide showed an increase each year from 1922 until 1930 and then fell to 1932. After rising again in 1934, the number of suicides decreased during 1935. The number of deaths in 1930 was 943—791 males and 152 females; in 1931, 827—689 males and 138 females; in 1932, 754—598 males and 156 females; in 1933, 790—633 males and 157 females; in 1934, 826—643 males and 183 females; and in 1935, 791—612 males and 179 females.

(b) *Modes Adopted*. The modes adopted by persons who committed suicide in the years 1926–30, 1934 and 1935 were as follows:—

SUICIDES, MODES ADOPTED.—AUSTRALIA.

Mode of Death.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Average of 5 years, 1926–30.	1934.	1935.	Average of 5 years, 1926–30.	1934.	1935.	Average of 5 years, 1926–30.	1934.	1935.
Poisoning ..	156	144	147	62	68	82	218	212	229
Poisonous gas ..	25	41	44	9	29	13	34	70	57
Hanging or Strangulation	93	77	81	23	16	..	115	71	101
Drowning ..	41	56	34	18	30	28	59	86	62
Firearms ..	197	202	197	7	12	12	204	214	209
Cutting or piercing instruments ..	104	87	78	12	14	8	116	101	86
Jumping from a high place ..	9	19	10	4	5	6	13	24	16
Crushing ..	15	13	11	4	6	2	19	19	13
Other Modes ..	10	8	10	3	1	5	13	9	15
Total ..	650	643	612	141	183	179	791	826	791

(c) *Death Rates.* The death rates from suicide and the proportion per 10,000 of total deaths are given in the following table for 1935, corresponding rates for the periods 1911-15, 1921-25, 1926-30, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936 being shown at the foot of the table.

SUICIDE, DEATHS, DEATH RATES, AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1935.

State or Territory.	Number of Deaths.			Death Rates (a) from Suicide.			Proportion of 10,000 Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	268	67	335	20	5	13	193	63	130
Victoria ..	125	41	166	14	4	9	127	48	90
Queensland ..	103	35	138	20	8	14	196	97	156
South Australia..	46	13	59	16	4	10	162	56	114
Western Australia	54	13	67	23	6	15	215	81	163
Tasmania ..	11	10	21	9	9	9	80	93	89
Northern Territory	4	..	4	114	..	78	635	..	571
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	..	1	20	..	11	417	..	244
Australia, 1935 ..	612	179	791	18	5	12	171	64	124
" 1934 ..	643	183	826	19	6	12	186	66	133
" 1933 ..	633	157	790	19	5	12	190	61	134
" 1932 ..	598	156	754	18	5	12	188	63	133
Average—1926-30	650	141	791	20	5	13	198	56	136
" 1921-25	509	112	621	18	4	11	166	48	114
" 1911-15	509	115	624	21	5	13	172	53	122

(a) Number of deaths from suicide per 100,000 of mean population.

(d) *Ages.* From the following table, which shows the ages of the persons who committed suicide in 1935, it will be seen that both extreme youth and extreme old age are represented:—

AGES OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE. AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.	Ages.	M.	F.	Total
10 years and under 15	2	..	2	60 years and under 65	43	4	47
15 " " 20	18	8	26	65 " " 70	31	1	32
20 " " 25	28	15	43	70 " " 75	24	9	33
25 " " 30	31	16	47	75 " " 80	16	1	17
30 " " 35	52	19	71	80 " " 85	7	2	9
35 " " 40	65	29	94	85 " " 90	2	..	2
40 " " 45	59	25	84	90 " " 95	1	..	1
45 " " 50	81	23	104	95 " " 100	1	..	1
50 " " 55	86	14	100	Not stated	..	1	1
55 " " 60	65	13	78				
				Total Deaths ..	612	179	791

(e) *Occupations of Males.* The next table gives the occupations of the males who committed suicide in 1921, 1931 and 1935:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Group.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
				%	%	%
Professional	32	29	45	6.27	4.21	7.35
Domestic	20	22	19	3.92	3.19	3.10
Commercial	81	106	70	15.88	15.38	11.44
Transport and Communica- tion	42	52	40	8.24	7.55	6.54
Industrial	180	256	93	35.29	37.16	15.20
Agricultural, Pastoral, Min- ing, etc.	131	182	148	25.69	26.41	24.18
Indefinite	21	39	(a) 191	4.12	5.66	(a) 31.21
Dependent	3	3	6	0.59	0.44	0.98
Total Male Deaths ..	510	689	612	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 170 (27.78 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry, who were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

(f) *Death Rates, Various Countries.* The following comparative table for various countries shows that Australia occupies a fairly favourable position as regards the death rate from suicide:—

SUICIDE.—DEATHS PER 100,000 PERSONS LIVING, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Egypt ..	1927	3.2	New South Wales ..	1935	12.7
Irish Free State ..	1934	3.5	Great Britain and Nor- thern Ireland ..	1932	13.6
Spain ..	1932	3.9	England and Wales ..	1934	13.7
Northern Ireland ..	1935	4.0	Queensland ..	1935	14.3
Greece ..	1932	5.4	United States ..	1934	14.9
Norway ..	1932	6.5	Western Australia ..	1935	15.0
Netherlands ..	1934	8.4	Denmark ..	1932	17.1
Canada ..	1934	8.5	Sweden ..	1932	17.7
Italy ..	1934	8.6	Belgium ..	1933	18.2
Victoria ..	1935	9.0	France ..	1931	19.0
Tasmania ..	1935	9.1	Japan ..	1933	22.0
Union of South Africa (a) ..	1934	9.3	Poland (b) ..	1933	24.0
Scotland ..	1935	9.5	Switzerland ..	1933	27.2
South Australia ..	1935	10.1	Germany ..	1932	29.1
Australia ..	1935	11.8	Czechoslovakia ..	1933	30.3
New Zealand ..	1934	12.3	Hungary ..	1933	32.0

(a) White population only.

(b) In towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

(xiv) *Homicide* (80). Deaths from homicide in 1935 numbered 106, equivalent to about the average for the previous five years. See paragraph (xvi).

(xv) *Accidental or Violent Deaths (except Suicide and Homicide).* Deaths from accidents in 1935 numbered 3,208 compared with an average of 2,941 for the previous five years. Of the deaths in 1935, 1,142 occurred in New South Wales; 874 in Victoria; 571 in Queensland; 226 in South Australia; 267 in Western Australia; 117 in Tasmania; 7 in Northern Territory; and 4 in the Federal Capital Territory. Other deaths of a violent nature numbered 203. See paragraph (xvi).

(XVI.) *Deaths from External Violence (excluding Homicide and Suicide).* The following table shows the various kinds of violent deaths, including homicides and suicides, recorded in Australia for the year 1935.

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Persons
Suicide (<i>see</i> paragraph (xiii))	612	179	791
Infanticide (murder of children under 1 year) ..	11	5	16
Homicide by firearms	24	17	41
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments ..	4	4	8
Homicide by other means	31	10	41
Homicide, Total	70	36	106
Poisoning by venomous animals—			
(a) Snakebite	7	4	11
(b) Other	8	4	12
Poisoning by food	18	8	26
Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	16	9	25
Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted) ..	19	21	40
Conflagration	18	8	26
Accidental burns (including scalds)	20	10	30
Accidental mechanical suffocation	20	10	30
Accidental drowning	227	43	270
Accidental injury by firearms	83	9	92
Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments	9	3	12
Accidental injury by falling, crushing, etc.—			
In mines and quarries	95	..	95
By machinery	45	2	47
Connected with methods of transport—			
Railways	115	18	133
Tramways	41	12	53
Automobiles	857	203	1,060
Other land vehicles	163	29	192
Transport by water	26	..	26
Transport by air	18	4	22
Fall not otherwise specified	245	235	480
Other crushings	95	3	98
Cataclysm .. .. .	..	..	..
Injuries by animals (not poisoning)	32	4	36
Starvation, thirst, fatigue	13	1	14
Excessive cold	6	..	6
Excessive heat	23	6	29
Lightning	11	1	12
Other accidental electric shocks	33	4	37
Other and unstated forms of accidental violence—			
Inattention at birth	7	..	7
Other	92	20	112
Violent deaths of unstated nature (open verdict)—			
Drowning	67	31	98
Firearms	15	1	16
Cutting or piercing instruments .. .. .	..	..	..
Fall	10	1	11
Crushing	12	3	15
Other	42	16	58
War wounds	5	..	5
Capital punishment .. .. .	..	..	..
External Violence, excluding Suicide and Homicide	2,605	806	3,411
Total Deaths from External Violence ..	3,287	1,021	4,308

The following table of death rates per million of mean population reveals for External Violence (excluding Suicide and Homicide), which consists mainly of accidents, a decrease to 1921-25, but an increase in the rates for 1926-30 to which the growth of automobile accidents has contributed very largely. The rates for 1935 were higher than those recorded in the four preceding years.

DEATH RATES (a) ETC., EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Death Rates (a) from Homicide.			Death Rates (a) from External Violence excluding Suicide and Homicide.			Death Rates (a) from all External Violence.			All External Violence Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.
1911-15 ..	21	16	19	948	268	621	1,170	330	770	718
1921-25 ..	17	13	15	753	211	488	950	260	610	643
1926-30 ..	19	15	17	843	240	549	1,070	300	690	746
1931 ..	25	14	20	690	204	452	923	261	599	688
1932 ..	19	9	14	700	220	464	898	277	593	685
1933 ..	18	11	15	678	214	449	883	273	583	654
1934 ..	21	11	16	738	234	490	949	301	630	676
1935 ..	21	11	16	764	243	507	964	308	641	677

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000,000 of mean population.

(xvii) "Other Diseases." The intermediate and the abridged classifications of causes of death used in Tables A to E in the preceding pages differ from that used in the Official Year Books previous to No. 25 in that no residue of "other diseases" is shown at the foot. The items are ranged in classes or groups of classes and each class or group of classes is made complete by the addition of an "other diseases" item for that class or group of classes. These "other diseases" items of the intermediate classification are expanded into their constituent causes in the following table:—

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Causes.	G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
17. OTHER INFECTIOUS OR PARASITIC DISEASES.				
Erysipelas	15	31	28	59
Acute Poliomyelitis	16	23	13	36
Encephalitis Lethargica	17	14	14	28
Cerebrospinal Fever	18	8	9	17
Anthrax	20	1	..	1
Tetanus	22	79	23	102
Leprosy	33	4	..	4
Other Venereal Diseases	35	2	..	2
Mycoses	43	6	6	12
Mumps	44 ^a	7	10	17
Other	44 ^b	11	13	24
Total .. .. .	..	186	116	302

(a) G.C.N. = General Classification Number.

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1935—*continued*.

Cause.	G.C.N.	M	F	Total
25. OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.				
Diseases of the Pituitary Gland	65	5	4	9
Diseases of the Thymus Gland	67	7	1	8
Diseases of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease)	68	11	10	21
Other General Diseases	69	19	24	43
Total		42	39	81
27. LEUCÆMIAS, ETC., AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-MAKING ORGANS.				
Hæmorrhagic Conditions	70	11	18	29
Leucæmia, Lymphadenoma—				
Leucæmia	72a	10	8	18
Aleucæmia (Lymphadenoma)	72b	11	11	22
Diseases of the Spleen	73	14	19	33
Other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	74	4	2	6
Total		40	58	98
29. OTHER CHRONIC POISONINGS.				
Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances	76	1	—	1
Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances—				
Chronic Lead Poisoning	77a	11	2	13
Total		12	2	14
36. OTHER DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
Encephalitis (not epidemic)—				
Cerebral Abscess	78a	11	13	24
Others	78b	14	33	47
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	81	9	28	37
Convulsions of Infants under Five years of Age	86	18	18	36
Other Diseases of the Nervous System—				
Chorea	87a	1	1	2
Neuralgia and Neuritis	87b	1	2	3
Paralysis Agitans	87c	17	42	59
Disseminated Sclerosis	87d	21	32	53
Idiocy, Imbecility	87e	13	9	22
Other Diseases	87f	3	37	40
Total		74	135	209
46. OTHER DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.				
Other Diseases of the Arteries	99	30	29	59
Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.)	100	18	20	38
Diseases of the Lymphatic Systems, Lymphangitis, etc.	101	3	3	6
Abnormalities of Blood Pressure	102	43	33	76
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	103	9	6	15
Total		103	91	194

(a) G.C.N. = General Classification Number.

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1935—*continued.*

Causes.	G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
50. OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.				
Diseases of the Nasal Fossae and Annexa	104	16	5	21
Diseases of the Larynx	105	8	10	18
Congestion, Hæmorrhagic Infarction of Lung	111	184	214	398
Asthma	112	89	49	138
Pulmonary Emphysema	113	6	..	6
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System, Tuberculosis excepted—				
Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia	114a	160	11	171
Gangrene of the Lung	114b	4	3	7
Other Diseases	114c	29	6	35
Total		496	298	794
58. OTHER DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.				
Diseases of the Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, etc.—				
Buccal Cavity and Annexa	115a	11	18	29
Pharynx and Tonsils	115b	46	57	103
Diseases of the Oesophagus	116	1	5	6
Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	118	46	25	71
Other Diseases of the Intestines	123	40	41	81
Diseases of the Pancreas	128	28	28	56
Peritonitis (without specified cause)	129	44	59	103
Total		216	233	449
70. PUERPERAL CAUSES.				
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolism, etc.—				
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens and Thrombosis	148a	..	9	9
Embolism and Sudden Death	148b	..	31	31
Other Accidents of Childbirth—				
Cæsarean Section	149a	..	15	15
Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery	149b	..	3	3
Others	149c	..	25	25
Other or Not Specified Conditions of the Puerperal State—				
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	150a	..	2	2
Others	150b	..	6	6
Total			91	91

(a) G.C.N. = General Classification Number.

14. **Causes of Deaths in Classes.**—The figures in the preceding sub-sections relate to specific causes of death, and are of greater value in medical statistics than a mere grouping under general headings. The classification under eighteen general headings adopted by the compilers of the International Nomenclature is, however, shown in the

following table, together with the death rates and proportions on total deaths pertaining to these causes. A further table furnishes the death rates for the quinquennia 1911-15, 1921-25 and 1926-30:—

DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), ETC., IN CLASSES.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Class.	Total Deaths.			Death Rates.(a)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Parasitic and Infectious Diseases	3,194	2,291	5,485	94	69	82	895	821	862
2. Cancer and Other Tumours	3,900	3,819	7,719	114	115	115	1,093	1,368	1,214
3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases	632	1,165	1,797	19	35	27	177	417	283
4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	297	270	573	9	8	8	83	99	90
5. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications	45	9	54	1	..	1	13	3	8
6. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense	2,197	2,160	4,363	64	65	65	615	776	686
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	6,831	7,170	17,310	288	226	257	2,754	2,660	2,722
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	3,705	2,611	6,401	111	80	95	1,055	947	1,008
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	1,997	1,499	3,496	59	45	52	500	537	550
10. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	2,992	1,992	4,804	85	60	73	813	714	769
11. Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal State	..	590	590	..	18	9	..	212	93
12. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	60	92	158	3	3	3	27	33	30
13. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	91	43	137	3	1	2	26	16	22
14. Congenital Malformations	302	283	615	11	9	10	101	101	101
15. Early Infancy	1,431	1,085	2,516	42	33	37	401	380	396
16. Old Age	1,499	1,347	2,786	41	41	41	395	483	433
17. External Causes	3,287	1,021	4,308	96	31	64	921	366	677
18. Causes of Death not Determined	252	107	359	7	3	5	71	38	56
Total	35,691	27,008	63,599	1,017	842	946	10,000	10,000	10,000

(a) Number of deaths per 100,000 of mean population.

QUINQUENNIAL DEATH RATES IN CLASSES.—AUSTRALIA.

Class.	Number of Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.								
	1911 to 1915.			1921 to 1925.			1926 to 1930.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Parasitic and Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	86	97
2. Cancer and Other Tumours	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	98	100
3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	261	236	249	248	222	236	19	29	24
5. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	8
6. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	112	93	103	93	83	88	78	77	77
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	147	110	132	150	118	134	186	150	168
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	132	93	113	121	88	105	116	85	101
10. Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	135	123	130	97	81	89	79	63	71
11. Puerperal Condition	72	40	59	72	49	61	77	56	67
12. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	..	27	13	..	25	12	..	24	13
13. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	6	5	6	6	4	5	4	3	3
14. Congenital Malformations	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
15. Early Infancy	12	9	10	12	10	11	12	9	10
16. Old Age	87	71	79	73	56	65	60	46	54
17. External Causes	94	80	88	70	68	72	55	33	54
18. Causes of Death not Determined	117	33	77	95	26	61	107	30	69
Total	16	9	13	15	9	12	12	6	9
Total	1,193	942	1,073	1,061	841	953	1,026	827	928

15. Ages at Death of Married Males and Females, and Issue.—Bulletin No. 13 of Australian Demography contains a table, the following, in combination with the issue, the ages at marriage, ages at death, birthplaces and occupations of married persons who died in Australia in 1935. A summary of those tables is given hereunder. Deaths of married males in 1935 numbered 23,023, and of married females, 20,274. The tabulations which follow deal, however, with only 22,739 males and 20,117 females, the information in the remaining 441 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 22,739 males was 95,249, and of the 20,117 females, 90,957. The average number of children is shown for various age-groups in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—
AUSTRALIA.

Average Issue.

Age at Death.			Males.			Females.		
			1911.	1921.	1935.	1911.	1921.	1935.
Under 20 years	..	..	0.33	..	..	0.94	0.77	0.83
20 to 24	"	..	0.77	0.84	0.71	1.27	1.22	1.11
25 " 29	"	..	1.25	1.29	1.29	1.82	1.86	1.59
30 " 34	"	..	2.05	2.06	1.89	2.74	2.45	2.22
35 " 39	"	..	2.80	2.58	2.26	3.64	3.29	2.72
40 " 44	"	..	3.47	3.23	2.62	4.09	3.66	3.14
45 " 49	"	..	4.09	3.48	2.96	4.54	3.76	3.19
50 " 54	"	..	4.75	3.76	3.21	5.35	4.23	3.60
55 " 59	"	..	5.44	4.41	3.54	5.86	4.69	3.87
60 " 64	"	..	5.95	4.98	3.82	5.99	5.39	4.06
65 " 69	"	..	6.23	5.50	4.08	6.50	5.86	4.36
70 " 74	"	..	6.41	6.06	4.56	6.38	6.30	4.92
75 " 79	"	..	6.75	6.66	5.11	6.72	6.56	5.61
80 " 84	"	..	6.68	6.89	5.80	6.22	6.76	5.93
85 " 89	"	..	6.67	7.18	6.24	5.97	6.93	6.13
90 " 94	"	..	6.03	7.21	6.43	5.69	6.53	6.88
95 " 99	"	..	7.30	6.97	7.07	5.05	6.05	6.43
100 years and upwards	..	..	9.33	9.20	4.00	5.17	5.11	6.80
Age not stated	..	..	4.33	5.36	3.00	4.60	5.80	..
All Ages	..	..	5.42	4.97	4.19	5.35	5.05	4.52

The figures in the preceding table include the issue both living and dead, the proportion between them, taking the issue of deceased males and females together, being about 1,000 to 242. The totals are shown in the following table:—

ISSUE OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES. —AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Issue of Married Males.				Issue of Married Females.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Living	..	39,592	38,952	78,544	Living	..	35,534	35,789	71,323
Dead	..	9,422	7,283	16,705	Dead	..	11,001	8,603	19,604
Total	..	49,014	46,235	95,249	Total	..	46,565	44,392	90,957

16. Ages at Marriage of Deceased Males and Females, and Issue.—While the table giving the average issue of married males and females naturally shows an increase in the averages with advancing ages at death, the following table, which gives the average

issue of males and females according to the age at marriage of the deceased parents shows a corresponding decrease in the averages as the age at marriage advances:—

AGES AT MARRIAGE OF DECEASED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—AUSTRALIA.

Age at Marriage.	Average Issue.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1911.	1921.	1935.	1911.	1921.	1935.
Under 15 years .. ..	..	..	1.67	9.71	7.60	5.88
15 to 19 "	6.97	6.32	5.80	7.10	6.97	6.40
20 " 24 "	6.34	6.05	5.23	5.77	5.50	5.07
25 " 29 "	5.70	5.17	4.49	4.27	4.09	3.76
30 " 34 "	4.92	4.45	3.07	3.04	2.66	2.49
35 " 39 "	4.05	3.90	3.00	1.68	1.61	1.24
40 " 44 "	3.43	2.67	2.22	0.72	0.62	0.51
45 " 49 "	2.59	2.20	1.54	0.26	0.03	0.38
50 " 54 "	2.45	1.70	1.23	..	..	..
55 " 59 "	1.66	1.30	1.01	..	..	..
60 " 64 "	2.00	0.33	1.46	..	..	..
65 years and upwards ..	1.00	0.25	1.03	..	..	..
Age unspecified	5.40	4.93	3.23	5.23	5.41	3.51
All Ages	5.42	4.97	4.19	5.35	5.05	4.52

17. Birthplaces of Deceased Married Males and Females, and Issue. The following table shows the birthplaces of married males and females who died in 1911 and 1935, together with the average issue. No generalisations can, of course, be made in those cases in which the number of deaths was small, but, as the figures are comparatively large, as in the case of natives of Australia and the British Isles, differences occur between the averages of these individual countries which appear to be due to many other grounds than that of different age constitution of the locally born population. It will be noted that the differences occur both in the male and female averages.

BIRTHPLACES OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	Married Males.				Married Females.			
	1911.		1935.		1911.		1935.	
	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.
Australia—								
Australia	4,074	4.71	14,753	4.18	4,566	4.57	13,868	4.42
New Zealand	64	3.80	234	2.01	66	3.84	176	3.40
England and Wales	4,079	5.87	4,260	4.21	3,152	5.86	3,384	4.08
Scotland .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	1,700	6.12	1,058	4.70	2,118	5.83	1,114	5.04
Other British Possessions	23	6.52	36	4.08	24	5.75	25	4.64
Western	109	4.33	254	4.24	55	5.07	71	4.61
Central	484	5.81	401	5.25	270	6.56	257	6.04
Southern	58	5.09	138	3.70	12	4.92	69	4.07
Eastern	28	4.17	81	3.52	6	4.80	..	4.64
Africa—								
British Possessions	32	3.87	81	2.06	17	6.41	31	3.68
Foreign Countries	74	2.46	93	3.18	5	2.60	24	5.00
America—								
British Possessions	16	3.56	22	3.86	15	4.80	24	3.88
Foreign Countries .. ..	..	..	3	6.00	..	..	2	4.50
United States	42	5.55	35	3.91	17	6.47	14	5.36
Other Foreign Countries	40	3.78	72	2.56	17	4.94	38	4.03
Polynesia	17	4.53	14	2.86	10	4.50	4	4.00
Indefinite	5	4.00	11	3.18	9	3.33	11	3.55
Indefinite	72	4.28	121	3.66	72	4.85	121	4.76
Total	12,213	5.42	22,739	4.19	11,423	5.35	20,117	4.52

18. Occupations of Deceased Married Males, and Issue.—The following tabulation shows the average issue in combination with the occupation of deceased males :—

OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND AVERAGE ISSUE.— AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Group.	Deaths of Married Males.			Average Issue.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Professional	926	1,194	1,742	4.04	3.78	3.56
Domestic	552	621	587	3.55	3.64	3.11
Commercial	1,977	2,962	2,559	4.18	3.55	3.50
Transport and Communica- tion	1,254	1,742	2,006	4.63	4.15	3.95
Industrial	5,086	6,883	4,644	4.95	4.49	4.10
Agricultural, Pastoral, Min- ing, etc.	3,983	4,495	5,400	5.83	5.31	4.98
Indefinite	759	936	(a) 5,758	5.49	4.68	(a) 4.18
Dependent	15	39	43	4.00	3.85	3.77
Total	14,552	18,872	22,739	4.97	4.44	4.19

(a) Includes 4,430 clerks, labourers, etc. (average issue 4.12), not specified as belonging to any industry, who were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

§ 4. Australian Life Tables.

The Official Year Book, No. 20, pp. 962 and 969 to 973, contained a synopsis of the various Australian Life Tables, also comparisons with other countries of the expectation of life at various ages. Considerations of space, however, do not permit of their repetition herein. The compilation of Life Tables based on the age distribution of the population at the Census of the 30th June, 1933 is now in progress. In Chapter XXVIII.—Miscellaneous will be found a specially contributed article by F. W. Barford, M.A., A.I.A. on the results of the tables completed to date.

§ 5. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Territory for the Seat of Government.

Up to the end of 1929 the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act of 1899 and the Marriage Act of 1899 of New South Wales applied to the Territory for the Seat of Government. Births, deaths and marriages occurring within the Territory were registered by the District Registrars at Queanbeyan and Nowra, and were incorporated in the New South Wales records.

Towards the end of 1929, however, the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinances were enacted, providing for the assumption by the Commonwealth Government of the function of registration within the Territory as from 1st January, 1930. The Commonwealth Statistician is the Principal Registrar, and all registrations are made at Canberra.

Marriages within the Territory are celebrated according to the conditions prescribed by the Marriage Ordinance, 1929. This Ordinance, which closely follows the provisions of the Marriage Act of New South Wales, which it supersedes as regards the Territory for the Seat of Government, came into operation on 1st January, 1930.

§ 6. Graphical Representation of Vital Statistics.

(See Graphs pp. 463 to 470.)

1. **General.**—The progressive fluctuations of the numbers of births, marriages and deaths are important indexes of the economic conditions and social ideals of a community. Graphs have accordingly been prepared which show these fluctuations. It should be remembered, however, that, normally, the increase of births and marriages should be proportional to the growth of population. The graphs showing rates have been revised in respect of the years 1921 to 1933 in accordance with the results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933.

2. **Graphs of Annual Births, Marriages and Deaths.**—The outstanding features of the graph representing births are:—An almost continuous rise in the numbers from 1860 to 1891; a decline till 1898, associated with the commercial crises of 1891–93; a sharp fall in 1903 which accompanied a severe drought; an uninterrupted increase from 1903 to 1914, the total for 1914 being the highest recorded; a rapid decline to 1919, the result of war conditions, followed by an equally rapid increase in 1920. The numbers were fairly constant from 1920 to 1928 after which they declined steeply as the result of the world depression. A slight improvement was shown in 1935.

The graph for marriages up to 1914 discloses approximately the same features as that for births—financial crises and droughts having a similar effect. The numbers for 1914 and 1915 showed a considerable increase over previous years. From 1916 to 1918 there was a rapid fall, the numbers being much below those of pre-war years. During 1919 and 1920 the recovery was very rapid, the total for the latter year being the highest ever recorded. Marriages declined again to 1923 then recovered to 1927, when the experience of the period 1915 to 1920 was repeated, the graph falling sharply with the progress of the depression and making a striking recovery in the past four years.

The characteristic feature of the graph of deaths is its irregular nature. On the whole, however, there is a fairly steady increase due to the growth of population.

3. **Graphs of Annual Birth, Marriage and Death Rates, and Rate of Natural Increase.**—The graph of the birth rate indicates a well marked decline throughout the whole period. This reduction of rate has been subject to fluctuations, there being two periods of arrested decline, viz., from 1877 to 1890, and from 1903 to 1912.

The variations in the marriage rates though less abrupt than those in the birth and death rates, have ranged from a minimum of 6.08 per 1,000 which marked the culmination of a commercial depression in 1894 to a maximum of 9.62 per 1,000 in 1920. The depression of 1931, however, was responsible for the establishment of a new minimum of 5.96 per 1,000 in that year. The next four years witnessed a sharp advance to 8.45 per thousand.

On the whole, the graph for the death rate furnishes clear evidence of a satisfactory decline during the period. The graph brings into prominence six years in which the rates were very high when compared with adjacent years, viz., 1860, 1866, 1875, 1884, 1898, and 1919. The high rate of 1919 was due to influenza, while in the other years epidemics of measles were largely responsible.

The graph of natural increase shows roughly the same variations as that for the birth rate, but the influence of the death rate is indicated by the very low rates of natural increase for 1875, 1898 and 1910, which resulted from the exceptionally high death rates of those years. The rate shows a rapid decline since 1922.

CHAPTER XVII.—LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES.

A.—PRICES.

§ 1. Wholesale Prices.

1. *General.*—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne from 1871 to the end of September, 1912, were given in some detail in Labour Report No. 1. Since 1912, a monthly index-number has been published. Details of monthly figures are to be found in the Labour Reports and in the Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics issued by this Bureau.

2. *Index-Numbers.*—The index-numbers for eight groups of commodities and for all groups together are shown in the following table, with the prices in the year 1911 as base. The index-numbers are not comparable horizontally :—

INDEX-NUMBERS.—WHOLESALE PRICES, MELBOURNE.

(Base 1911 = 1,000.)

Year.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, Wool, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce, etc.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,229	1,229
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,172
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,086
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,120	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,410	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,055
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,220	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,944
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,866	1,885
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,832
1927 ..	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
1928 ..	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929 ..	1,912	1,556	1,792	1,853	1,690	2,246	1,754	1,942	1,803
1930 ..	1,866	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,025	1,875	1,982	1,596
1931 ..	1,826	1,039	1,121	1,399	1,794	1,508	2,025	2,166	1,428
1932 ..	1,736	1,000	1,230	1,303	1,767	1,348	2,043	2,127	1,411
1933 ..	1,713	1,118	1,175	1,195	1,714	1,487	2,061	2,106	1,409
1934 ..	1,660	1,261	1,288	1,274	1,735	1,560	2,015	2,018	1,471
1935 ..	1,602	1,217	1,344	1,325	1,729	1,508	1,964	1,996	1,469

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of eighty commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to ninety-two.* The commodities taken into account are given in detail in each Labour Report, with the average prices for the year. The commodities included are chiefly basic foods and raw materials, so that the index is more akin to the "Economist" or "Statist" index-numbers in England than to the official index-numbers of the United States or of Canada. The prices are weighted according to the estimates of Australian consumption per head in the years 1901 to 1911. For this purpose data were incomplete, and consumption in the State of Victoria was used as the basis for a number of commodities. The prices for farm and station products have been taken from market reports, and those of other commodities from trade journals or from information supplied by representative firms.

3. **Revision of the Index.**—Changes that have taken place since 1912 have altered considerably the relative consumption of different commodities. New commodities which should be taken into account have come into use, and in a number of other respects, the index-number requires revision. It is, moreover, desirable to give index-numbers for different classes of commodities, for farm products and for manufactured goods, and again for imported commodities and for those produced in Australia. Revision on these lines is now proceeding, and results will be ready for publication in the near future.

§ 2. Retail Prices and House Rents.

1. **Introduction.**—Reference must be made generally to the Labour Reports for explanations and full tables of retail price index-numbers. In Report No. 1 (1912) will be found a general description of method, which is summarized in succeeding issues. Report No. 9, Appendix I. (1919) contains an extensive memorandum on price indexes by the late Sir George H. Knibbs.

2. **Index-Numbers.**—There are several "series" of retail price index-numbers covering different ranges of commodities. They may be grouped as follows:—

(a) *Food and Groceries*, subdivided into groceries, dairy produce and meat.

Index-numbers are computed monthly for five representative towns in each State (the "30 towns"), for Canberra, and for a few other special towns. Index-numbers are computed annually in November for 200 towns, including those referred to above (see § 4, following). The same regimen of Food and Groceries is used throughout all the retail price indexes that follow.

(b) *Food and Housing*. Figures for rents are collected as at the middle of each quarter and combined with food prices to give a quarterly index of food and rent. For the 30 towns, there are two index-numbers, one taking into account the rents of houses of four and five rooms only ("B" Series) and the other rents of all houses ("A" Series)—the latter formerly used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. The first is usually given with the period 1923–1927 as base, and the second with 1911 as base. For the 200 towns, four-roomed and five-roomed houses are used separately, and the base is 1911.

(c) *All Household Expenditure*. Since 1919, prices have been collected quarterly in the "30 towns" for other household expenditure in two groups, "Clothing" and "Miscellaneous", the latter including household utensils, fuel, light, tobacco and a number of other items. These prices are combined with food prices and rents (four and five-roomed houses) to give the "All-Items" ("C" Series) index of retail prices. The base is the period 1923 to 1927 (see § 3 following). This index has almost wholly replaced the "A" Series as regards wages regulated by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court.

For all these index-numbers full information is given in the Labour Reports. The latest available information is to be found in the Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics.

* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities is taken.

3. Food and Housing: Six Capital Cities.—(i) *Food and Groceries*. The index-numbers for the three groups comprising food and groceries are shown in the following table:—

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES. CAPITAL CITIES.
(Base: 1923-27 (= 1,000).)

City.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Sydney	523	553	646	1,062	876	852	800	825	840
Melbourne	517	523	610	1,063	791	758	713	748	784
Brisbane	530	500	603	1,014	778	738	699	727	763
Adelaide	532	570	679	1,066	789	761	731	767	780
Perth	670	753	728	1,116	836	804	757	807	821
Hobart	565	592	678	1,133	810	797	757	786	792
Weighted Average (a) ..	533	559	640	1,064	826	796	751	783	806

(a) For all capital cities.

(ii) *Housing*. In issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 19, the computations of index-numbers of housing accommodation were based upon the rentals of all houses from under four rooms to seven rooms and over. Since 1925, houses of four and five rooms only have been taken into account in accordance with a resolution of the Conference of Statisticians at Adelaide in 1924. The following table is on this basis, but the old index is still computed for the use of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court (*see* Appendix).

INDEX-NUMBERS.—HOUSING.(a) CAPITAL CITIES.

(Base: 1923-27 (= 1,000).)

City.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Sydney	593	701	760	989	1,026	894	864	869	891
Melbourne	455	569	628	820	867	816	801	808	850
Brisbane	283	373	466	630	680	641	681	691	720
Adelaide	510	706	655	809	755	691	694	700	736
Perth	458	524	589	739	881	810	795	794	792
Hobart	405	452	518	881	901	868	860	865	890
Weighted Average (b) ..	497	612	662	862	901	817	804	810	839

(a) 4 and 5 roomed houses. (b) For all capital cities.

(iii) *Food, Groceries and Housing (4 and 5-roomed Houses) combined*. The following table shows the index-numbers for food, groceries and house rent (4 and 5-roomed houses) for each capital city, the weighted average cost for the six capitals in the five-yearly period 1923-1927 being taken as base (= 1,000):—

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS - FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.(a) -
CAPITAL CITIES.

City.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Sydney	548	606	687	1,036	929	867	822	840	858
Melbourne	495	539	616	977	818	778	742	769	808
Brisbane	442	500	554	877	743	704	690	713	747
Adelaide	524	618	671	975	777	736	716	742	764
Perth	594	672	679	982	852	805	768	802	810
Hobart	508	542	621	1,044	846	822	792	814	827
Weighted Average (b) ..	520	578	648	992	852	803	768	792	818

(a) 4 and 5 roomed houses. (b) For all capital cities.

4. Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.—The tables previously given are now converted into money units by substituting 20s. od. for the base of 1,000. The figures for the last six quarters are added to the yearly figures. The figures show the

sums which would have to be paid in each city and in each year in order to purchase such quantities of the several commodities and such housing as would in the aggregate cost £1, according to the weighted average prices and rents in the six capitals in the five-yearly base period 1923-1927 :—

RETAIL PRICES. AMOUNTS NECESSARY ON THE AVERAGE IN EACH YEAR FROM 1907 TO 1936 TO PURCHASE IN EACH CAPITAL CITY WHAT WOULD HAVE COST ON THE AVERAGE £1 IN THE FIVE-YEARLY BASE PERIOD 1923-1927, IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS REGARDED AS A WHOLE.

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).*							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1907	10 0	10 4	10 7	10 8	13 5	11 4	10 8
1911	11 1	10 6	11 5	11 5	15 1	11 10	11 2
1914	12 11	12 2	12 1	13 7	11 7	13 7	12 10
1921	21 3	21 3	20 3	21 4	22 4	22 8	21 3
1931	17 6	15 10	15 7	15 9	10 0	16 4	16 6
1932	17 1	15 2	14 0	15 3	10 1	15 11	15 11
1933	16 0	14 3	14 0	14 7	15 2	15 2	15 0
1934	16 0	15 0	14 7	15 4	10 2	15 9	15 8
1935	10 10	15 8	15 3	15 7	10 5	15 10	16 1
1935 { March Qtr. ..	16 6	15 6	14 11	15 5	16 3	15 11	15 11
1935 { June	16 6	15 7	14 11	15 7	16 7	15 10	15 11
1935 { Sept.	17 1	15 10	15 7	15 0	16 6	15 9	16 4
1935 { Dec.	17 1	15 10	15 8	15 8	16 4	15 10	16 4
1936 { March	16 11	15 8	15 8	15 5	16 3	15 10	16 2
1936 { June	16 9	15 11	15 5	16 0	17 1	15 11	16 3

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION (WEIGHTED AVERAGE—4 AND 5 ROOMED HOUSES).

1907	11 10	9 1	5 8	10 2	9 2	8 1	9 11
1911	14 0	11 5	7 6	14 1	10 6	0 0	12 3
1914	15 2	12 7	9 4	13 1	11 9	10 4	13 3
1921	19 9	16 5	12 7	16 2	14 9	17 7	17 3
1931	20 6	17 4	13 7	15 1	17 7	18 0	18 0
1932	17 11	16 4	12 10	13 10	10 2	17 4	16 4
1933	17 3	16 0	13 7	13 11	15 11	17 2	16 1
1934	17 5	16 2	13 10	14 0	15 11	17 4	16 2
1935	17 10	17 0	14 5	14 9	15 10	17 10	16 9
1935 { March Qtr. ..	17 7	16 10	14 2	14 7	15 9	17 8	16 7
1935 { June	17 7	16 11	14 5	14 8	15 9	17 9	16 8
1935 { Sept.	17 11	17 1	14 0	14 9	15 10	17 11	16 11
1935 { Dec.	18 2	17 2	14 5	14 11	15 11	17 11	17 0
1936 { March	18 4	17 7	14 7	15 1	16 4	18 1	17 3
1936 { June	18 7	17 7	14 9	15 4	16 5	18 2	17 5

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS ONLY) COMBINED.

1907	11 0	9 11	8 10	10 6	11 11	10 2	10 5
1911	12 1	10 9	10 0	12 4	13 5	10 10	11 7
1914	13 9	12 4	11 1	13 5	13 7	12 5	13 0
1921	20 9	19 6	17 6	19 6	19 8	20 11	19 10
1931	18 7	16 4	14 10	15 7	17 1	16 11	17 1
1932	17 4	15 7	14 1	14 9	16 1	16 5	16 1
1933	16 5	14 10	13 10	14 4	15 4	15 10	15 4
1934	16 10	15 5	14 3	14 10	16 1	16 3	15 10
1935	17 2	16 2	14 11	15 5	16 2	16 7	16 4
1935 { March Qtr. ..	16 11	16 0	14 8	15 1	16 1	16 6	16 2
1935 { June	16 11	16 1	14 9	15 3	16 3	16 6	16 2
1935 { Sept.	17 5	16 3	15 2	15 5	16 3	16 6	16 6
1935 { Dec.	17 6	16 4	15 3	15 5	16 2	16 7	16 7
1936 { March	17 5	16 4	15 3	15 4	16 3	16 8	16 7
1936 { June	17 5	16 6	15 2	15 9	16 10	16 9	16 8

* Reduced to 44 Commodities from 3rd Quarter, 1932.

§ 3. Variations in the Cost of Food, Groceries, Rent, Clothing and Miscellaneous Expenditure. ("C" Series.)

1. **General.**—The index-numbers in § 2 show the variations in the cost of food, groceries and house rent. The expenditure on these items covers approximately 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of the ordinary household. The balance is expended on clothing, boots, fuel, light, and such miscellaneous items as renewals of furniture, furnishings, drapery, crockery, lodge dues, trade union dues, recreation, newspapers, etc. The Royal Commission on the Basic Wage in 1920 recommended in its report that a method should be adopted of ascertaining from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in its relation to the total household expenditure. The Government adopted the recommendation, and the duty of carrying out the necessary investigations was entrusted to the Bureau of Census and Statistics, which adopted the methods hereunder described.

2. **Methods Adopted.**—After careful investigation it was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent, the commodities, method and weighting used by this Bureau. The commodities and quantities adopted for food and groceries conform very closely to those given in the Indicator Lists of the Commission. With regard to rent, the Commission adopted a certain type of five-roomed house as its standard for determining the amount allowed for housing. The investigations made by this Bureau are not confined to a particular type of house, but the average rentals paid for houses of four and five rooms are taken. The results can be used with safety to show the variations in the type of house described by the Commission.

The investigations of this Bureau advisedly had been confined to food, groceries and house rent, and it was necessary, therefore, to make investigations into the cost of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to prices and life of articles, and this has been utilized in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to Miscellaneous Expenditure, which covers a very wide field, inquiries were made as to variations in cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, etc., also in respect of other items included in the Indicator Lists for Miscellaneous Expenditure, and the aggregate expenditure on these items has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

3. **Period Selected as Base.**—For the new series of index-numbers, November, 1914, was adopted as base, owing to the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier years. Prior to and including the 4th Quarter, 1929, the index-numbers were computed to this base, but in accordance with the decision of the Conference of Statisticians to adopt a post-war period as base, the index-numbers since 1st Quarter, 1930, have been computed to the five-yearly period—1923–1927—as base (= 1,000), and the figures for past years have been re-computed to the same base.*

This series has now assumed importance owing to its adoption by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, from the 1st May, 1934, for the fixation and adjustment of wages regulated by the Court.

Similar index-numbers indicating the separate movement of the Clothing and Miscellaneous items will be found in the annual Labour Reports.

4. **New Regimens.**—From the 1st Quarter of 1935 a revised regimen was introduced for the Clothing and Miscellaneous sections of this Index, and was "grafted" to the old so as to make no appreciable break in the continuity of the new index-numbers with those derived from the old regimen. A new regimen for the Food and Groceries section of this Index was adopted from the 3rd Quarter of 1932. Both these regimens are published in full in Labour Report, No. 25, 1934.

5. **Variations in Cost in the Principal Towns.**—The following table gives the combined index (generally known as the "All-Items" index) for all household expenditure, for the thirty-two towns in respect of which the tabulation is made:—

* These Indexes may be converted to the 1914 base by multiplying them by 1.4556.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX.

"C" Series.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS. TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE—(FOOD, GROCERIES, HOUSING—4 AND 5 ROOMS ONLY, CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE, WITH WEIGHTED AVERAGE FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES DURING THE FIVE-YEARLY PERIOD 1923-1927 AS BASE (= 1,000).

State and Town.	Nov- ember, 1921.	Year 1928.	Year 1929.	Year 1930.	Year 1931.	Year 1932.	Year 1933.	Year 1934.	Year 1935.	1936.	
										Mar. Qtr.	June Qtr.
NEW SOUTH WALES—											
Sydney ..	1,046	1,042	1,073	1,026	922	867	832	842	852	863	862
Newcastle ..	1,041	1,014	1,028	991	888	840	819	834	856	863	861
Broken Hill ..	975	997	1,018	973	882	834	806	819	819	819	825
Goulburn ..	1,033	1,074	1,108	1,039	922	877	843	852	860	871	875
Bathurst ..	947	964	979	959	867	820	801	807	814	833	832
Weighted Average ..	1,042	1,038	1,067	1,022	918	863	830	841	852	862	861
VICTORIA—											
Melbourne ..	1,003	992	1,017	956	846	813	789	801	824	828	832
Ballarat ..	992	929	957	909	808	776	760	781	803	800	811
Bendigo ..	1,002	936	969	926	833	808	789	811	820	808	810
Geelong ..	1,019	973	986	917	822	794	772	782	824	823	841
Warrnambool ..	1,034	941	960	939	860	838	812	826	850	848	850
Weighted Average ..	1,003	987	1,011	951	843	811	787	801	824	826	832
QUEENSLAND—											
Brisbane ..	923	917	923	859	798	764	751	762	780	787	785
Toowoomba ..	949	906	916	855	810	788	778	785	785	782	785
Rockhampton ..	972	903	904	868	806	779	752	759	776	799	793
Charters Towers ..	1,025	925	939	883	827	794	762	759	789	816	809
Warwick ..	994	914	931	882	815	777	757	761	769	775	764
Weighted Average ..	941	915	922	863	801	768	753	764	780	788	786
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—											
Adelaide ..	989	1,027	1,037	952	837	802	789	806	820	823	838
Kadina, etc. ..	993	927	943	885	801	772	747	758	763	761	769
Port Pirie ..	1,025	960	980	927	834	791	762	778	789	794	811
Mount Gambler ..	1,029	948	993	918	831	816	800	800	809	811	819
Peterborough ..	948	1,017	1,043	980	884	848	832	832	833	829	844
Weighted Average ..	992	1,019	1,030	948	836	801	787	804	817	820	834
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—											
Perth, etc. ..	1,008	1,012	1,026	977	885	840	811	830	834	834	852
Kalgoorlie, etc. ..	1,018	905	1,032	980	937	910	917	975	1,011	1,021	1,034
Northam ..	1,030	1,003	1,022	969	878	844	814	825	829	828	841
Bunbury ..	1,045	963	978	906	877	842	824	843	865	872	884
Geraldton ..	1,050	1,029	1,051	1,029	951	904	851	866	886	894	914
Weighted Average ..	1,020	1,009	1,020	979	891	852	825	842	848	850	867
TASMANIA—											
Hobart ..	1,070	980	1,000	956	875	844	825	837	840	854	858
Launceston ..	1,067	957	967	949	865	832	817	828	834	835	833
Devonport ..	904	909	948	920	831	800	773	787	801	804	804
Queenstown ..	1,031	934	972	949	881	875	867	876	873	865	856
Weighted Average ..	1,057	966	986	951	869	838	820	831	841	844	846
Weighted Average for 30 Towns ..	1,013	1,003	1,026	971	870	829	803	816	831	838	841
Weighted Average for 6 Capital Cities ..	1,013	1,009	1,033	975	873	830	804	817	832	838	842
Townsville (Q.) (a) ..	..	1,023	1,026	966	914	878	850	851	852	852	852
Port Augusta (S.A.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Not included in above weighted averages.

* Figures for the country towns are only available from 1921, and the following are the corresponding index-numbers for the Six Capital Cities for November, 1914, and November, 1920:—

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals
November, 1914 ..	712	671	611	600	707	687	687
November, 1920 ..	1,193	1,172	1,054	1,164	1,111	1,213	1,156

6. Relative Household Expenditure.—The following table shows for the thirty-two towns covered by this Series of index-numbers the relative amount spent on each of the groups of total household expenditure :—

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.—THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX ("C" SERIES). INDEX-NUMBERS, 32 TOWNS, SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENDITURE ON FOOD, GROCERIES, HOUSING (4 and 5 Rooms), CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE, WITH WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES DURING THE FIVE-YEARLY PERIOD 1923-1927 AS BASE (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1934.					1935.				
	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 & 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 & 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.
NEW SOUTH WALES—										
Sydney ..	319	185	172	166	842	325	189	171	167	852
Newcastle ..	322	168	187	157	834	333	178	187	158	856
Broken Hill ..	354	137	160	168	819	361	137	157	164	819
Goulburn ..	315	174	215	148	852	317	183	212	148	860
Bathurst ..	310	166	184	147	807	319	165	182	148	814
Weighted Average ..	320	182	174	165	841	326	187	173*	166	852
VICTORIA—										
Melbourne ..	289	172	185	155	801	303	181	183	157	824
Ballarat ..	299	139	194	149	781	314	142	197	150	803
Bendigo ..	303	140	214	154	811	313	146	204	157	820
Geelong ..	294	157	181	150	782	308	173	194	149	824
Warrnambool..	303	170	212	141	826	316	179	210	145	850
Weighted Average ..	290	169	187	155	801	304	178	185	157	824
QUEENSLAND—										
Brisbane ..	281	147	181	153	762	295	153	178	154	780
Toowoomba ..	268	156	207	154	785	283	159	188	155	785
Rockhampton ..	296	126	188	149	759	310	127	190	149	776
Charlton Towers	312	109	173	165	759	328	113	175	173	789
Warwick ..	283	133	193	152	761	292	137	182	158	769
Weighted Average ..	282	145	184	153	764	296	150	180	154	780
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—										
Adelaide ..	296	149	195	166	806	302	156	196	166	820
Kadina, etc. ..	325	82	191	160	758	332	84	187	160	763
Port Pirie ..	307	127	183	161	778	314	133	185	157	789
Mount Gambler	288	132	216	162	800	300	133	216	160	809
Peterborough ..	308	139	222	163	832	314	141	213	165	833
Weighted Average ..	298	145	195	166	804	303	153	196	165	817
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—										
Perth, etc. ..	312	169	188	161	830	317	169	190	158	834
Kalgoorlie, etc.	381	192	238	164	975	378	223	244	166	1,011
Northam ..	328	166	177	154	825	330	163	178	158	829
Bunbury ..	327	165	199	152	843	328	172	210	155	865
Geraldton ..	316	177	179	164	866	327	200	193	161	861
Weighted Average ..	318	171	192	161	842	322	173	194	159	848
TASMANIA—										
Hobart ..	304	184	203	146	837	306	189	208	146	849
Launceston ..	296	164	221	147	828	305	166	216	147	834
Burnie ..	307	139	193	141	780	321	148	188	135	792
Devonport ..	307	145	195	140	787	313	156	190	142	801
Queenstown ..	348	150	241	137	876	350	155	227	141	873
Weighted Average ..	303	173	209	146	831	308	178	210	145	841
Weighted Average for 30 Towns ..	304	169	183	160	816	313	176	182	160	831
Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities ..	303	172	181	161	817	312	178	181	161	832
TOWNSVILLE (Q.) (a) ..	318	171	202	160	851	335	167	195	155	852
PORT AUGUSTA (S.A.) (a) ..	331	128	202	161	822	340	131	199	162	822

(a) Not included in above weighted averages.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. General.—To supplement the information collected each month for the 30 towns a special investigation was initiated in November, 1913, into retail price index-numbers in 70 additional towns. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number of additional towns was further increased to 170, and it is intended to institute inquiries in November in each year, thus making information available annually for 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), where a description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the index-numbers. The results of the succeeding yearly investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulletins and Reports of this Bureau.

2. Detailed Results, 1933 to 1935.—The base of the table is the cost of food and housing (all houses) in the six capitals in 1911, and is to some extent arbitrary, inasmuch as the element of rent in the base itself differs from that contained in this table, but the index-numbers are comparable throughout.

Column A shows the relative cost of food in the various towns; Column B the relative cost of food and rent of four-roomed houses; and Column C the relative cost of food and rent of five-roomed houses. The difference between Columns B and A, and C and A, represents in each case the relative costs of four-roomed and five-roomed houses for each town. In comparing rents for various towns, therefore, these differences must first be ascertained in order to make the necessary allowance for the differences due to food as between towns. The last-mentioned factor may be ascertained from Column A.

INDEX NUMBERS. COST OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AND OF FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING IN 200 TOWNS, COMPARED WITH THE WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT FOR ALL HOUSES IN THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES IN 1911 AS BASE (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-roomed Houses.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Albury ..	788	1,263	1,340	836	1,280	1,364	846	1,311	1,408
Armidale ..	708	1,122	1,209	817	1,169	1,247	865	1,300	1,397
Hallina ..	850	1,177	1,282	846	1,175	1,280	855	1,300	1,400
Bathurst ..	810	1,180	1,233	852	1,217	1,270	887	1,310	1,410
Bega ..	832	1,183	1,247	860	1,217	1,281	896	1,310	1,410
Berry ..	857	1,173	1,252	806	1,222	1,301	920	1,300	1,380
Blackheath ..	843	1,209	1,258	800	1,205	1,295	929	1,300	1,380
Bourke ..	879	1,208	1,339	802	1,221	1,352	920	1,300	1,380
Bowral ..	846	1,202	1,298	876	1,229	1,337	893	1,300	1,380
Broken Hill ..	920	1,253	1,362	973	1,313	1,418	978	1,311	1,418

INDEX-NUMBERS.—COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING IN 200 TOWNS, ETC.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
NEW SOUTH WALES—con-	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
<i>tinued.</i>									
Casino	817	1,225	1,344	832	1,240	1,355	900	1,352	1,471
Cessnock	799	1,063	1,102	834	1,103	1,145	890	1,171	1,258
Cobar	1,060	1,228	1,297	1,028	1,217	1,275	1,066	1,307	1,329
Cooma	900	1,203	1,335	881	1,204	1,347	943	1,202	1,430
Coonamble	888	1,173	1,248	927	1,254	1,328	906	1,313	1,401
Cootamundra	770	1,175	1,291	831	1,246	1,366	868	1,301	1,419
Corrimal	808	1,200	1,260	861	1,253	1,321	878	1,270	1,339
Cowra	784	1,210	1,278	851	1,313	1,408	889	1,344	1,448
Cronulla	831	1,247	1,340	877	1,286	1,418	905	1,350	1,450
Deniliquin	807	1,198	1,324	910	1,256	1,401	930	1,282	1,433
Dubbo	722	1,218	1,256	812	1,311	1,372	887	1,392	1,468
Forbes	829	1,272	1,413	866	1,389	1,494	930	1,375	1,570
Gilgandra	824	1,120	1,186	891	1,220	1,253	919	1,325	1,397
Glen Innes	798	1,100	1,245	807	1,102	1,288	850	1,230	1,366
Goulburn	811	1,241	1,294	868	1,306	1,345	891	1,351	1,377
Grafton	700	1,218	1,363	823	1,281	1,440	867	1,392	1,553
Grenfell	813	1,208	1,340	849	1,293	1,411	874	1,350	1,471
Griffith	901	1,663	1,826	956	1,697	1,884	961	1,715	1,816
Gulgong	705	1,040	1,116	823	1,100	1,152	865	1,191	1,266
Gunnedah	771	1,140	1,267	816	1,177	1,343	873	1,234	1,410
Hay	912	1,200	1,436	945	1,293	1,460	951	1,334	1,524
Inverell	811	1,236	1,301	851	1,306	1,382	893	1,383	1,501
Junee	814	1,265	1,393	861	1,371	1,499	877	1,402	1,510
Katoomba	804	1,188	1,300	817	1,188	1,357	913	1,462	1,506
Kempsey	821	1,236	1,333	853	1,238	1,357	845	1,253	1,342
Kiama	862	1,152	1,329	935	1,225	1,421	935	1,231	1,401
Kurri Kurri	792	1,046	1,143	861	1,107	1,192	851	1,114	1,180
Leeton	854	1,413	1,512	893	1,489	1,620	933	1,591	1,722
Lismore	814	1,249	1,421	823	1,300	1,455	878	1,411	1,531
Lithgow	812	1,156	1,162	899	1,216	1,224	904	1,178	1,218
Maitland	770	1,058	1,247	830	1,128	1,193	877	1,191	1,257
Moree	880	1,406	1,505	925	1,476	1,579	933	1,504	1,621
Moss Vale	824	1,173	1,260	856	1,246	1,330	880	1,325	1,418
Mudgee	720	1,122	1,240	814	1,273	1,339	863	1,356	1,396
Narrabri	811	1,206	1,245	885	1,321	1,364	924	1,368	1,499
Narrandera	844	1,304	1,409	893	1,406	1,499	909	1,446	1,541
Newcastle	845	1,223	1,335	894	1,284	1,397	927	1,356	1,467
Nowra	775	1,267	1,338	885	1,319	1,420	949	1,431	1,545
Orange	800	1,200	1,354	814	1,119	1,361	861	1,283	1,403
Parkes	824	1,182	1,275	847	1,220	1,350	888	1,227	1,373
Penrith	782	1,065	1,186	829	1,132	1,200	849	1,204	1,277
Port Kembla	839	1,256	1,313	901	1,276	1,374	912	1,356	1,412
Portland	846	1,170	1,175	885	1,148	1,214	908	1,171	1,237
Queanbeyan	838	1,117	1,196	895	1,205	1,275	931	1,269	1,387
Quirindi	878	1,208	1,314	900	1,242	1,351	910	1,253	1,358
Richmond	802	1,196	1,262	884	1,298	1,344	870	1,298	1,393
Seone	808	1,235	1,312	852	1,293	1,380	881	1,302	1,414
Singleton	795	1,131	1,221	821	1,174	1,224	870	1,275	1,294
Sydney	826	1,260	1,346	880	1,316	1,413	896	1,340	1,444
Tamworth	780	1,142	1,227	826	1,188	1,303	849	1,296	1,390
Taree	787	1,239	1,331	827	1,296	1,432	893	1,397	1,507
Temora	803	1,297	1,397	845	1,328	1,416	846	1,394	1,480
Tenterfield	775	1,120	1,211	813	1,177	1,237	875	1,287	1,334
Tumut	834	1,311	1,402	853	1,324	1,422	876	1,348	1,457
Umarra	815	1,210	1,342	872	1,267	1,398	897	1,292	1,423

INDEX-NUMBERS.—COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING IN 200 TOWNS, ETC.—*continued.*

State and Town	1933. November.			1931. November.			1935. November		
	Food and Groceries only	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed House	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed House	Food and Groceries only	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed House	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed House	Food and Groceries only	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed House	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed House
NEW SOUTH WALES— <i>continued.</i>	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Wagga Wagga	793	1,247	1,423		1,342	1,500	880	1,404	1,557
Walcha	841	1,170	1,279		1,238	1,294	976	1,344	1,423
Wellington	794	1,104	1,202		1,237	1,283	861	1,225	1,297
Weston	804	1,095	1,148		1,126	1,179	861	1,153	1,205
Windsor	822	1,250	1,348		1,274	1,356	895	1,372	1,421
Wollongong	795	1,254	1,311		1,307	1,419	873	1,354	1,480
Wyalong	843	1,166	1,205		1,187	1,253	907	1,236	1,302
Yass	798	1,143	1,242		1,250	1,292	895	1,323	1,300
Young	816	1,224	1,319		1,310	1,307	900	1,317	1,378
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns)	827	1,244	1,334		1,303	1,401	898	1,334	1,437
VICTORIA—									
Ararat	819	1,138	1,266		1,202	1,333	901	1,247	1,361
Bacchus Marsh	775	1,119	1,254		1,175	1,247	893	1,206	1,295
Bairnsdale	882	1,124	1,247		1,161	1,339	908	1,237	1,366
Ballarat	771	1,074	1,227		1,129	1,264	861	1,173	1,316
Beechworth	826	1,122	1,178		1,152	1,191	872	1,168	1,234
Benalla	799	1,125	1,208		1,200	1,384	895	1,232	1,431
Bendigo	795	1,072	1,200		1,154	1,274	855	1,202	1,313
Camperdown	806	1,107	1,233		1,236	1,382	894	1,258	1,418
Casterton	814	1,106	1,301		1,201	1,346	860	1,272	1,351
Castlemaine	787	1,082	1,178		1,104	1,198	872	1,208	1,289
Colac	801	1,216	1,317		1,274	1,371	861	1,296	1,407
Creswick	782	1,014	1,096		980	1,041	882	1,040	1,093
Daylesford	800	1,016	1,094		1,041	1,118	886	1,007	1,144
Dunolly	780	990	1,096		1,047	1,083	880	1,087	1,117
Rebun	785	1,085	1,210		1,135	1,283	868	1,184	1,316
Geelong	810	1,113	1,170		1,142	1,251	890	1,210	1,324
Hamilton	771	1,124	1,298		1,172	1,332	838	1,237	1,430
Healesville	803	1,180	1,318		1,218	1,304	900	1,272	1,398
Horsham	804	1,070	1,146		1,124	1,210	875	1,151	1,236
Kerang	807	1,155	1,267		1,231	1,301	919	1,380	1,446
Koroit	793	1,187	1,253		1,250	1,298	915	1,303	1,343
Korumburra	808	1,071	1,130		1,114	1,167	872	1,135	1,201
Lilydale	776	1,089	1,252		1,142	1,274	824	1,170	1,318
Maffra	743	1,035	1,146		1,088	1,227	827	1,131	1,248
Maldon	826	1,158	1,240		1,186	1,252	890	1,219	1,284
Maryborough	801	1,172	1,252		1,150	1,247	896	1,198	1,296
Melbourne	832	944	1,017		1,003	1,068	893	1,054	1,114
Mildura	770	1,025	1,095		1,087	1,200	855	1,122	1,230
Morwell	759	1,163	1,287		1,207	1,340	839	1,268	1,398
Null	887	1,419	1,555		1,483	1,650	950	1,550	1,714
Orflost	839	1,260	1,352		1,287	1,379	887	1,308	1,400
Portland	840	1,143	1,256		1,214	1,320	962	1,291	1,405
Port Fairy	877	1,219	1,333		1,140	1,305	916	1,245	1,376
St. Arnaud	831	1,160	1,226		1,136	1,200	908	1,213	1,289
Sale	801	1,091	1,196		1,127	1,257	863	1,163	1,258
Seymour	847	1,164	1,278		1,223	1,348	921	1,290	1,398
Shepparton	826	1,169	1,253		1,217	1,302	871	1,273	1,357
Stawell	824	1,152	1,258		1,216	1,324	926	1,249	1,357
	777	1,156	1,300		1,238	1,390	863	1,313	1,432
	844	1,103	1,228		1,157	1,270	959	1,252	1,348

INDEX-NUMBERS.—COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING IN 200 TOWNS, ETC.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
Victoria—continued.	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Swan Hill ..	782	1,292	1,473	877	1,387	1,508	920	1,446	1,644
Terang ..	840	1,163	1,284	863	1,218	1,307	921	1,290	1,428
Traralgon ..	773	1,111	1,256	828	1,187	1,247	859	1,216	1,366
Wangaratta ..	824	1,267	1,378	828	1,293	1,404	871	1,356	1,432
Warracknabeal ..	790	1,109	1,199	830	1,157	1,258	871	1,200	1,283
Warragul ..	751	1,285	1,451	831	1,232	1,337	826	1,350	1,502
Warrnambool ..	779	1,173	1,341	799	1,334	1,501	864	1,274	1,430
Wonthaggi ..	776	1,105	1,212	836	1,165	1,262	847	1,117	1,219
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns) ..	767	1,155	1,280	805	1,203	1,331	846	1,261	1,391
QUEENSLAND—									
Ayr ..	846	1,293	1,416	862	1,314	1,446	869	1,321	1,474
Barcaldine ..	874	1,249	1,308	928	1,303	1,327	988	1,352	1,400
Bowen ..	860	1,215	1,287	935	1,284	1,363	932	1,287	1,370
Brisbane ..	733	1,071	1,161	765	1,112	1,196	822	1,175	1,275
Bundaberg ..	761	1,039	1,085	793	1,052	1,118	845	1,122	1,188
Cairns ..	857	1,370	1,548	881	1,424	1,598	934	1,487	1,605
Charleville ..	894	1,324	1,438	928	1,330	1,511	1,000	1,438	1,614
Charters Towers ..	820	1,070	1,136	845	1,086	1,170	923	1,100	1,255
Chillagoe ..	960	1,157	1,210	961	1,159	1,211	948	1,145	1,198
Cloncurry ..	955	1,340	1,429	979	1,348	1,461	1,085	1,479	1,568
Cooktown ..	934	1,079	1,131	968	1,113	1,166	1,018	1,170	1,211
Cunnamulla ..	906	1,301	1,433	941	1,336	1,468	977	1,371	1,503
Dalby ..	783	1,141	1,253	800	1,160	1,261	850	1,251	1,346
Gayndah ..	803	1,073	1,132	834	1,110	1,215	866	1,192	1,317
Gladstone ..	783	1,112	1,204	812	1,155	1,260	871	1,227	1,336
Goondiwindi ..	836	1,230	1,318	864	1,290	1,399	936	1,384	1,463
Gympie ..	776	1,107	1,220	814	1,130	1,268	903	1,223	1,350
Hughenden ..	953	1,361	1,446	938	1,346	1,431	966	1,375	1,461
Innisfail ..	898	1,450	1,582	955	1,491	1,624	993	1,532	1,674
Ipswich ..	767	990	1,109	785	1,002	1,120	826	1,041	1,177
Longreach ..	914	1,226	1,356	970	1,314	1,452	1,030	1,378	1,527
Mackay ..	813	1,208	1,330	850	1,267	1,416	918	1,379	1,554
Maryborough ..	754	1,083	1,192	761	1,090	1,200	836	1,165	1,275
Mount Morgan ..	833	1,017	1,026	875	1,059	1,072	900	1,085	1,098
Nambour ..	761	1,065	1,158	808	1,098	1,177	878	1,177	1,261
Rockhampton ..	772	1,074	1,119	805	1,113	1,165	883	1,198	1,245
Roma ..	848	1,085	1,212	866	1,116	1,208	924	1,226	1,292
Stanthorpe ..	807	1,162	1,228	816	1,172	1,237	845	1,201	1,247
Toowoomba ..	709	1,103	1,128	732	1,111	1,169	791	1,166	1,253
Townsville ..	827	1,228	1,315	860	1,257	1,364	934	1,333	1,430
Warwick ..	759	1,052	1,131	759	1,057	1,171	834	1,134	1,246
Winton ..	953	1,216	1,368	968	1,244	1,395	981	1,270	1,402
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	763	1,096	1,182	787	1,127	1,214	849	1,201	1,300
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide ..	772	1,107	1,249	815	1,159	1,290	826	1,193	1,313
Freeling ..	770	1,033	1,099	809	1,072	1,138	847	1,110	1,176
Gawler ..	771	1,017	1,096	818	1,073	1,182	813	1,095	1,181
Kadina, etc. ..	840	1,022	1,094	894	1,076	1,159	914	1,097	1,184
Kapunda ..	756	958	1,052	803	981	1,079	835	1,046	1,116

INDEX-NUMBERS.—COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING IN 200 TOWNS, ETC.—continued.

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and rent of 4-roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and rent of 5-roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and rent of 4-roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and rent of 5-roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and rent of 4-roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and rent of 5-roomed Houses.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued.									
Koorlinga	81	1,141	1,207	832	1,128	1,244	914	1,221	1,318
Millicent	78	1,071	1,174	849	1,162	1,244	847	1,187	1,204
Mount Gambler ..	78	1,022	1,158	791	1,065	1,204	845	1,142	1,252
Murray Bridge ..	78	988	1,122	771	1,004	1,123	803	1,035	1,137
Peterborough	78	1,180	1,250	848	1,212	1,289	860	1,225	1,302
Port Augusta	78	1,150	1,283	910	1,202	1,326	939	1,234	1,359
Port Pirie	78	1,084	1,106	856	1,162	1,275	854	1,100	1,279
Quorn	78	1,115	1,104	844	1,160	1,229	893	1,222	1,275
Renmark	78	1,230	1,345	956	1,334	1,366	909	1,373	1,447
Victor Harbour ..	78	1,169	1,222	833	1,162	1,281	859	1,200	1,346
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns)	78	1,100	1,234	820	1,154	1,280	833	1,188	1,305
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Albany	84	1,132	1,224	917	1,238	1,354	939	1,259	1,391
Beverley	84	1,268	1,382	920	1,336	1,413	937	1,354	1,431
Bridgetown	84	1,226	1,319	907	1,278	1,395	960	1,335	1,440
Broome	84	1,678	1,875	1,217	1,677	1,875	1,203	1,603	1,801
Bunbury	84	1,239	1,307	889	1,294	1,399	890	1,309	1,424
Carnarvon	1,023	1,477	1,587	1,062	1,491	1,621	1,087	1,500	1,646
Collie	762	1,108	1,236	908	1,247	1,329	900	1,285	1,361
Geraldton	804	1,288	1,421	880	1,361	1,407	885	1,308	1,526
Greenbushes	908	1,073	1,112	973	1,121	1,190	996	1,128	1,174
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	975	1,406	1,544	1,047	1,570	1,659	1,033	1,579	1,702
Katanning	78	1,132	1,256	889	1,193	1,305	873	1,202	1,314
Leonora and Gwalia ..	1,083	1,346	1,412	1,142	1,405	1,464	1,152	1,481	1,546
Meekatharra	1,080	1,541	1,738	1,103	1,585	1,739	1,140	1,606	1,766
Narrogin	815	1,249	1,379	910	1,307	1,421	909	1,303	1,418
Northam	833	1,237	1,316	890	1,265	1,309	895	1,301	1,401
Perth and Fremantle ..	779	1,174	1,273	856	1,254	1,344	857	1,259	1,353
Wagin	887	1,112	1,186	860	1,145	1,222	901	1,191	1,267
York	807	1,123	1,176	844	1,180	1,233	905	1,240	1,293
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns)	810	1,209	1,308	878	1,281	1,374	879	1,289	1,387
TASMANIA—									
Beaconsfield	784	902	942	843	988	1,054	861	1,058	1,124
Burnie	787	1,155	1,230	864	1,222	1,318	881	1,252	1,339
Campbelltown	820	1,029	1,087	848	1,100	1,164	905	1,156	1,274
Deloraine	790	1,119	1,188	830	1,159	1,185	829	1,158	1,184
Devonport	803	1,212	1,274	879	1,296	1,354	868	1,291	1,355
Franklin	800	1,097	1,156	936	1,173	1,232	943	1,180	1,250
Hobart	797	1,237	1,370	856	1,300	1,435	839	1,288	1,419
Launceston	700	1,103	1,271	827	1,219	1,343	815	1,236	1,341
New Norfolk	825	1,141	1,167	866	1,182	1,234	871	1,242	1,295
Queenstown	916	1,311	1,357	961	1,350	1,415	948	1,347	1,415
Scottsdale	767	1,030	1,123	811	1,047	1,150	822	1,070	1,193
Ulverstone	811	1,052	1,120	858	1,126	1,220	856	1,163	1,231
Zealand	987	1,185	1,217	1,017	1,214	1,247	993	1,190	1,223
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns)	796	1,200	1,310	855	1,261	1,379	848	1,262	1,373
Federal Capital Territory(a)									
Canberra	787	1,465	1,574	964	1,530	1,638	980	1,574	1,656
Weighted Averages—									
Australia (200 Towns) ..	794	1,182	1,288	840	1,236	1,345	868	1,279	1,390
Thirty Towns	794	1,185	1,292	837	1,239	1,340	863	1,278	1,391
Six Capitals	786	1,188	1,295	834	1,241	1,352	860	1,280	1,393

(a) Not in Weighted Averages.

By deducting the index-number in column A from those in column B or C, the relative aggregate expenditure on housing accommodation can be ascertained. Thus for November, 1933, the index-number for food and groceries in Albany (column A) is 834. Subtracting this from 1,132 (column B) gives a difference of 298, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,224 (column C) gives a difference of 390, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. Similarly the relative cost of housing accommodation can be ascertained for each of the towns.

B.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations under Wages Board and Industrial Arbitration Acts.

1. General.—Particulars of the operations of Wages Boards and Industrial and Arbitration Courts under the Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913, and reviews to the end of each annual period appear in Labour Reports and Quarterly Summaries.

2. Awards, Determinations, Industrial Agreements.—The following table gives a summary for each of the years 1931 to 1935 :—

AWARDS AND DETERMINATIONS MADE AND INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS FILED.

State.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
New South Wales	46	40	38	25	30	24	55	22	44	31
Victoria	204	..	103	..	138	..	90	..	101	..
Queensland	48	28	21	4	55	21	32	25	46	22
South Australia	64	15	18	8	16	1	19	3	69	9
Western Australia	7	10	5	4	10	9	12	11	17	24
Tasmania	31	3	11	3	9	3	7	1	13	..
Commonwealth Court	11	16	21	9	8	6	24	4	69	13
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Total	412	112	218	53	267	64	239	66	368	99

3. Boards Authorized, Awards, etc., in Force.—(i) *Totals for Australia.* The following table gives particulars at the dates specified for all States of Boards authorized, and including operations under the Commonwealth and State Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force :—

BOARDS AUTHORIZED, AWARDS, ETC.—AUSTRALIA.

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards which have made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force.(a)	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913	505	387 ^(b)	575 ^(c)	401
31st December, 1920	475	440	1,041	972
31st December, 1925	575	524	1,181	607
31st December, 1930	644	582	1,285	601
31st December, 1932	657	591	1,337	625
31st December, 1933	657	583	1,363	653
31st December, 1934	657	583	1,403	689
31st December, 1935	662	585	1,435	709

(a) Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.
 (b) Owing to the fact that a number of awards under the New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act (1908) were still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the Industrial Arbitration Act (1912) had not made any awards.
 (c) Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of award conditions took place during the period under review. At the end of 1913, the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements* in force had increased to 1,435, and 1,385 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1911.

(iii) *Summary of figures.* The following table gives particulars for each State and the Commonwealth of the number of Boards authorized, etc., for the years specified:—

BOARDS AUTHORIZED, AWARDS, ETC.—SUMMARY, 1913 AND 1935.

Particulars.	Commonwealth.									
	At 31st Dec.	Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
Industrial and Wages—										
Boards authorized ..	{ 1913 216 1935 (a) 319	..	..	..	135 189	75 2	56 76	.. 19	23 57	588 687
Boards which have made Determinations ..	{ 1913 123 1935 (b) 279	..	..	..	123 167	74 2	47 65	.. 17	19 55	280 413
Awards and Determinations—										
In force ..	{ 1913 17 1935 164	..	..	265 484	127 174	73 290	54 79	18 144	21 56	373 1,435
Industrial Agreements—										
In force ..	{ 1913 228 1935 156	..	..	75 159	..	5 187	11 34	82 163	.. 10	405 459
Commonwealth Court Awards—										
Number in force in each State ..	{ 1913 13 1935 111	..	..	..	17 118	15 37	16 90	9 37	13 70	..
Commonwealth Agreements—										
Number in force in each State ..	{ 1913 132 1935 39	..	..	..	129 71	68 22	62 27	57 17	61 44	..
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—										
Number of Determinations In force in each State ..	1935 39	..	..	..	36	30	32	29	29	..

(a) Under Industrial Arbitration Act (1926), Conciliation Committees have been appointed, and at the end of 1935, 294 Committees were in force.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1 General.—The collection of information respecting the current rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries was first undertaken by the Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. The particulars are obtained primarily from awards, determinations and agreements under Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts, and therefore are the minimum rates prescribed. They refer generally to the capital city in each State, but in industries which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, agriculture, etc., the rates in the more important centres are taken. In cases where no award, determination, or agreement is in force, particulars are taken of the ruling union or predominant rate. During recent years the number of predominant rates of wage included in the tabulations has been reduced considerably, since most of the industries and occupations are now covered by awards, determinations, or industrial agreements.

The index numbers for male adult workers are computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000), in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail price index numbers (food, groceries and rent—all houses) which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

* The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Victorian Act, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act and are operative within the State.

An extensive tabular presentation of the minimum rates of wage for adult male and female workers in the main occupations in the capital city of each State is given each year in the Appendix to the Labour Report.

2. **Weekly Rates of Wage, 1930 to 1935.**—(i) *General.* The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the Appendix referred to is taken for each industrial group. These averages are weighted in accordance with census results to give the average of all occupations for the States and for Australia.

(ii) *Adult Males—States.* The following table gives the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers at the dates specified:—

WAGES.—ADULT MALES—WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATE PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (a)
No. of Occupations included	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948

RATES OF WAGE. (b)

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st December, 1931	93 5	82 2	89 0	75 0	84 1	79 9	86 10
31st December, 1932	84 11	77 10	88 5	72 7	81 9	78 1	81 10
31st December, 1933	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st December, 1934	83 2	78 8	88 9	75 6	84 1	79 7	82 0
31st March, 1935	83 3	79 4	88 10	75 10	84 1	80 1	82 3
30th June, 1935	83 3	79 4	88 10	76 2	84 1	80 6	82 3
30th September, 1935	83 9	79 4	88 10	76 2	84 1	80 6	82 6
31st December, 1935	84 2	79 9	88 5	77 11	84 2	81 0	82 10

INDEX-NUMBERS.

31st December, 1931	1,823	1,603	1,737	1,463	1,641	1,556	1,694
31st December, 1932	1,057	1,518	1,726	1,416	1,595	1,523	1,597
31st December, 1933	1,598	1,502	1,718	1,433	1,587	1,522	1,570
31st December, 1934	1,623	1,534	1,732	1,473	1,640	1,552	1,599
31st March, 1935	1,624	1,548	1,733	1,480	1,641	1,503	1,604
30th June, 1935	1,624	1,548	1,733	1,485	1,641	1,570	1,605
30th September, 1935	1,634	1,548	1,733	1,485	1,641	1,570	1,609
31st December, 1935	1,642	1,555	1,725	1,520	1,642	1,581	1,617

(a) Weighted average. (b) Calculated to nearest 1d.

Wages declined sharply in all States during the three years 1931 to 1933, the average rates at the 31st December of the latter year being approximately 17 per cent. less than those ruling at the end of 1930. Varying increases were granted in each of the States during 1934 and 1935, and as the result the weighted average nominal rate for Australia increased by 2s. 4d. per week. At the 31st December, 1935, rates were highest in Queensland, followed in the order named by Western Australia and New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia. The highest weighted average rate for Australia was recorded during the third quarter of 1929, viz., 101s. 5d. per week.

(iii) *Adult Males—Industrial Groups.* The following table shows the average weekly rates of wages and index-numbers in each industrial group, and for all groups at the periods specified.

WAGES, ADULT MALES—WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL GROUP.

Note.—Index numbers for each industrial group, and for all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout:—

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage (to nearest 1d.), and Index-Number at—

Industrial Group.		31st Dec., 1931.	31st Dec., 1932.	31st Dec., 1933.	31st Dec., 1934.	March, 1935.	30th June, 1935.	30th Sept., 1935.	31st Dec., 1935.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	Wage ..	85/7	83/4	82/8	85/4	85 11	86 2	86/4	86/8
	Index-No.	1,660	1,627	1,613	1,664	1,670	1,681	1,684	1,691
II. Engineering, etc.	Wage ..	86/3	81/6	81/4	83/2	83 9	83/10	84/1	85/3
	Index-No.								
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Wage ..	88/6	84/2	83/3	83/8	84/0	84 0	84/3	85/3
	Index-No.	1,727	1,642	1,625	1,633	1,639	1,639	1,645	1,664
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Wage ..	83/11	77/3	76/7	79/11	79 11	79 11	80/3	80/9
	Index-No.	1,638	1,507	1,494	1,559	1,559	1,559	1,566	1,576
V. Books, Printing, etc.	Wage ..	102/0	98/3	97/6	99/6	99 7	99 7	100/2	100 11
	Index-No.	1,901	1,818	1,802	1,842	1,843	1,844	1,854	1,869
VI. Other Manu- facturing	Wage ..	85/4	80/7	79/5	81/4	81/8	81/9	82 0	83/0
	Index-No.	1,664	1,572	1,549	1,587	1,593	1,594	1,600	1,619
VII. Building	Wage ..	98/9	93 11	92/3	93/8	94 2	94 2	94/5	94/2
	Index-No.								
VIII. Mining, etc.	Wage ..	102/5	98/2	97/0	97/7	97 10	97/10	97/10	97/10
	Index-No.								
IX. Railways, etc. ..	Wage ..	86/7	80/11	80/4	82/8	83 4	83 4	83/9	84/9
	Index-No.	1,600	1,579	1,567	1,613	1,626	1,626	1,633	1,653
X. Other Land Transport	Wage ..	83/11	78/3	76/9	78/9	79/5	79/6	79/11	80/1
	Index-No.	1,638	1,527	1,497	1,537	1,549	1,551	1,559	1,562
XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	Wage ..	81/10	76/6	80/0	84/8	85 8	85/8	85 8	85/2
	Index-No.	1,590	1,552	1,575	1,652	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,661
XII. Agricultural, etc.(b)	Wage ..	80/3	74/9	71/11	73/4	73/4	73/4	73/4	73/4
	Index-No.	1,566	1,458	1,404	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431	1,431
XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	Wage ..	85/3	76/5	74/10	75/0	76/1	76/1	76/5	76/8
	Index-No.	1,663	1,492	1,460	1,478	1,484	1,484	1,492	1,496
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	Wage ..	83/11	78/11	77/5	78/7	78 7	78/8	79/0	79/6
	Index-No.	1,637	1,540	1,511	1,532	1,534	1,535	1,541	1,552
All Industrial Groups (c)		{ Wage ..	86/10	81/10	80/6	82/0	82/3	82 3	82/6
		{ Index-No.	1,694	1,597	1,570	1,599	1,604	1,605	1,609
									1,617

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied. (b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. (c) Weighted average.

The foregoing table shows that the lowest average weekly wage at 31st December, 1935, was recorded in Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), 100s. 11d. per week, followed by Groups VIII. (Mining), 97s. 10d. per week; VII. (Building), 94s. 2d. per week; I. (Wood Furniture, etc.), 86s. 8d. per week; II. (Engineering, etc.), 85s. 3d.; III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 84s. 3d.; and XI. Shipping, etc.), 85s. 8d. per week. The lowest average rate was recorded in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), 73s. 4d. per week. During the year rates of wage increased in all groups, the greatest increases occurring in the following:—Engineering, etc., 2s. 1d. per week; Railways, etc., 2s. 1d. per week; Other Manufacturing, 1s. 8d. per week; Food, Drink, etc., 1s. 7d. per week; Wood, Furniture, etc., 1s. 4d. per week; and Other Land Transport, 1s. 4d. per week. The increase during the year in the weighted average rate for all groups was 0s. 10d. per week. Compared with the average rates at 31st December, 1932, the highest point recorded for that date in any year, wages at the end of the year 1935 showed a decrease of 1ss. 4d. per week.

(iv) *Adult Females—States.* The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the dates specified.

WAGES.—ADULT FEMALES—WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATE PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX NUMBERS.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout :—

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.(a)
No. of Occupations Included ..	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

RATES OF WAGE. (b)

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st December, 1931 ..	49 8	45 10	47 11	43 11	51 7	45 8	47 5
31st December, 1932 ..	44 8	43 0	46 9	40 11	49 7	43 4	44 2
31st December, 1933 ..	43 2	42 9	46 9	41 0	48 4	43 1	43 5
31st December, 1934 ..	44 3	43 9	47 8	41 11	49 1	44 1	44 5
31st March, 1935 ..	44 3	43 9	47 8	41 11	49 1	44 1	44 5
30th June, 1935 ..	44 10	44 1	48 0	42 4	49 1	44 8	44 11
30th September, 1935 ..	44 10	44 1	48 0	42 4	49 1	44 8	44 11
31st December, 1935 ..	44 11	44 2	48 0	42 5	49 1	44 10	45 0

INDEX-NUMBERS.

31st December, 1931 ..	1,828	1,688	1,765	1,584	1,900	1,681	1,746
31st December, 1932 ..	1,644	1,583	1,720	1,505	1,826	1,595	1,624
31st December, 1933 ..	1,586	1,573	1,725	1,510	1,778	1,587	1,599
31st December, 1934 ..	1,628	1,609	1,755	1,541	1,809	1,623	1,636
31st March, 1935 ..	1,628	1,609	1,755	1,541	1,809	1,623	1,636
30th June, 1935 ..	1,650	1,623	1,767	1,558	1,809	1,643	1,652
30th September, 1935 ..	1,650	1,623	1,767	1,558	1,809	1,643	1,652
31st December, 1935 ..	1,654	1,626	1,767	1,561	1,809	1,651	1,655

(a) Weighted average. (b) Calculated to nearest rd.

Female rates followed the same downward course as male rates from 1931 to 1933. The weekly average nominal wage for Australia fell from 53s. 7d. in 1930 to 43s. 5d. in 1933, a decline of 10s. 2d., or 17 per cent. As with the rates for males increases were recorded in all States during the next two years, and the weighted average rate for Australia advanced by 1s. 7d. per week.

(v) *Adult Females—Industrial Groups.* The following table gives particulars of the weighted average weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in the industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and in all groups combined.

WAGES.—ADULT FEMALES.—WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATE PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL GROUP.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each Industrial Group and all Industrial Groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout:—

Date.	Industrial Group.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI., All Other Manufacturing.	XIII. Domestic, etc.(a)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups. (b)
RATES OF WAGE.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st December, 1931	44 4	45 5	46 11	50 9	49 10	47 5
31st December, 1932	41 0	42 4	44 2	46 2	47 0	44 2
31st December, 1933	40 6	41 11	43 5	43 4	45 11	43 5
31st December, 1934	40 8	43 6	44 2	45 11	47 2	44 5
31st March, 1935 ..	40 8	43 6	44 2	45 11	47 2	44 5
30th June, 1935 ..	40 10	44 2	44 4	46 2	46 5	44 11
30th September, 1935	40 10	44 2	44 4	46 2	46 5	44 11
31st December, 1935..	42 1	44 2	44 8	46 3	46 5	45 0

INDEX-NUMBERS.

31st December, 1931	1,030	1,672	1,728	1,869	1,834	1,740
31st December, 1932	1,508	1,559	1,625	1,700	1,730	1,624
31st December, 1933	1,491	1,542	1,599	1,594	1,601	1,599
31st December, 1934	1,497	1,601	1,626	1,689	1,737	1,636
31st March, 1935 ..	1,497	1,601	1,626	1,689	1,737	1,636
30th June, 1935 ..	1,504	1,625	1,633	1,700	1,708	1,652
30th September, 1935	1,504	1,625	1,633	1,700	1,708	1,652
31st December, 1935	1,549	1,625	1,645	1,701	1,708	1,655

(a) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied. (b) Weighted average.

During the year 1935 rates of wage for female employees in all industrial groups, except Miscellaneous, showed an increase as compared with those for the previous year, the greatest increases occurring in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 1s. 5d. per week and Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 0s. 8d. per week. The weighted average for all groups increased by 0s. 7d. per week.

Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1931 to 1935.—(a) General.—The rates of wage referred to in preceding paragraphs relate to the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some other purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, it is desirable to reduce the comparison to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour. Particulars are given in the following table classified according to States, for male and female occupations separately, at the end of the years 1931 to 1935. These particulars relate to (a) the weighted average nominal weekly wage; (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work; and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. The weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial groups combined, and includes

the value of board and lodging where supplied in land occupations, and the value of victualling in marine occupations, whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial groups other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour in the agricultural and dairying industry are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

The general effect of reducing the rates of wage to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(ii) *Adult Males and Females.* Particulars of the weekly and hourly wages and hours of labour for adult males and females for the last five years are given in the table hereunder:—

WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR. ADULT WORKERS.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus.	
MALE WORKERS.									
1st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage (a)	..	93/5	82/2	89/0	75/0	84/1	79/9	86/10
	Working Hours (b)	..	44.12	46.86	44.99	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49
	Hourly Wage	..	2/11½	1/8	2/0½	1/7½	1/10	1/8½	1/9½
31st Dec., 1932	Weekly Wage (a)	..	84/11	77/10	88/5	72/7	81/9	78/1	81/10
	Working Hours (b)	..	44.12	46.86	44.99	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49
	Hourly Wage	..	1/11	1/8	2/0½	1/7½	1/10	1/8½	1/9½
31st Dec., 1933	Weekly Wage (a)	..	81/11	77/0	88/1	73/5	81/4	78/0	80/6
	Working Hours (b)	..	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
	Hourly Wage	..	1/11	1/8	2/0½	1/7½	1/10	1/8½	1/9½
1st Dec., 1934	Weekly Wage (a)	..	83/2	78/8	88/9	75/6	84/1	79/7	82/0
	Working Hours (b)	..	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
	Hourly Wage	..	1/11½	1/8	2/0½	1/7½	1/10	1/8½	1/9½
1st Dec., 1935	Weekly Wage (a)	..	84/2	79/9	88/5	77/11	84/2	81/0	82/10
	Working Hours (b)	..	44.18	46.74	43.60	46.63	45.48	46.75	45.26
	Hourly Wage	..	1/11	1/8	2/0½	1/7½	1/10	1/8½	1/9½
FEMALE WORKERS.									
31st Dec., 1931	Weekly Wage	..	49/8	45/10	47/11	43/11	51/7	45/8	47/5
	Working Hours	..	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
	Hourly Wage	..	1/1½	1/0	1/1	0/11½	1/1½	1/0	1/0½
31st Dec., 1932	Weekly Wage	..	41/1	45/10	46/11	41/11	47/7	42/1	44/2
	Working Hours	..	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
	Hourly Wage	..	1/0½	0/11½	1/0½	0/10½	1/1	0/11½	0/11½
31st Dec., 1933	Weekly Wage	..	43/2	42/9	46/9	41/0	48/4	43/2	43/5
	Working Hours	..	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
	Hourly Wage	..	0/11½	0/11½	1/0½	0/10½	1/0½	0/11½	0/11½
31st Dec., 1934	Weekly Wage	..	44/3	43/9	47/8	41/11	49/1	44/1	44/5
	Working Hours	..	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
	Hourly Wage	..	1/0	0/11½	1/1	0/11	1/1	0/11	1/0
31st Dec., 1935	Weekly Wage	..	44/11	44/2	48/0	42/5	49/1	44/10	45/0
	Working Hours	..	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
	Hourly Wage	..	1/0½	0/11½	1/1	0/11	1/1	0/11½	1/0

(a) Weighted average weekly rate in all industrial groups combined. (b) Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in industrial groups XI. and XII.

(iii) *Index-Numbers.* The tendency in a majority of the States during the years 1924 to 1928 was towards a slight reduction in hours of labour, particularly in Queensland and New South Wales, where a 44-hour week became operative on 1st July, 1925, and on 4th January, 1926, respectively. Further decreases were recorded in the hours of work per week for male employees during 1927 in all States excepting Queensland, where hours remained stationary. The decline in the other States was due mainly to the reduction of the standard hours of labour in Group II. (Engineering, etc.) from 48 to 44 hours per week, as awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The decline in the weekly hours in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania in 1928 was due mainly to the reduction of the standard hours of labour in Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.). During 1929 the hours of work per week for timber workers in certain States were increased by the Commonwealth Court, with the result that the weighted average hours for Australia were slightly increased. The repeal of the Acts in New South Wales and Queensland providing for a 44-hour week tended to increase the average number of hours of labour per week in those States during the year 1930, while the restoration of this measure in New South Wales during 1931 and in Queensland during 1932 was profitable for the hours of labour since 1930. A further slight reduction in Queensland was brought about by the introduction in April, 1935, of a 40 hour week for employees on Building Construction. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly rates is roughly shown by the following index numbers given in the following table:—

WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGE INDEX NUMBERS.—ADULT WORKERS.

NOTE.—Weighted average for Australia at 30th April, 1914 as base (= 1,000).

(Weekly Rates*—M = 55/1; F = 27/2. Hourly Rates—M = 1/2; F = 0/6½.)

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
MALE WORKERS.								
1st Dec., 1931	{ Weekly Wage	.. 1,695	1,490	1,615	1,360	1,526	1,447	1,447
	{ Hourly Wage (a)	.. 1,873	1,527	1,749	1,383	1,617	1,430	1,430
31st Dec., 1932	{ Weekly Wage	.. 1,541	1,411	1,605	1,317	1,483	1,416	1,416
	{ Hourly Wage (a)	.. 1,701	1,451	1,748	1,355	1,584	1,404	1,404
31st Dec., 1933	{ Weekly Wage	.. 1,486	1,396	1,598	1,332	1,476	1,415	1,415
	{ Hourly Wage (a)	.. 1,655	1,438	1,775	1,372	1,571	1,403	1,403
31st Dec., 1934	{ Weekly Wage	.. 1,509	1,427	1,610	1,369	1,525	1,443	1,443
	{ Hourly Wage (a)	.. 1,676	1,484	1,782	1,410	1,624	1,494	1,494
31st Dec., 1935	{ Weekly Wage	.. 1,528	1,448	1,605	1,415	1,528	1,470	1,470
	{ Hourly Wage (a)	.. 1,703	1,496	1,752	1,476	1,626	1,519	1,519

FEMALE WORKERS.

31st Dec., 1931	{ Weekly Wage	.. 1,828	1,688	1,765	1,584	1,900	1,681	1,681
	{ Hourly Wage	.. 2,044	1,822	1,943	1,688	2,045	1,791	1,791
31st Dec., 1932	{ Weekly Wage	.. 1,644	1,583	1,720	1,505	1,826	1,595	1,595
	{ Hourly Wage	.. 1,837	1,711	1,803	1,605	1,967	1,700	1,700
31st Dec., 1933	{ Weekly Wage	.. 1,589	1,573	1,720	1,510	1,778	1,587	1,587
	{ Hourly Wage	.. 1,776	1,700	1,919	1,611	1,916	1,691	1,691
31st Dec., 1934	{ Weekly Wage	.. 1,628	1,609	1,755	1,541	1,809	1,623	1,623
	{ Hourly Wage	.. 1,819	1,738	1,956	1,699	1,947	1,730	1,730
31st Dec., 1935	{ Weekly Wage	.. 1,654	1,626	1,767	1,561	1,808	1,650	1,650
	{ Hourly Wage	.. 1,848	1,758	1,971	1,721	1,947	1,759	1,759

(a) See footnote to following table.

* Approximate only—the Indexes being calculated from the exact rates.

4. **Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Hours of Labour, Adult Males.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 31st December, 1931 to 1935.

HOURS OF LABOUR.—WEEKLY INDEX NUMBERS, ADULT MALES.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48·93) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout. Overtime is excluded.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
31st Dec., 1931	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
	Index-numbers ..	904	958	919	957	931	956	930
31st Dec., 1932	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.19	46.86	44.99	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49
	Index-numbers ..	903	958	919	957	930	955	930
31st Dec., 1933	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
	Index-numbers ..	904	957	899	957	930	956	927
31st Dec., 1934	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
	Index-numbers ..	904	957	899	957	930	956	927
31st Dec., 1935	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.18	46.74	43.69	46.63	45.48	46.75	45.26
	Index-numbers ..	903	955	893	953	929	955	925

(a) Weighted average weekly hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.), in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

5. **Nominal and Real Wages, 1901 to 1935.**—(i) *Nominal Weekly Wage Index-numbers—States.* The following table shows the progress in nominal weekly rates of wage for all industries in each State, the weighted average rate for Australia in 1911 being taken as the base (= 1,000). These results are based generally upon rates of wage prevailing in the capital city of each State, but in certain industries, such as mining, rates necessarily are taken for places other than the capital cities. For the year 1914 and subsequent years the index-numbers in the following table are based on the average wage for the four quarters of each year :—

NOMINAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS, ADULT MALES.

(WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE FOR AUSTRALIA IN 1911 = 1,000.)

State.	Number of Occupations included.		1901.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	1901	1913 to 1912, 1935.												
New South Wales	158	874	858	1,003	1,093	1,862	2,003	2,012	1,983	1,851	1,734	1,638	1,617	1,631
Victoria ..	150	909	796	975	1,002	1,802	1,999	1,994	1,977	1,962	1,802	1,802	1,623	1,556
Queensland ..	87	627	901	997	1,035	1,879	1,971	1,976	1,898	1,769	1,731	1,720	1,727	1,731
South Australia	134	567	819	1,013	1,064	1,697	1,884	1,907	1,867	1,780	1,631	1,623	1,658	1,603
Western Australia	69	489	1,052	1,152	1,223	1,832	1,938	1,960	1,955	1,745	1,611	1,584	1,619	1,641
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	799	1,027	1,745	1,825	1,840	1,829	1,625	1,533	1,519	1,540	1,571
Australia (a)	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,081	1,827	1,963	1,972	1,939	1,752	1,639	1,584	1,590	1,609

(a) Weighted average.

During the period from 1911 to the end of the year 1929 the average weekly rate of wage increased in New South Wales and Victoria, 100 per cent.; in Queensland, 98 per cent.; in South Australia, 87 per cent.; in Western Australia, 70 per cent.; and in Tasmania, 130 per cent., while the weighted average weekly rate for Australia increased 97 per cent. Comparing the yearly average rates for 1929 and 1935 nominal wages declined in all States during the period, Victoria showing the greatest fall with 21.1 per cent., followed by South Australia, 20.0 per cent., and New South Wales, 18.7 per cent. The smallest decline was recorded in Queensland, i.e., 12.7 per cent. The weighted average weekly rate for Australia declined 18.3 per cent. Compared with 1911 the average weekly nominal wage for Australia was 61 per cent. higher in 1935.

(ii) *Real Weekly Wage Index-numbers—States.* In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i) hours worked per day or week, and (ii) the cost of commodities and housing. Thus, 60s. per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate as 48s. per week for 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing increases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1,000 to 1,250, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1,250) is effectively equal to 48s. (when the index-number was 1,000). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1,000 to 750, then 60s. per week, when the index-number is 750, would have the same purchasing power as 80s. when the index-number was 1,000. Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the prices index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the "real" wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1935.

In computing these "real" wage index-numbers for the respective years, the nominal wage index-numbers for each State given in the preceding table have been divided by the retail price index-numbers, food, groceries and rent (all houses), for their respective capital cities. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in "real" wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for the early years are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, while those in the preceding sub-sections relate to the December quarter. However, so far as the years 1901 and 1911 are concerned, the December figures may stand for the yearly average without appreciable error, as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight.

"REAL" WEEKLY WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS.—ADULT MALES.

State.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	
New South Wales	..	961	973	906	1,079	1,089	1,050	1,107	1,160	1,150	1,138	1,101	1,095
Victoria	..	915	1,037	961	1,038	1,120	1,084	1,158	1,102	1,120	1,139	1,114	1,092
Queensland	..	1,172	1,000	1,038	1,244	1,230	1,320	1,317	1,345	1,370	1,417	1,375	1,323
South Australia	..	948	957	929	1,027	1,083	1,067	1,160	1,178	1,133	1,152	1,144	1,149
Western Australia	..	1,024	1,023	1,070	1,139	1,150	1,143	1,220	1,232	1,215	1,210	1,221	1,224
Tasmania	..	827	838	912	977	1,099	1,064	1,111	1,102	1,067	1,004	1,081	1,099
Australia (a)	..	964	1,000	948	1,076	1,115	1,082	1,115	1,185	1,168	1,178	1,145	1,133

(a) Weighted average.

In the table above, the "real" wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualifications already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparison may be made as to the increase or decrease in the "real" wage index-number for any State over a period of years. Thus, comparing 1915 with 1901, and also with 1911, there has been an increase in the "real" wage in all States.

(iii) *Real Index-number for Unemployment.* In the preceding table particulars are given for nominal and "real" wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in retail prices of commodities, though not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment (*vide* C. Employment—§ 2, par. 2, following) are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in prices of commodities and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the next table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment in Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For 1914 and subsequent years the wages index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail prices index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed. These percentages of unemployment (converted into terms of employment*) are applied to the index-numbers in Column I. to obtain rate of wage index-numbers allowing for unemployment, which are shown in Column III., computed with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. In Column IV. the retail prices index-numbers are shown, and in Columns V. and VI. the "real" wage index-numbers are given for full work, and allowing for lost time respectively. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and III. respectively by the corresponding figure in Column IV.

A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and V. gives the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VI. show variations in "real" wages after allowing not only for variations in purchasing power of money, but for the relative extent of unemployment also :—

NOMINAL AND "REAL" WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS.

Year.	I. Nominal Wage Index- numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wage Index-numbers, Allowing for Unemployment.	IV. Retail Price Index- numbers. (Food, Groceries, Rent—all houses.)	"Real" Wage Index- numbers.	
			III. Re-computed. (1911 = 1,000).		V. Full Work.	VI. Allowing for Unemploy- ment.
1901	848	6.6	832	880	964	945
1909	923	5.8	913	948	974	963
1910	955	5.6	945	970	985	974
1911	1,000	4.7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,051	5.5	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913	1,076	5.3	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914	1,081	8.3	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915	1,092	9.3	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916	1,144	5.8	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917	1,226	7.1	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918	1,270	5.8	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919	1,370	6.6	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920	1,627	6.5	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921	1,826	11.2	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922	1,801	9.3	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923	1,805	7.1	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924	1,840	8.9	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925	1,861	8.8	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034
1926	1,914	7.1	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045
1927	1,946	7.0	1,860	1,760	1,102	1,075
1928	1,963	10.8	1,837	1,790	1,115	1,044
1929	1,972	11.1	1,839	1,822	1,082	1,009
1930	1,939	19.3	1,642	1,683	1,152	976
1931	1,752	27.4	1,335	1,479	1,185	903
1932	1,639	29.0	1,221	1,493	1,168	870
1933	1,584	25.1	1,245	1,345	1,178	926
1934	1,590	20.5	1,326	1,385	1,148	957
1935	1,609	16.5	1,410	1,420	1,133	993

NOTE.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onwards the figures in Columns I. and II. are averages for the whole year.

* e.g. (1912)—95.3 : 94.5 :: 1,051 : 1,042.

In 1935 prices rose to a greater extent than wages with the result that the effective wage for full work fell from 1,148 in the previous year to 1,133. Allowing for the factor of unemployment the "real" wage improved from 870 in 1932 to 993 in 1935 owing to a marked decline in unemployment during the past three years following the maximum figure of 29 per cent. recorded for Australia in 1932. Compared with 1911 the "real" wage increased by 13.3 per cent. for full time work, but declined by 0.7 per cent. when allowance is made for unemployment.

§ 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. *The Basic Wage.*—(i) *General.* The "basic wage" in Australia is understood to mean the lowest wage which can be paid to an unskilled labourer on the basis of "the normal needs of an average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community."* This wage is fixed by various industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Federal and State Arbitration Acts, and is varied from time to time according to changes in cost of living, constitution of the family unit, etc. In addition to the "basic" wage, these tribunals also determine what is known as the "secondary" wage—"the extra payment to be made for trained skill or other exceptional qualities necessary for an employee exercising the functions required."† The term "minimum" wage, on the other hand, is used to express the lowest rate payable in a particular industry, and is either equal to, or greater than the "basic" wage.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that the "basic" wage is to be considered by a Court constituted by the Chief Judge and not less than two other Judges, and must be approved by a majority of the members of the Court. The amended Act of 1930 provides that any alteration of the "basic" wage or the principles on which it is computed, or any variation or interpretation of any award where the variation or interpretation would result in any such alteration, shall have no force or effect unless it is considered by the Court constituted as above-mentioned.

By a judgment of the High Court on the 21st April, 1933, however, the "basic" wage is taken to include, for the foregoing purpose, any "loading" forming part of the primary wage of an unskilled labourer. The wage payable to unskilled labour being assessed on the basis of that primary wage. A "loading" is defined as an addition to the "basic" wage as compensation for some special condition of labour or employment, and not by way of "margin for skill."

(ii) *History in Australia.* The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1855 by Sir Samuel Griffith, President of Queensland, and the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court by a similar authority in 1901 by Mr. Justice Horden in *Re 1901 Harvester Case*. In 1911, however, it was generally assumed and the fact that year's case established the basis of a basic wage for all unskilled labour in the State of Victoria, it was not until the year 1921 that the first basic wage, *Harvester*, was decided by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment." The amount of his award has been determined in connection with H. V. McKay's *Sandrine Harvester Works*. The rate of wage declared in this case was "the per diem of \$1.10 per week for Melbourne, the amount considered necessary for "a family of about five," and was generally referred to as the "Harvester" wage. The remaining part of this amount was \$1.50 for fuel, gas, for rent, and \$1.50 for all other expenditure.

The "Harvester" basic rates for all other towns throughout Australia were fixed at practically the same rates until the year 1913, when the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses, for the 30 more important towns of Australia, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. These index-numbers had been taken back to 1901, with the year 1911 as base, and disclosed not

* Mr. Justice Higgins—*A New Province of Law and Order*.

† Ibid.

only considerable percentage increases since 1907, but also large disparities in the relative purchasing power of money in the various towns. The basic rates for towns were thereafter fixed on their respective index-numbers, taking the index-number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 as being equivalent to 42s. per week—or the base of the table 1000 as being equivalent to 48s. per week. Exceptions were made as regards many country towns, where certain loadings were applied to counterbalance their lower index numbers due to cheaper rentals.*

In 1922 an amount known as the "Powers' 3s."† was added to the weekly wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard, and in the same year the system was instituted of regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage to variations in purchasing power as disclosed by the retail price index-numbers.

The adequacy or otherwise of the "Harvester" standard has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several occasions the need for its review. The abnormal conditions during and for some time after the war rendered such a review out of the question, particularly in view of the fact that wages throughout Australia were being automatically adjusted to changes in the cost of living. A Royal Commission (referred to later) was appointed in 1920 to assess a Basic Wage, but its recommendations were disregarded.

This method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage continued in force until 30th April, 1934, when it was superseded by a judgment of the Full Arbitration Court, delivered on 17th April, particulars of which appear below.

In the meantime, however, the Economic depression, which made itself felt severely in Australia in 1930, forced the employers to seek relief from the Court of part of the heavy burden of wages on industrial recovery; and in this section of Official Year Books Nos. 25 and 26 an account will be found of the proceedings which resulted in an order of the Court reducing all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent. from 1st February, 1931, together with references to the Court's refusal in June, 1932, and May, 1933, to rescind the Order on applications made by the Unions.

2. *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934.*—(i) *Introductory.* As explained hereinafter, the 10 per cent. reduction of wages referred to above ceased to operate in the majority of awards as from the 1st May, 1934, following on a judgment of the Full Court delivered on the 17th April, 1934. The Court at the same time declared a new basic wage, to be periodically adjusted on the "All Items" ("C" Series) index-numbers computed by this Bureau. This new wage supersedes the former "Harvester" standard wage supplemented by the "Powers' 3s." with which the family unit of "about five persons" had been generally associated. For convenience of reference, the new basic wage will be known as the "Commonwealth 'Restoration' Basic Wage, 1934."

(ii) *Applications for Restoration.* In connexion with its former refusals to rescind the 10 per cent. reduction imposed from 1st February, 1931, the Court had indicated that although refusing restoration generally, it was possible that certain industries were in a condition to justify the restoration, and that the Court would be quite prepared to hear applications made on that ground. A number of full and partial restorations were actually made in this way by the Court, and also voluntarily by employers.

Applications by organizations generally renewing the request for rescission of the 10 per cent. reduction having been made, the case opened before the Full Court on the 19th February, 1934, and the hearing continued until the 14th March, 1934.

* As these indexes covered only 60 per cent. of household expenditure, a low index due to low rentals would wrongly presume low costs in the remaining uninvestigated 40 per cent. of household expenditure and *vice versa*. † Awarded by Mr. Justice Powers in the Gas Workers' case.

(iii) *Judgment of the Court.* (a) *Capital Cities.* The reserved judgment was delivered by the Court on the 17th April, 1934, and came into operation on the 1st May, 1934. The decision was not unanimous, the majority judgment being signed by Bethridge, C.J., and Drake-Brockman, J.; Beeby, J., dissenting as to the amount at which the basic wage was declared. The basic rates awarded for the various capital cities are shown in Column 2 of the following table, while the basic rates being paid under the former systems, together with the increases and decreases on former standards, are added for comparative purposes:—

COMPARISON OF BASIC RATES AWARDED FOR CAPITAL CITIES.

City.	Rates being Paid prior to 1st May, 1934.(a)			Increase or Decrease.		
	New Rates Awarded 1st May, 1934. "C" Series.	Under "D" Series less 10 per Cent. "Cut."	Under "A" Series (Full).	Over "D" Series.	Over "A" Series.	Over "A" Series less 10 per Cent. "Cut."
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sydney	67 0	66 11	72 0	0 1	- 5 0	+ 2 2
Melbourne	64 0	63 4	67 6	0 8	- 3 6	+ 3 3
Brisbane	61 0	59 4	62 0	1 8	- 1 0	+ 5 2
Adelaide	64 0	60 2	63 0	3 10	+ 1 0	+ 7 4
Perth	60 0	59 3	64 0	6 9	+ 2 0	+ 8 5
Hobart	67 0	64 10	70 0	2 2	- 3 0	+ 4 0
Six Capitals	65 0	63 9	68 0	1 3	- 3 0	+ 3 10

(a) Calculated to nearest 6d., and including "Powers' 3s." or its equivalent.

* Adjustments for the latest available date will be found in the Appendix.

NOTE.—For explanation of the "A," "C," and "D" Series see p. 16, Labour Report No. 24, 1933.

Column (3) represents the rates actually being paid to members of the applicant organizations, and the immediate gains are shown in Column (5), representing the differences of Columns (2) and (3). A comparison with past "standards" is made in Columns (6) and (7). Column (6) represents the increase or decrease compared with wages of workers not subject to the 10 per cent. reduction, who are still enjoying the standard represented by the "A" Series of index-numbers, which has existed since the "Harvester" wage was declared in 1907, plus the addition of the "Powers' 3s." in 1922. The most noteworthy feature of Column (4) is the coincidence that the new rate for the Six Capital Cities combined is that previously paid under the "A" Series, without the "Powers' 3s.," but reference to sub-section (v).—"Basis of New Wage"—of this paragraph will disclose the fact that this rate was not used as the basis of the judgment. The rate for Hobart is likewise that formerly paid under the "A" Series, without the "Powers' 3s.," while for Melbourne the rate is 6d under that amount; but in the case of Sydney, the decrease was 2s. in addition to that item. The increases disclosed by Column (6) for Adelaide and Perth are due to the higher relative rates under the "C" Series index-numbers for the towns mentioned, compared with those under the "A" Series. Column (7) represents the theoretical immediate gain to wages, had there been no adjustment of wages by means of the "D" Series index-numbers. It must be remembered in this connexion that the introduction of this system of adjustment in May, 1933, was merely a temporary measure adopted by the Court to arrest somewhat the steep drop in wages which was taking place as the result of adjustments made in accordance with the "A" Series index-numbers; and if, therefore, the 10 per cent.

reduction had continued to operate upon the rates derived from the "A" Series, the increases over the rates ruling would, on such an hypothesis, have been those shown in Column (7).

(b) *Country Towns.*—The rates for country towns were, with certain exceptions, fixed at a figure 3s. below that of the Capital City, the exceptions being as follows:—Newcastle 67s.; Broken Hill 65s.; Geelong 63s.; Warrnambool 63s. (on Geelong); Mildura 64s. (on Melbourne); Yallourn 64s. (on Melbourne); Whyalla 64s. (on Adelaide); Kalgoorlie 76s.; Geraldton 69s.; Launceston 66s.; Queenstown 62s. 6d. The rates for Adelaide, Hobart and Launceston were graduated so as to come into full operation by the 1st June, 1935. Special provisions were made in connexion with the Railway services. In the case of Tasmania a flat rate of 65s. or 2s. below that of Hobart was declared, whilst in the case of South Australia a flat rate of 64s. on the Five Towns index-number was fixed. In the cases of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, the Court decided to extend the flat rate to all industries within the Railway services (such as craftsmen in the metal and other trades), and to vary or modify the relevant awards or undertakings accordingly. In view of the financial position of Government transport services, the Court decided to remove the present restriction on State legislatures making reductions in the remuneration of employees covered by Federal Awards, etc., to meet financial stringency, and made the following provision:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this award, the Commissioner may in or from the rates of pay prescribed herein, make reductions or deductions not greater than a statute now or at any time requires to be made generally in or from substantially similar rates of pay of employees of the State or of State instrumentalities."

(c) *Exemptions.* The following industries were exempted from the operation of the judgment until further consideration could be given to them: Fruitgrowing, Printing at Broken Hill, and the following cases in which cost of living adjustments have not applied—Municipal Employees, Bond Stores, Felt Hatters, Maltsters, Marine Stores and Launceston Tramways.

(iv) *Periodical Adjustments.* The fixation and future adjustment of the new wage was transferred from the "D" Series of index-numbers to the "C" Series (Food, Groceries, Rent of four and five-roomed Houses, Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure). The greater suitability of the latter series for the purpose had been urged on the Court by the various parties at different times, and was partly adopted by the Court in May, 1933, in connexion with the "D" Series. The "A" Series will, of course, continue to apply to those industries which were not suffering the full 10 per cent. reduction at the date of the judgment. Provision was also made that no adjustment of wages on account of cost of living would be made unless the amount of the change reached at least 2s. per week. The dates of adjustment were altered to the first pay period in the months of June, September, December and March.

(v) *Basin of New Wage.* The new wage adopted by the Court is to a large extent founded upon the amount of 84s. per week, declared by the New South Wales Board of Trade in August, 1925.* As this amount took into consideration the upward tendency of prices, which continued, the Commonwealth Court regarded that rate as applicable to the year 1926, and taking the fall in prices in Sydney since that date up to the fourth quarter of 1933, as disclosed by the "All Items" index-numbers ("C" Series), the appropriate rate for Sydney was found to be 67s. per week. This rate was then equated to the "C" Series index-number for Sydney for the fourth quarter, 1933, viz., 829, and the proportionate rate for 1,000 (the base of the series) calculated as equal to 81s. per week. From the latter amount as base, a table of wages based on this series was calculated in divisions of 1s. per week (e.g., $994 - 1,006 = 81s.$ per week), and the value of all other index-numbers ascertained from the table.

* See *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, No. 2, Vol. XXVIII., 1925, page 154.

(vi) *Reasons for Judgment.* The Court issued a lengthy statement specifying the reasons which actuated it in arriving at its judgment, but considerations of space preclude the insertion of this matter in the present chapter. Full particulars will, however, be found in Labour Report No. 26.

(vii) *The Family Unit.* The judgment discusses at some length the question of the propriety of identifying a typical family unit with the wage adopted. Hitherto the Court had regarded its basic wage as appropriate to the requirements of a unit of "about five persons," consisting of a man, wife and three dependent children, but in point of actual fact the average number of children per adult male is about one, while for married adult workers it is 1.8. The Court emphasizes the point of view, however, that the deciding factor is what industry in all its primary, secondary, or ancillary forms can pay to the average employee, and that irrespective of what family units have been laid down for, or adopted by Industrial Tribunals, the amounts actually paid have been governed by this consideration. The Court stated, however, that in view of the absence of clear means of measuring the general wage-paying capacity of total industry, the actual wage upon which well-situated labourers are at the time maintaining the average family unit could justifiably be taken as a criterion of what industry can probably pay to all labourers. The Court considered that Mr. Justice Higgins had very wisely used this criterion in the 1907 "Harvester" case, and that there was sound economic warrant for the ascertainment of the real family unit, and the cost of providing something like the standard which families of well-employed labourers had already reached; and that if the real family unit were departed from, or a standard sought for the likely maintenance of which experience gave no reason to hope, then an unrealizable wage level may be ordained. It would appear, therefore, that although not identifying its wage with a specific family unit, the remarks of the Court lead to the conclusion that the wage declared was arrived at partly because in its opinion the material before it suggested that the amount would be sufficient to meet the requirements of a man, wife, and two children, representing the average family responsibility to the married adult worker.

(viii) *Rate for Females.* The Court stated that it did not think it desirable, at any rate at the present time, to declare any wage as a basic wage for females, and continued the proportions in each existing award of the minimum wage for females to that for males—generally in the vicinity of 52 per cent. of the adult male rate.

(ix) *Minority Judgment.* In his minority judgment, Judge Beeby expressed the opinion that although the economic position was much better than twelve months ago, recovery was not sufficient or permanent enough to justify the belief that the Commonwealth can get back to pre-depression standards; that 20 per cent. of the population was still unemployed; that the prices offering for our primary products were lower than those of 1931, and the difficulties of finding markets for our surpluses had increased; that prices offering for our base metals are barely sufficient to meet costs of production; that we are not entitled to assume that the remarkable recovery of wool prices is permanent; that budgetary deficits are still piling up, and the floating debt and consequent interest charges steadily increasing. He stated that the foregoing did not preclude consideration of whether and to what extent the Court's drastic cut in real wages should be modified in the light of substantial economic recovery, nor an examination made of the results of the Court's original order. He analysed the distribution of the products of industry as disclosed by manufacturing statistics which showed that since 1927-28 the proportions going to employers and workers had changed from 45.42 and 54.58 to 49.81 and 50.19 in favour of the employer, and considered that this decline of 4.39 per cent. in the share accruing to the worker called for complete re-examination of the whole theory and methods of wage fixation. He considered that wages should be related to production. He expressed doubt as to whether the reduction of the real wages of a section of the workers materially contributed to the partial recovery of last year, and considered that such transfer of spending power is not conducive to recovery unless it be part of a planned scheme of reorganization which guarantees that the transferred amount is either spent immediately on commodities or re-invested in labour-employing concerns. He reviewed the steps taken in other

countries towards economic reconstruction to show that the universal trend of economic thought from low wage to high wage theories and to shortening working hours should be considered by a Court exercising quasi-legislative functions. He considered that the rates awarded by the majority judgment were not commensurate with the degree of economic recovery, and that the following should be the amounts for the towns shown :—

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Sydney	..	..	3	9	0	Perth	..	..	3	5	0
Melbourne	..	..	3	5	6	Hobart	..	..	3	6	0
Brisbane	..	..	3	5	0	Launceston	..	..	3	3	6
Adelaide	..	..	3	3	0	Six Capitals	..	..	3	6	0

He considered that the "All Items" index-numbers should be used for the future adjustments of wages, but the rates recommended were not proportionate to the "All Items" index-numbers, taking the rate for Sydney as base, but were arrived at after consideration of all prevailing circumstances, and that with these rates there should be corresponding adjustments for provincial towns. In other respects he agreed with the majority judgment.

3. State Basic Wage Rates in Operation.—The basic wage rates fixed by State arbitration tribunals differ from those obtaining in the Federal sphere not only as regards amount, but also in respect of constitution of family unit whose needs it purports to supply.

The awards of various State tribunals in operation at the present moment are shown in the following statement. The Industrial Commission in New South Wales and the Industrial Court in Western Australia revised the living or basic rates of wage to be paid in the respective States during 1929. Particulars of these judgments are given in Labour Report, No. 20. The pronouncements of the Industrial Commission in New South Wales are published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, and deal exhaustively with matters relating to basic wages. The living wage of £4 2s. 6d. per week for adult males determined in 1929 by the Industrial Commission in New South Wales was not altered during the years 1930 and 1931. On 26th August, 1932, the Commission declared the following rates—£3 10s. per week for adult males, and £1 18s. per week for adult females. The wage was altered as from 1st May, 1933, to £3 8s. 6d. for adult males, and £1 17s. for adult females, and from 1st November, 1933, to £3 6s. 6d. for adult males, and £1 16s. for adult females. From 1st May, 1934, the rates were increased to £3 7s. 6d. for adult males, and £1 16s. 6d. for adult females. Weekly rates of £3 8s. 6d. for males, and £1 17s. for females were originally declared to operate from 1st May, 1935, and were repeated by the commission in its six-monthly declaration on 25th October, 1935. An extensive inquiry into a new "standard" basic wage was commenced by the Industrial Commission on 1st April, 1935, and a declaration, made on 24th April, 1936, fixed rates of £3 9s. for males and £1 15s. 6d. for females. Strong protests made to the Government against the reduction in the female rate resulted in an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act to provide for the female rate being 54 per cent. of the male rate, or £1 17s. 6d. per week, and retrospectively from the date of operation of the original declaration, viz., 1st May, 1936.

The declarations and reasons for the judgments of the Industrial Court in Western Australia are published in the *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*. A revision of the basic wage in this State was made in June, 1930, when the rate for adult male employees in the Metropolitan area was determined at £4 6s., and for adult female employees at £2 6s. 5d. per week. These rates were reduced in March, 1931, to £3 18s. and £2 2s. 2d. respectively. On 5th November, 1931, the rates for the Metropolitan area were declared at £3 13s. 6d. for adult male employees, and at £1 19s. 8d. for adult female employees. These rates remained in force until 1st March, 1932, when the basic rates for the Metropolitan area were declared at £3 12s. per week for adult male employees, and at £1 18s. 11d. per week for adult female employees. On the 2nd November, 1932, the rates were reduced to £3 10s. 6d. and £1 18s. 1d., and on the 28th February, 1933, to £3 9s. and £1 17s. 3d. per week. They were further reduced to £3 8s. and £1 16s. 9d. on the 30th June, 1933, and increased to £3 9s. 3d. and £1 17s. 5d. on the 3rd August, 1933, the latter being the first increase in the basic wage since the 1st July, 1929. These rates were again declared by

the Court from 1st July, 1934, and from 1st July, 1935, the rates declared were £3 10s. 6d. for males and £1 18s. 1d. for females. The rates operative from 12th August, 1930, are £3 12s. for males, and £1 18s. 11d. for females. The Court of Arbitration declares also basic rates of wage for areas outside the Metropolitan area. The rates declared for these areas from 12th August, 1930, were—Agricultural areas, etc., adult male employees, £3 13s. per week; adult female employees, £1 19s. 5d. per week; Gold-fields area, etc., adult male employees, £4 7s. per week; adult female employees, £2 7s. per week.

The Industrial Court in Queensland reviewed the basic rates of wage for that State during 1930, and reduced the rate for adult male employees from £4 5s. to £4 per week as from 1st August, 1930. A further revision during the year reduced the rate for adult males to £3 17s. per week as from 1st December, 1930. The Industrial Court fixed the basic rates as from 1st July, 1931, at £3 14s. per week for adult male employees, and at £1 19s. per week for adult female employees. These rates were in operation at the end of June, 1936. The declarations of the Court are published in the *Queensland Industrial Gazette*.

In 1925 the Board of Industry in South Australia determined the living wage for adult male employees in the Metropolitan area at £4 5s. 6d. per week, and at £1 19s. 6d. per week for adult female employees. These rates were in operation for more than five years. On 11th October, 1930, after a public inquiry, the Board of Industry determined the living wage to be paid to adult male employees in the metropolitan area at 12s. 6d. per day or £3 15s. per week, and on 22nd December, 1930, the living wage for adult female employees in the Metropolitan area was declared at £1 15s. per week. Further reductions were made by the Board of Industry on 17th August, 1931, after a public inquiry, to 10s. 6d. per day or £3 3s. per week for adult male employees, and on 4th December, 1931, to £1 11s. 6d. per week for adult female employees. Notwithstanding intervening exhaustive reviews by the Board of Industry, the latter rates were operative until superseded by the declaration of the Board of 11s. per day or £3 6s. per week for male adults, and £1 13s. per week for females, operative from 7th November, 1935, and 16th January, 1936, respectively. All the Board's declarations are published in the *Bulletins of the Board of Industry*, South Australia.

A State basic rate of wage is not declared in Victoria and Tasmania. In these States the Wages Board system of wage fixation is in operation, and each Board determines the minimum rate of wage to be paid in the industry or calling under review. In the majority of cases the practice of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court of adjusting wages in accordance with the variations in the "Retail Price" index-numbers has been followed in the past by these bodies. In the case of Victoria, however, by an amendment of the Factories and Shops Act (No. 4275—assented to 9th October, 1934), provision is made for the incorporation in all determinations of Wages Boards of the provisions of Awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court covering similar employees so far as the provisions of such award are in the opinion of the Wages Board provisions proper to be included in a determination of that Wages Board, and for the automatic adjustment of wages by the Secretary for Labour in accordance with the retail price index-numbers of this Bureau.

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

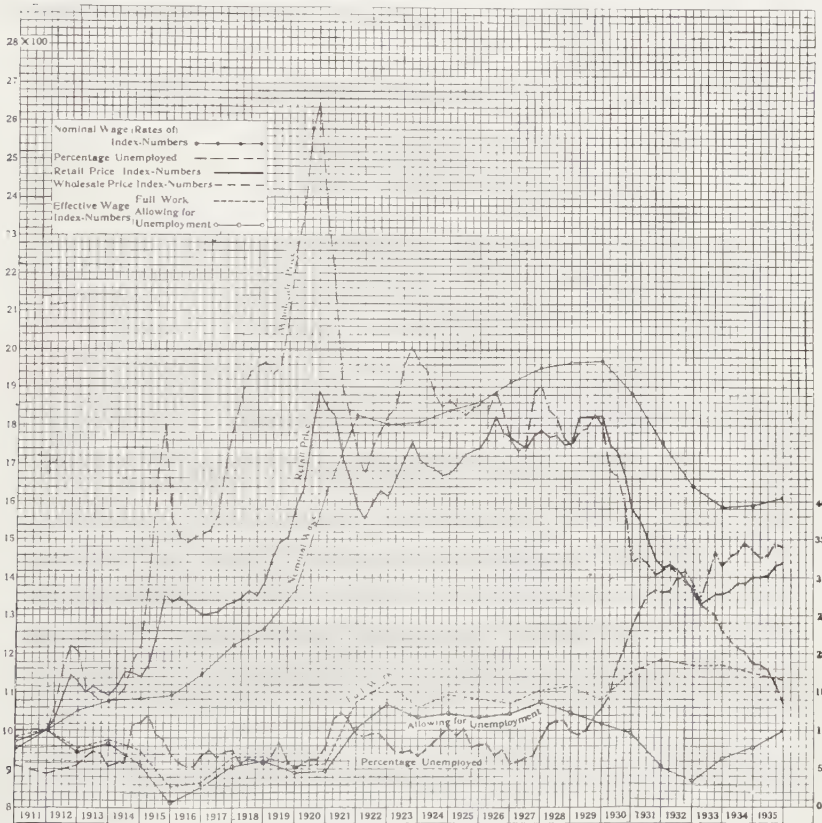
State.	Basic Wage.		Date of Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
	Males.	Females.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New South Wales..	(a) 3 9 0	1 17 6	1.5.36	Man, wife and child
Victoria ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Queensland ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	1.7.31	Man, wife and three children
South Australia ..	(c) 3 6 0	(d) 1 11 6	..	..
Western Australia..	(e) 3 12 0	1 18 11	12.8.36	Man, "wife and two" children
Tasmania ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Plus child allowances.

(b) None declared, but follow Federal rates.

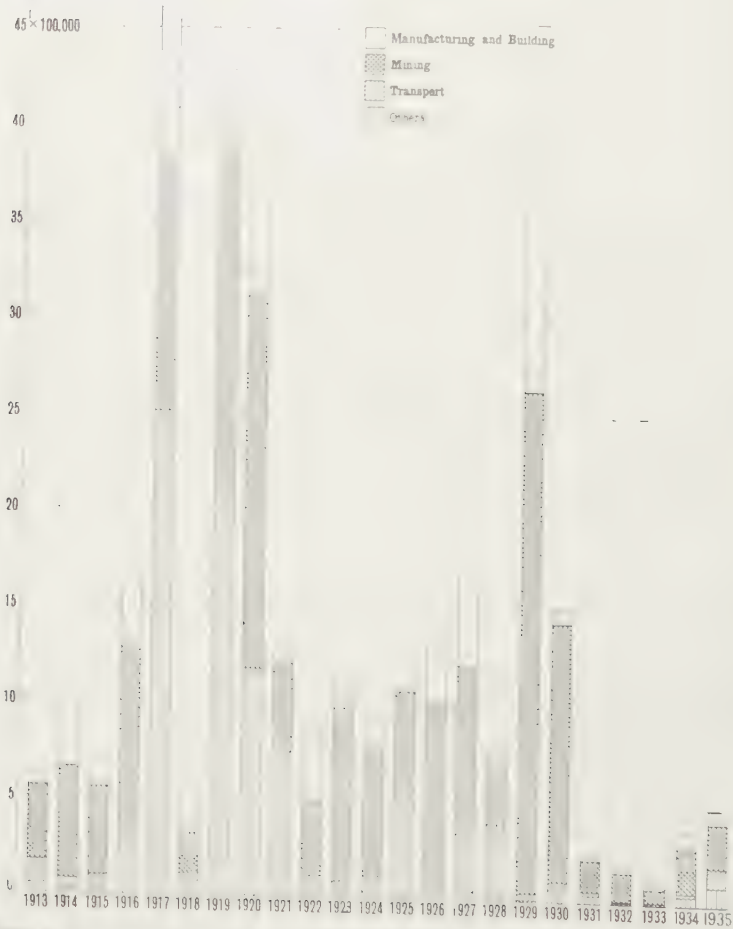
(c) Operative from 1st November 1935. (d) Operative from 1st July 1936. (e) Operative from 1st July 1936. Land Division—males £1 7s.; females £2 7s.; Agricultural Areas and portions of State exclusive of the S.W. £3 13s.; females £1 19s. 5d.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES, NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE OR REAL WAGE INDEX NUMBERS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED.—AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1935.



NOTE.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (=1,000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent (all houses) for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index-number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers, average nominal wage for adult males and *real* wage (full work and allowing for unemployment) for adult males, since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.

Industrial Disputes - Working Days Lost
in
Various Industrial Groups



EXPLANATION. The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 8,000,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

4. Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, 1920. —The Federal basic wage referred to in par. 1 (ii) *ante* was made operative in other parts of Australia on the basis of the relative retail price level variations applicable in the locality, but only one comprehensive attempt has been made by the Federal authorities to ascertain specifically what the actual requirements were in the various States according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household in respect of a family consisting of a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age.

The attempt referred to was made by a Royal Commission, and its report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities:—

						£	s.	d.
Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	5	17	1
Melbourne	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	6
Brisbane	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	2
Adelaide	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	1
Perth ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	11
Hobart	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	11
Six Capitals (Weighted Average)	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	8

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

5. Child Endowment.—(i) *General*. The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age has become very prominent in Australia in recent years, and is actually in operation in certain instances. The system has been in force in various forms in England and on the Continent as far back as 1795, the first instance occurring in England in that year.†

(ii) *The New South Wales Scheme*. The first attempt made in Australia to institute the system was in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease automatically when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, and the matter dropped until the session of 1926–27, when measures providing for the payment of child allowances became law.‡ These measures provided for (a) the declaration of a basic wage for a man and wife,|| and (b) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances would be paid only to the extent by which the total earnings of the worker and his family fall short of the sum represented by the *basic wage* plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child under the age of fourteen years. Thus, a worker with three dependent children receiving £5 by way of wages would not be entitled to the allowance, but would receive it in respect of a fourth child. These payments in New South Wales commenced to operate from 1st September, 1927. An amending Act, assented to on the 23rd December, 1929, provides that child endowment shall be 5s. per week for each child under the age of fourteen years except one in the family. The basic or living wage for adult male workers was determined by the Industrial Commission on the 20th December, 1929, at £4 2s. 6d. per week for a family unit consisting of a man, wife and one child. The fund from which child endowment payments are made is created by a levy on the wages bill of employers. The rate of tax to be collected by the Government from employers during the year 1930, was fixed at 1 per cent. This rate was in operation to 30th June, 1931. From 1st July, 1931, the rate was fixed at 2 per cent, and from 1st January, 1932, at the rate of 5d. in the £1 on all

* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 13s. per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index-number.

† A complete survey of the systems in force in various countries is contained in Eleanor Rathbone's *Disinherited Family: A plea for the Endowment of the Family*.

‡ Family Endowment Act 1927; Finance (Family Endowment Tax) Act 1927; Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act 1927 and subsequent amendments.

|| This was subsequently declared at £4 5s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. per week for adult females. A separate rate for rural employees was declared later at £4 4s. per week.

wages above £3 per week. The amount of levy collected during 1932-33 was £2,409,034 and £2,105,659 was paid away in allowances to 63,072 families. The levy was discontinued as from 1st January, 1934, the cost of endowment being met from Consolidated Revenue.

(iii) *Commonwealth Public Service.* The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service. From 1st November, 1920, following on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage*, child endowment at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age was paid to officers, with a limitation of salary plus allowance of £400 per annum. As the result of proceedings before the Public Service Arbitrator in 1923, this allowance was confirmed as a permanent payment to officers, and the necessary fund to meet it was created by deducting the average value of the payment from the basic wage of all adult officers, so that the officers are themselves providing the fund from which the allowance is paid. The deduction was originally £11 per annum, but is now £12. The payment is now limited to officers receiving up to £500 per annum inclusive of the allowance. Details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments under this scheme have been published in previous issues of the Official Year Book and will be found also in the Labour Reports issued by this Bureau.

(iv) *National Scheme.* The Federal Government, in June, 1927, called a conference at Melbourne of the Premiers of the several States to consider the question from a national standpoint. The Prime Minister submitted various estimates of cost of endowing dependent children under fourteen years of age in Australia at 5s. per week. After discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a Royal Commission, to be appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission was not unanimous in its findings, and the opinions and recommendations of the members were embodied in two separate reports, which dealt exhaustively with the constitutional aspects, existing systems, industrial legislation, the basic wage, standard of living, regulation of wages, working conditions and cognate matters.

At the conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held at Canberra during May, 1929, the Prime Minister stated that the Commission had submitted its report. The minority report recommended a scheme of child endowment financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation. For reasons stated to the Conference, the Government was not prepared to adopt this scheme. The Commonwealth Government agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish to the Commonwealth. The Government, therefore, did not propose to establish any system of child endowment. It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at the present time. The result of the discussion was that it was agreed that the matter of child endowment was one to be dealt with as the State Governments should think proper.

The findings and recommendations in the *majority* and *minority* reports are given in Labour Report, No. 19.

§ 4. Changes in Rates of Wage.

The collection of detailed information relating to changes in rates of wage was discontinued at the end of the year 1929, owing to the difficulty of securing reliable data. Officials of employers' or workers' and trade unions reported that they were unable to supply definite particulars as to the number of workpeople affected by Commonwealth and State awards and determinations. In order to secure comprehensive and reliable data it would have been necessary to extend considerably the field of collection, and after serious consideration, and in view of the fact that the demand for the figures had been limited, it was decided that the additional expense and work involved were too heavy to justify the continuance of the tabulation.

* The Chairman of the Commission (Mr. A. B. PRESTON, K.C.), in a supplementary report, has recommended that the high basic minimum (2s. 10s.) be split up into a flat basic wage of 2s. and a Child Endowment of 12s. per week for each dependent child, the fund for the payment of this allowance to be created by a tax on employers of 10s. 9d. per employee per week.

C.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. *General.*—Information with regard to the collection of particulars and the methods of tabulation of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work has appeared in previous issues of the Official Year Book, and is also given in the annual Labour Reports of this Bureau.

In annual tabulations particulars are included of all disputes which either commenced or were current during the year under review. As regards "number of disputes", "establishments involved", and "workpeople involved", therefore, duplication will take place in respect of those disputes which started in and were unsettled at the end of a preceding year: the number involved will, however, be indicated in a footnote, to permit of due allowance being made in any calculations made from the tables.

2. *Industrial Disputes Involving Stoppage of Work, Classified in Industrial Groups, 1935.*—The following tables give particulars of industrial disputes which either commenced or were current during the year 1935, classified according to industrial groups. Similar information for the previous years was published in preceding issues of the Official Year Book and Labour Report:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1935.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-volved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
NEW SOUTH WALES.								
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	7	7	784	55	839	3,097	£ 2,700
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	39	..	39	312	194
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	1	1	35	..	35	105	80
VI.	Other Manufacturing	5	5	1,867	..	1,867	20,212	12,477
VII.	Building	..	..	..	..	..	527	..
VIII.	(a) Coal mining	98	98	23,466	1,243	24,709	137,259	143,572
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	5	..	5	30	44
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	127	..	127	1,651	1,467
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	6	27	3,715	706	4,421	75,091	45,323
XIV.	Miscellaneous	11	11	1,296	51	1,347	62,855	31,207
	Total	..	134	162	31,350	2,055	33,405	301,345
VICTORIA.								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	14	..	14	182	136
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	63	..	63	3,006	1,867
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	3	150	6	156	1,560	717
VIII.	Coal mining	..	..	..	..	..	31,700	17,200
X.	Other land transport	1	1	14	..	14	54	17
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	6	14	768	231	999	17,184	10,098
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	1	17	..	17	34	20
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	2	282	..	282	969	485
	Total	..	20	30	7,638	243	7,901	45,713
QUEENSLAND.								
III.	Food, drink, etc.	..	..	861	12	873	19,849	18,942
VII.	Building	3	3	21	12	33	561	566
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	2	2	48	..	48	1,116	1,236
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	85	..	85	13,000	9,754
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	3	8	178	24	202	2,962	1,787
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	12	400	150	550	35,455	25,205
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	2	201	3	204	408	380
	Total	..	13	20	1,794	201	1,995	73,351

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1935—*continued*.

Class	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-volved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.								
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	2	4	263	..	263	2,386	1,496
	Miscellaneous	1	1	77	..	77	77	61
	Total	3	5	340	..	340	2,463	1,557
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	200	..	200	13,200	9,900
	(a) Coal-mining	1	1	400	6	406	2,436	1,950
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	6	17	2,631	..	2,631	51,646	47,902
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	2	9	116	..	116	1,444	1,011
	Miscellaneous	1	1	250	..	250	3,250	1,138
XIV.	Total	11	29	3,597	6	3,603	71,976	61,901
TASMANIA.								
XIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	70	4	74	148	91
NORTHERN TERRITORY.								
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	1	4	..	4	128	100
AUSTRALIA								
I.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	9	9	908	55	1,053	16,479	12,802
	Food, drink, etc.	5	5	963	12	975	24,067	21,003
IX.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	1	1	35	..	35	105	80
	Other manufacturing	6	8	2,017	6	2,023	21,772	13,194
I.	Building	4	11	37	12	49	1,294	1,143
	(a) Coal-mining	108	108	30,264	1,255	31,519	162,633	164,648
III.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	9	20	2,791	4	2,795	64,824	57,791
	Railway and tramway services	1	1	127	..	127	1,051	1,467
V.	Other land transport	1	1	14	..	14	56	87
	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	19	62	5,040	961	6,001	99,067	59,715
VI.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	3	14	421	150	571	35,617	25,115
	Miscellaneous	17	17	2,106	54	2,160	67,559	33,271
Total		(a) 183	257	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596

(a) A dispute in New South Wales (involving one establishment and 264 workers), which commenced in 1934 and was uncompleted at the end of that year, is duplicated in the figures for 1935.

3. Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1931 to 1935.—The following table gives particulars of the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages caused by disputes which either commenced or were current during each of the years 1931 to 1935, classified according to industrial groups.

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion of disputes in the mining industry represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. In subsequent years the proportion remained high, ranging from 45 per cent. in 1917 and 1918 to as much as 81 per cent. in 1921 and 1924. During the last two years disputes in the coal-mining industry represented 59 per cent. of the total. In the past five years working days lost through dislocations involving work people engaged in coal-mining amounted to 656,767, representing 40 per cent. of the total loss of working days during the period :—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal Mining.	Other Mining, etc.			
NUMBER.							
1931	15	4	79	8	10	18	134
1932	20	4	77	8	5	13	127
1933	16	..	52	6	1	15	90
1934	13	1	91	9	6	35	155
1935	21	4	103	9	21	20	(a) 183
1931-35	85	13	407	40	43	101	689

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1931	5,005	159	23,351	2,015	2,515	4,622	37,667
1932	8,236	120	19,540	2,602	181	2,238	32,917
1933	5,361	..	17,461	5,415	50	1,826	30,113
1934	7,284	54	23,622	7,862	3,169	8,867	50,858
1935	4,086	49	31,519	2,795	6,142	2,731	47,322
1931-35	29,972	382	115,493	20,689	12,057	20,284	198,877

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1931	29,032	1,006	124,089	36,012	19,861	35,991	245,991
1932	50,692	1,561	131,154	21,402	1,038	6,471	212,318
1933	31,625	..	48,528	26,985	100	4,718	111,956
1934	73,878	108	190,363	41,800	14,002	50,235	370,386
1935	62,423	1,294	162,633	64,824	100,774	103,176	495,124
1931-35	247,650	3,969	656,767	191,023	135,775	200,591	1,435,775

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

1931	£ 28,694	£ 901	£ 126,535	£ 29,249	£ 13,553	£ 28,799	£ 227,731
1932	24,051	1,434	115,407	19,091	720	4,279	165,582
1933	23,407	..	44,927	23,683	90	2,941	95,048
1934	49,364	80	186,027	37,896	10,164	34,328	317,859
1935	47,079	1,143	164,648	57,791	61,249	58,686	390,596
1931-35	172,595	3,558	637,544	168,310	85,776	129,033	1,196,816

(a) See footnote to Table on page 556.

4. Summary of Disputes (involving Stoppage of Work), 1931 to 1935. The following table gives particulars of the number of industrial disputes in each State in the years 1931 to 1935, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages :—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—SUMMARY.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
New South Wales ..	1931	87	131	21,002	1,801	22,803	136,037	133,068
	1932	92	99	17,513	2,156	19,669	63,425	64,420
	1933	54	143	13,406	1,663	15,069	53,104	48,766
	1934	117	129	33,065	2,943	36,008	213,753	100,265
	1935 (a)	134	162	31,350	2,055	33,405	301,345	237,707
Victoria ..	1931	10	92	4,022	621	4,643	27,862	24,884
	1932	12	37	6,475	110	6,585	90,038	65,509
	1933	12	28	7,150	294	7,450	26,093	20,416
	1934	19	84	8,074	354	8,428	108,872	82,438
	1935	20	30	7,058	243	7,901	45,713	31,280
Queensland ..	1931	15	358	5,079	642	5,721	51,096	47,415
	1932	10	210	1,001	1,156	2,217	21,106	18,541
	1933	11	11	2,036	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
	1934	7	830	2,453	420	2,873	29,718	24,200
	1935	13	29	1,794	201	1,995	74,351	57,966
South Australia ..	1931	5	5	160	6	166	655	582
	1932	2	3	109	4	113	970	604
	1933	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
	1934	1	1	44	..	44	11	17
	1935	3	5	310	..	340	2,463	1,557
Western Australia ..	1931	13	26	3,878	50	3,028	24,022	15,829
	1932	8	16	2,531	162	2,693	11,203	9,538
	1933	10	10	3,644	276	3,920	16,806	14,530
	1934	10	16	3,309	176	3,485	17,702	14,699
	1935	11	29	3,597	6	3,603	71,976	61,901
Tasmania ..	1931	2	4	1,103	..	1,103	15,502	6,516
	1932	1	1	75	..	75	1,200	1,050
	1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1935	1	1	70	4	74	148	91
Northern Territory ..	1931	2	2	245	..	245	910	675
	1932	1	3	177	..	177	354	304
	1933	1	1	21	8	29	87	125
	1934	1	1	18	2	20	240	240
	1935	1	1	4	..	4	128	100
Fed. Cap. Territory ..	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	1931	134	616	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	372	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	195	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048
	1934	155	1,061	46,903	3,895	50,858	370,386	317,859
	1935 (a)	183	257	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596

(a) See footnote to Table on page 556.

Detailed information in regard to the disputes during the years 1931 to 1935, and previous years is given in the Labour Reports issued by this Bureau.

5. *Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1935.*—(i) *General.* The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1935 classified according to Industrial Groups. Increases occurred in several of the principal groups during 1935 in respect of workpeople involved, and the number of working days and amount of wages lost. Of the total number of disputes no less than 59 per cent. were in connexion with the coal-mining industry, mostly in New South Wales. Wages lost in this industry in New South Wales were estimated at £143,572, or 37 per cent. of the total estimated loss of wages in Australia, viz., £390,596. Compared with earlier years there was no dispute of outstanding magnitude but particulars in the following paragraphs are given of the largest which occurred in the States mentioned.

(a) *Interstate.*—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while in some cases extensive, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations.

During the year 1935, one dispute of an interstate character occurred, involving seamen and others on vessels engaged in the interstate shipping trade. The dispute which commenced at the beginning of December related to the conditions of a new award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and vessels were held up at the principal ports for several weeks. In view of the dislocation of seaborne trade the Commonwealth Government appealed to the seamen to reconsider their action, but without avail. Consequently the licensing system was introduced on 10th December, 1935; all ships called for volunteers, and by the end of the month most of the ships were manned.

(b) *New South Wales.*—A dispute involving emergency relief workers employed by the Lake Macquarie Shire Council occurred in July, 1935. Demands made by the workers included the following: Provisions of the Returned Soldiers' Preference Act not to apply to the works; gangers to be employed on a rotation basis; bonuses for men on special work to be shared by men on the roster, and award rates and conditions to apply to emergency relief works. After several conferences and deputations had failed to bring about a settlement of the dispute, a meeting of delegates from the affected centres was held on 28th October, 1935, and a resolution passed recommending the acceptance of starting dockets when made available. Work was resumed after a stoppage of nearly four months.

A demand that a youth sent home at mid-day for disobedience should be paid for time lost was given as the cause of a stoppage of about five weeks at the State Coal Mine, Lithgow, in July, 1935. At a conference convened by the Industrial Commissioner it was decided to resume work on the understanding that the Commissioner would decide the case.

A dispute involving persons engaged in the manufacture of glass occurred at Waterloo, Sydney, in September, 1935. The proposed re-arrangement of work with a higher percentage of juniors in the cut glass section was given as the cause, the employees contending that this was a breach of the award. A compulsory conference was convened by the Industrial Registrar, the president of which stated that he would not deal with the dispute while the employees remained idle. He invited the parties to discuss the matter in chambers, but no finality was reached. Ultimately the employees undertook to resume work on the conditions operating immediately before the stoppage, to submit all grievances to the Industrial Commission and to abide by its decisions. Work was resumed after a stoppage of about three weeks.

(c) *Victoria.* The suspension of four men for failing to earn the minimum wage was given as the cause of a stoppage at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, in September, 1935. A deputation from the employees, which was directed to interview the Railway Commissioner and the Minister for Transport, was informed that no negotiations would be made unless work was resumed. Several abortive conferences were held, but terms of settlement satisfactory to both parties were arrived at ultimately as a result of negotiations between the Coal Mine Tribunal and representatives of the management and the miners.

(d) *Queensland.* Refusal by the Queensland Meat Industry Board to grant certain demands, including increased wages and a 40-hour week, without reference to the State Arbitration Court was given as the cause of a dispute involving meat industry employees at Brisbane in February, 1935. This dispute caused a disorganization of the Queensland meat export trade and special arrangements were made for the continuance of the city's supply. Several attempts at a settlement of the dispute having failed, a compulsory conference was ordered by the Industrial Court. As a result of this conference the employees were ordered to resume work by 21st March or earlier. A mass meeting of meat workers was held and it was decided to resume after a stoppage of about four weeks.

A dispute between the truckers and the management was reported to be the cause of a stoppage involving metalliferous miners at Mt. Coolon in April, 1935. This dispute extended over a period of about six months and was finally settled by a compulsory conference presided over by the Industrial Magistrate.

(e) *Western Australia.* Objection by the employees to a provision in a new award for 57 hours per fortnight instead of 44 hours was given as the cause of a dispute involving gold miners at Kalbarri in January, 1935. The dispute which lasted for approximately six weeks was settled by the intervention of the State Government which convened a conference with the mining companies. After much discussion the companies concerned agreed to accept the proposals put forward by the representatives of the employees and work was resumed on a 40-48 hour fortnightly basis, with the proviso that within six weeks the members of the union would decide by ballot whether or not they would revert to the 44-hour week.

6. *Duration of Industrial Disputes, 1935.*—The following table gives particulars respecting the number of disputes, workpeople directly and indirectly involved, working days lost, and estimated loss in wages, consequent on the cessations of work recorded for Australia during the year 1935, classified under the adopted limits of duration:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—DURATION, AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Limits of Duration.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less	50	13,619	570	14,189	14,189	£ 14,977
2 days and more than 1 day ..	34	8,173	327	8,500	17,000	16,939
3 days and more than 2 days ..	12	2,900	206	3,106	9,318	9,555
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	15	2,333	132	2,465	10,780	11,076
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	29	4,727	108	4,835	41,966	38,043
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	20	4,910	817	5,727	88,499	68,454
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	14	6,541	185	6,726	170,235	134,613
8 weeks and over	9	1,610	164	1,774	143,117	96,839
Total	(a) 183	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596

(a) See footnote to Table on page 556.

The details for previous years will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book and in the Labour Reports issued by this Bureau.

7. *Causes of Industrial Disputes, 1913 to 1935.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, workpeople involved, and the working days lost in disputes during the years 1913 and 1930 to 1935, classified according to principal cause:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—CAUSES, AUSTRALIA.

Causes of Dispute.	1913.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
NUMBER.							
1. Wages—							
(a) For increase ..	42	..	4	5	1	10	9
(b) Against decrease ..	4	9	17	11	4	3	5
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	44	16	26	14	31	44
2. Hours of Labour—							
(a) For reduction ..	3	4	2	2	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	..	..	..	7	6	2
3. Trades Unionism—							
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	..	1	2	1	4	4
(b) Other union questions ..	5	20	4	3	3	8	12
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	44	48	50	50	35	52	53
5. Working Conditions ..	51	27	22	11	9	25	40
6. Sympathetic	5	11	5	2	..	3	1
7. Other Causes	8	20	13	15	16	13	13
Total	208	183	134	127	90	155	(a) 183

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—CAUSES, AUSTRALIA—*continued*.

Causes of Dispute.	1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.							
1. Wages—							
(a) For increase ..	8,633	..	2,053	1,295	29	7,210	2,161
(b) Against decrease ..	503	12,824	7,108	7,327	2,178	2,817	330
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	12,686	3,999	5,417	4,336	8,335	11,804
2. Hours of Labour—							
(a) For reduction ..	460	4,334	192	198	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	1,819	..	..	..	2,620	309	1,601
3. Trades Unionism—							
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	..	9	17	89	583	581
(b) Other union questions	1,418	4,160	2,240	501	705	2,184	2,532
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	11,370	7,751	12,023	12,556	11,803	15,638	11,497
5. Working Conditions ..	10,785	4,276	6,059	2,804	4,503	6,062	11,208
6. Sympathetic ..	947	4,010	1,053	316	..	1,045	22
7. Other Causes ..	1,758	4,181	2,331	2,486	3,850	6,875	5,467
Total ..	50,283	54,222	37,667	32,917	30,113	50,858	47,322

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—							
(a) For increase ..	100,069	..	15,425	5,990	87	108,277	7,567
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	1,227,808	111,258	123,571	17,431	35,459	1,621
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	113,102	43,746	17,631	18,736	40,219	73,020
2. Hours of Labour—							
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	63,583	152	2,894	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	15,111	..	..	..	8,895	1,748	48,878
3. Trades Unionism—							
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	..	99	59	89	3,263	2,611
(b) Other union questions	32,338	50,225	11,752	6,261	1,421	10,774	11,699
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	191,723	24,683	38,567	36,054	31,799	110,166	144,441
5. Working Conditions ..	24,066	17,048	4,070	1,066	..	11,174	41
6. Sympathetic ..	5,212	5,641	3,816	3,800	10,633	23,083	75,618
7. Other Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	623,528	1,511,241	245,991	212,318	111,956	370,386	495,124

(a) See footnote to Table on page 556.

The main causes of industrial disputes are "Wage" questions, "Working Conditions," and "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons." In each of the years 1923 to 1925, with the exception of 1924, the number of dislocations concerning wages exceeded those caused by any other question, and varied between a minimum proportion of 26 per cent. in 1922 and a maximum of 45 per cent. in 1916. Since 1929 the number of disputes concerning "Wages" has averaged approximately 30 per cent. of the total number for each year. The majority of the dislocations of work classified under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of certain employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal-mining industry, and has been the principal cause of industrial disturbance of recent years. The number of disputes over "Trade Union" questions has represented a fairly uniform proportion of the total number of disputes during the years under review, while stoppages of work concerning "Hours of Labour" increased during 1920 and 1927, but have been relatively unimportant during the past six years.

8. **Results of Industrial Disputes.**—The following table shows the number of disputes, workpeople involved, and the working days lost in disputes throughout Australia during the six years 1930 to 1935, classified according to results :—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESULTS.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1930..	36	117	24	1	4,133	45,204	3,343	520	13,497	1,358,044	25,177	13,000
1931..	27	80	15	..	3,427	34,881	5,384	..	47,197	1,43,000	49,222	..
1932..	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,518	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..
1933..	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426
1934..	29	102	14	9	7,025	31,220	9,620	2,729	40,048	179,120	126,081	19,059
1935a b	44	105	17	15	9,312	30,335	4,359	3,179	67,933	346,066	62,007	10,194

(a) See footnote to table on page 556.

(b) The following particulars of disputes in New South Wales which were incomplete at 31st December, 1935, should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables :—2 disputes ; 134 workpeople involved ; and 8,324 working days lost.

The figures for the year 1930 in the above, and also in the following table, include the number of workpeople involved and the working days lost in the dispute on the Northern Coalfield of New South Wales which commenced in March, 1929, and terminated in June, 1930.

9. **Methods of Settlement.**—The following tables show for Australia the number of disputes, workpeople involved, and working days lost in industrial disputes during the years 1913 and 1930 to 1935, classified according to the adopted schedule of methods of settlement :—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935. (a) (b).
NUMBER.							
Negotiations—							
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives	119	134	88	87	64	84	130
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	3	3	4	1	2	3
Under State Industrial Acts—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference ..	19	6	11	5	3	10	7
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	2	1	2	3	9	6
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference ..	4	..	4	3	2	5	5
By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out ..	13	9	2	7	2	2	8
By closing-down establishment permanently ..	1	1	2	1	3	2	4
By other methods ..	13	23	21	18	11	40	18
Total ..	208	178	132	127	89	154	(a) 181

(a) See footnote to table on page 556.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES. METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA—continued

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935 (a) (b)
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.							
Negotiations—							
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives	23,357	40,804	22,292	22,595	19,703	25,469	30,411
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	3,172	196	1,885	1,800	1,100	891	288
Under State Industrial Acts—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	6,505	3,476	3,871	1,640	1,200	4,559	3,807
By reference to Board or Court	12,774	154	42	416	1,390	1,666	1,415
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	659	..	1,093	1,839	1,006	4,335	2,017
By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out	658	2,940	222	400	966	138	3,671
By closing-down establishment permanently	170	40	52	11	1,271	444	108
By other methods	2,988	5,560	8,058	4,156	3,213	13,092	5,430
Total	50,283	53,200	37,505	32,917	30,049	50,594	47,166

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Negotiations—							
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives	94,400	1,289,487	109,601	87,650	54,774	182,260	192,903
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	26,335	2,893	2,625	79,872	6,600	20,019	3,211
Under State Industrial Acts—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	182,871	56,648	25,257	7,423	3,510	58,801	117,702
By reference to Board or Court	221,709	1,272	252	3,408	6,330	10,474	16,001
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	2,105	..	30,317	18,596	15,437	46,814	24,611
By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out	14,139	34,612	27,042	6,874	10,543	138	74,877
By closing-down establishment permanently	20,400	80	5,355	44	8,627	4,486	7,516
By other methods	56,509	24,726	37,970	8,451	6,071	41,322	48,943
Total	623,528	1,409,718	238,419	212,318	111,892	364,314	486,800

(a) See footnote to Table on page 556.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous Table.

The majority of disputes are settled by direct negotiations between employers and employees, the proportion so settled since 1913 ranging between 43 per cent. in 1925 and 75 per cent. in 1930. Of the 181 disputes settled during 1935, 130 or 72 per cent. were settled by this method. The proportion of dislocations settled by compulsory conferences or the intervention and assistance of officials under State or Commonwealth Arbitration Acts has varied considerably during the period under review, ranging from 3 per cent. in 1915 to 22 per cent. in 1913. The proportion in 1935 was 10 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes which are classified as

having been settled "By other methods," many stoppages of work occur each year, principally at collieries, but the cause of such stoppages is not officially known to the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed without negotiations for a settlement of the trouble.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—The particulars given in the following tables are based upon information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions. The membership of the unions regularly reporting exceeds 420,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions the members of which are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.). Very few of the unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are closely in touch with the members and with the state of trade within their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and provision is made in the rules for payment of reduced subscriptions by members out of work. In view of these facts, and of the large membership of the unions from which quarterly returns are received, the percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns may be regarded as of value by virtue of the indication they give of the relative intensity of unemployment from time to time, and it is believed that they can be taken as a rough index of the percentage of workers unemployed at any time. Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been provided for by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. **Unemployment.**—(i) *States.* In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally:—

UNEMPLOYMENT.—1935.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	114	191,645	39,523	20.6
Victoria	82	118,578	16,626	14.0
Queensland	46	57,556	5,001	8.7
South Australia	58	31,314	5,514	17.6
Western Australia	62	27,708	3,710	13.4
Tasmania	34	9,137	1,449	15.9
Australia	396	435,938	71,823	16.5

(ii) *Summary for Australia.* The following table gives a summary for Australia for the last five years and a quarter for the years 1931 to 1935. Particulars of unemployment percentages in 1930 will be found in the Appendix :—

UNEMPLOYMENT.—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Unions.	Membership.	Unemployed.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1931	397	430,004	117,806	27.4
1932	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
1934	394	424,035	86,865	20.5
1935	390	435,938	71,823	16.5
1932 March Quarter	395	425,094	120,366	28.3
June	390	413,742	124,068	30.0
September	395	412,997	122,340	29.6
December	302	409,902	115,042	28.1
1933 March	394	412,674	109,182	26.5
June	394	415,550	106,052	25.7
September	394	410,426	104,500	25.1
December	394	410,500	95,745	23.0
1934 March	394	422,056	92,297	21.9
June	394	422,113	88,413	20.9
September	394	425,104	86,652	20.4
December	390	420,866	80,097	18.8
1935 March	390	433,110	80,548	18.6
June	397	433,254	77,177	17.8
September	395	430,216	60,575	15.9
December	395	430,105	50,092	13.7

NOTE.—Similar figures for each of the four quarters of the years since 1912 will be found in the Labour Reports. The quarterly figures show the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter, and the annual figures, the average of the four quarters; the returns do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.

The highest percentage of unemployed yet recorded (30.0) was reached in the second quarter of 1932.

(iii) The following table gives the percentages in each State from 1931 to 1935 :—

UNEMPLOYMENT.—PERCENTAGES.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1931 Year	30.8	25.8	16.2	32.5	27.3	27.4	27.4
1932 "	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	26.4	29.0
1933 "	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	19.1	25.1
1934 "	24.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.9	20.5
1935 "	20.0	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	15.9	16.5
1933 March Quarter	30.2	23.9	16.7	30.5	27.1	19.8	26.5
June	29.6	23.0	15.6	30.0	26.0	19.0	25.7
Sept.	28.8	22.5	15.1	30.3	25.6	19.2	25.1
Dec.	27.0	19.9	13.8	28.9	20.5	18.2	23.0
1934 March	25.8	18.6	13.7	28.5	19.5	17.7	21.9
June	25.0	18.0	12.7	25.4	18.3	17.9	20.9
Sept.	24.5	17.5	11.4	25.4	17.2	18.9	20.4
Dec.	23.5	15.3	9.1	23.0	16.3	17.0	18.8
1935 March	23.6	15.0	8.8	20.7	15.4	16.7	18.6
June	21.7	15.0	8.8	18.9	13.9	16.4	17.8
Sept.	19.1	14.8	8.5	16.3	12.5	16.7	15.9
Dec.	17.0	11.3	7.7	14.7	11.8	13.7	13.7

(iv) *Industrial Groups. Australia.* The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries or occupations in which employment is stable, such as railways, and those which are subject to exceptional fluctuations, such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are not included. Other occupations—domestic, hotel employees, etc., are included in the "Other and Miscellaneous" group, as their returns are not sufficiently representative:—

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
Manufacturing:—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	18,938	4,278	22.6
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	63	73,811	12,573	17.0
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	53	37,033	6,470	17.5
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	20	37,585	4,394	11.7
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	13	18,498	1,373	7.4
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	67	41,763	6,841	16.4
VII. Building	47	50,496	9,652	19.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	20	27,052	7,974	29.1
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services ..	12	17,662	2,729	15.5
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous ..	85	113,100	15,533	13.7
All Groups	396	435,938	71,823	16.5

3. *Seasonal Employment in Australia.*—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made during 1929. The State Statisticians were requested to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations. From the reports received from these officials, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were compiled and published in Official Year Book, No. 22, and in Labour Report, No. 19.

4. *Special Legislation for the Relief of Unemployment.* The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious during 1930, that the usual methods of providing funds for relief works and sustenance were found to be inadequate. The cessation of loans, and the general depression in industry and business, due mainly to the decline in the prices of primary products, brought about an economic crisis in all States. The number of persons thrown out of work increased rapidly, with little prospect of conditions improving during the foreseeable future. The Commonwealth and State Governments realized that special action was necessary to provide additional funds to relieve the distress caused by continued unemployment, as the money ordinarily available was not sufficient to meet the abnormal conditions.

Special grants to the States were made by the Commonwealth Government, while special legislation relating to the relief of unemployment was enacted in practically all the States. In New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, the Acts provided for special taxation for the purpose of creating funds for relief works and sustenance for the unemployed. In South Australia income tax rates were increased and a Financial Emergency tax was levied in Western Australia. The funds necessary for the relief of unemployment in Tasmania were provided by a tax on wages.

Further references to the special legislation relating to unemployment, rates of tax and sustenance payments will be found in Labour Reports, Nos. 22 to 26.

§ 3. Apprenticeship.

In Year Book No. 16, pp. 602-3, information was given with regard to legislation relating to the question of apprenticeship. Tables were included showing the periods of apprenticeship fixed in the awards of the various industrial tribunals of the States and Commonwealth, also the proportion of apprentices to journeymen and journeywomen. This information has been omitted from the present issue. Reference to legislation covering apprenticeship will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book, No. 23.

D.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

7. *Registration.*—(i) *Under Trade Union Acts.* The benefits obtained by registering trade unions under the Trade Union Acts in force in the various States are not considered of much value; consequently the statistics of registered trade unions of employees do not accurately represent the position of unionism. Further, the returns for past years are so defective as to be practically valueless, inasmuch as no reliable indication is afforded of the numerical and financial position of the unions. Some of the registered unions fail to supply returns; this non-supply may lead to cancellation of the registration. Others have obtained the cancellation of their certificates of registration, the apparent reason being that they proposed to register under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act or a State Arbitration Act. In Queensland, some of the largest labour unions withdrew from registration during 1911, mainly on account of the necessity for closer restriction of their objects as set forth in their rules, consequent on legal decisions affecting trade unions. In Victoria and in South Australia very few of the existing unions are registered under the Trade Union Acts. It will be seen, therefore, that the available information under this heading is too meagre for statistical purposes.

(ii) *Under Industrial Arbitration Acts.* Information with regard to registrations of employers' associations and trade unions under the various State Industrial Arbitration Acts will be found in previous issues of the Year Book. The latest information available as to registrations is as follows:—New South Wales, 71 industrial unions of employers and 156 industrial unions of employees, the membership not being available in either case; Queensland, 13 industrial unions of employers with 11,669 members, and 78 industrial unions of employees with approximately 154,025 members; South Australia, 27 organizations of employers with 18,754 members; Western Australia, 32 organizations of employers with 854 members, and 121 organizations of employees with 41,075 members. There is no provision in the South Australian Industrial Acts for the registration of organizations of employers, and in Victoria and Tasmania, where Wages Boards and Industrial Conciliators are appointed, organizations of employers and employees are not required to register. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1901. In 1901 and the two following years, there was but one union of employers, and this was registered in 1901. The union of employees registered were 20 in 1900, with 41,413 members. On 31st December, 1935, there were 30 registered organizations of employers with a membership of approximately 10,000, and 138 registered organizations of employees, with a total estimated membership of 650,000.

2. *Particulars regarding Trade Unions.*—(i) *Types.* The trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which in its turn, may be merely a branch of a British or International union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour

organizations:—(i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the interstate; and (iv) the Australasian or International; but a number of variations occur from each of these classes. The leading characteristics of each of these types were briefly outlined in Labour Report No. 2 (pp. 7 to 9) issued by this Bureau.

(ii) *Number and Membership.* As already stated, the figures for trade unions registered under the Acts do not represent the position of unionism in Australia. In 1912 the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was established and with the cordial co-operation of the officials of the labour organizations comprehensive figures relating to the development of organized labour are now available. The following table shows the position at the end of 1935:—

TRADE UNIONS, BRANCHES AND MEMBERS, 1935.

State or Territory.				Number of Separate Unions.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.
New South Wales	..	..	..	182	584	309,689
Victoria..	..	..	..	147	399	199,132
Queensland	..	..	..	109	321	148,127
South Australia	..	..	..	112	183	59,102
Western Australia	..	..	..	130	190	58,315
Tasmania	..	..	..	77	77	14,556
Northern Territory	..	..	..	4	..	851
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	15	1	1,058
Total	..	..	..	776	1,755	790,830
Australia (a)	..	..	..	354 (a)	2,177 (b)	790,830

(a) Allowance for interstate duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-state groups of organizations in Australia—not the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing.

(b) See remarks below.

In the preceding table the number of separate unions in each State refers to the number of unions which are represented in each State, exclusive of branches therein, and each union is counted once only. Except in the last line, the number of branches indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an interstate or larger organization. In taking the total number of separate unions in Australia (see last line but one), it is obvious that, in the case of interstate and similar unions, there will be duplication, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it has any branches. In the figures given in the last line, allowance has been made for this duplication. State branches of interstate or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "Branches" in the third column—last line. The scheme of organization of these interstate or federated unions varies greatly in character, and the number of separate Commonwealth unions does not, therefore, fairly represent the number of practically independent organizations in Australia. In some of these unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification and centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes. There are, therefore, 354 distinct organizations and inter-state groups of organizations in Australia, having 2,177 State branches and sub-branches, and a total of 790,830 members.

(iii) *Classification in Industrial Groups.* The following table shows the number of unions and members thereof in Australia at the end of each of the last five years. The number of unions specified refers to the number of different unions represented in each

State, and, while interstate or inter-jurisdictional offices are counted once in each State in which they are represented, sub-branches within a State are not counted:—

TRADE UNIONS.—INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Groups.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.					
Manufacturing:—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	18 (4)	18 (4)	18 (4)	17 (4)	17 (4)
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	63 (22)	63 (22)	63 (22)	63 (22)	61 (21)
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	63 (34)	63 (34)	62 (34)	62 (32)	63 (32)
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	24 (12)	24 (12)	24 (11)	24 (11)	24 (11)
V. Other Manufacturing ..	76 (38)	77 (37)	77 (37)	76 (36)	73 (34)
VII. Building ..	51 (28)	51 (28)	51 (28)	51 (28)	49 (26)
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	51 (29)	51 (29)	51 (29)	51 (29)	52 (30)
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	11 (4)	11 (4)	11 (4)	10 (4)	10 (4)
X. Other Land Transport ..	57 (24)	57 (24)	55 (22)	55 (22)	55 (22)
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	20 (15)	20 (16)	20 (16)	20 (15)	19 (14)
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	31 (19)	31 (19)	30 (19)	30 (19)	32 (19)
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	145 (46)	145 (45)	145 (45)	145 (45)	148 (47)
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical ..	8 (7)	8 (7)	8 (7)	8 (7)	8 (8)
(ii) Public Service ..	14 (13)	14 (13)	13 (12)	13 (11)	16 (11)
(iii) Retail and Wholesale ..	108 (40)	108 (40)	107 (39)	108 (41)	108 (42)
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring ..					
(v) Other Miscellaneous ..					
Total	780 (362)a	781 (361)a	775 (356)a	775 (355)a	776 (354)a

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Manufacturing:—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	63,582	61,183	62,103	65,603	68,292
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	47,707	51,154	50,173	56,484	59,484
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	42,553	40,578	42,577	43,720	44,338
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	52,041	52,582	52,936	53,140	51,034
V. Other Manufacturing ..	36,037	32,846	30,166	36,560	36,636
VII. Building ..	17,595	17,158	16,408	13,566	10,531
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	36,039	32,904	32,691	29,363	26,388
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	28,668	21,237	20,997	22,599	28,782
X. Other Land Transport ..					
XI. Shipping, etc. ..					
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..					
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..					
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical ..	30,222	28,420	27,884	33,947	34,405
(ii) Public Service ..	81,305	80,889	79,809	77,365	82,776
(iii) Retail and Wholesale ..	20,630	24,983	26,426	20,000	32,610
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring ..	32,541	30,639	30,261	32,482	38,036
(v) Other Miscellaneous ..	38,374	35,221	41,076	40,515	38,118
Total	769,006	740,831	739,398	762,567	790,830

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication.

(iv) *Trade Unions: Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members—Australia.* The Census discloses the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons in "receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age

and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at the end of each year, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in the year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females (a) the number of members of trade unions; (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades and occupations; and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of each year, 1931 to 1935. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union, such as certain persons employed in professional occupations, as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has also been added showing the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age:—

TRADE UNIONS—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS.—AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
MALES.					
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over)	1,321,000	1,330,000	1,344,290	1,393,155	1,401,286
No. of Members of Unions	656,105	630,688	626,266	641,370	662,447
Percentage of Members on Estimated Number of Adult Employees	49.7	47.4	46.6	46.0	47.3
Junior Workers (under 20)	244,850	246,500	249,010	253,682	255,160

FEMALES.

Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over)	314,600	317,250	321,500	363,255	366,102
No. of Members of Unions	112,901	110,143	113,132	121,197	128,383
Percentage of Members on Estimated Number of Adult Employees	35.9	34.7	35.2	33.4	35.1
Junior Workers (under 20)	158,370	135,950	141,960	156,662	160,120

TOTAL.

Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over)	1,635,600	1,647,250	1,665,790	1,756,410	1,767,388
Number of Members of Unions	769,006	740,831	739,398	762,567	790,830
Percentage of Members on Estimated Number of Adult Employees	47.0	45.0	44.4	43.4	44.7
Junior Workers (under 20)	383,720	386,480	390,970	412,545	415,280

(v) *Interstate or Federated Unions.* The following table gives particulars as to the number and membership of interstate or federated unions in 1935:—

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED UNIONS.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Particulars.	Unions Operating in—					Total
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States. (a)	
Number of Unions	20	10	10	23	40	112
Number of Members	31,801	23,923	119,076	200,196	273,934	649,920

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and the Federal Capital Territory.

It appears, therefore, that 112 out of the 354 separate associations and groups of associations in Australia are organized on an interstate basis. The membership of these 112 unions reaches 649,920 or 82 per cent. of the membership of all unions.

3. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities and in a number of industrial centres elsewhere, delegate organizations consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such central organizations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or the Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system or organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State. In this State there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other five States, however, the organization is not so close, and, while provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils or for the representation of the central council on the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies.

A new Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State, such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. The Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils are the branches of the Australasian Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils, the Executive consists of four officers—the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production and exchange. The methods to be adopted are:—(a) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australasian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry; (b) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration and action; (c) the centralized control of industrial disputes; and (d) educational propaganda among unions. The Australasian Council

of Trade Unions is the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the Trade Union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the Annual International Labour Conference at Geneva.

The table below shows the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated thereto in each State at the end of the year 1935 :—

CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.—NUMBER, AND UNIONS AFFILIATED, 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	F.C.Ter.	Total
Number of Councils	3	5	0	2	8	3	1	28
Number of Unions and Branch Unions affiliated	92	167	84	54	212	59	11	679

The figures given in the preceding table as to number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated to the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines, and composed of delegates from separate unions the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupation of their members. Delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel, or brass trades, or with the building trades, may be so classed.

4. **Laws relating to Conditions of Labour.**—In Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 538 to 566, a conspectus was given of Labour Laws in force in Australia at the end of the year 1922, and of Acts and Regulations relating to Factories and Shops.

Information was contained in the same issue with regard to employment under Mining Acts, followed by a brief reference to Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts and miscellaneous legislation relating to conditions of labour enacted by the States. A conspectus of the Tribunals for the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Labour was also included.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. **General.**—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and organizations of these bodies may be registered.

The year 1922 was the first for which information was collected, and detailed particulars for that and subsequent years will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book and in the Labour Reports.

Employers' Associations in each State. The following table gives particulars of the number of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1931 to 1935.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.							
1931	148	157	85	60	67	30	547
1932	148	158	85	60	68	30	549
1933	140	153	80	58	62	28	521
1934	(a) 134	157	74	60	54	26	505
1935	(a) 131	150	72	60	50	25	500

NUMBER OF BRANCHES.

1931	906	465	197	18	306	7	1,899
1932	907	401	185	18	297	10	1,878
1933	897	508	189	15	288	8	1,905
1934	810	520	135	15	301	8	1,789
1935	780	559	135	13	302	8	1,803

MEMBERSHIP.

1931	55,417	37,389	18,807	7,311	10,969	2,535	132,428
1932	54,005	37,342	18,929	6,056	10,189	2,504	129,025
1933	50,384	37,929	18,721	6,452	10,311	2,391	132,188
1934	a 58,387	38,270	18,943	6,765	10,464	2,095	134,930
1935	a 59,444	37,705	18,550	7,539	10,791	2,087	130,179

(a) Includes 1 association in Federal Capital Territory.

There has been a large increase in the number of branches since the year 1926, due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups. The figures in the following table refer to Australia at the end of the years 1934 and 1935:—

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS. INDUSTRIAL GROUPS. AUSTRALIA.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Manufacturing:—						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	20	20	4	4	1,048	986
II. Engineering, etc. ..	12	13	12	12	2,308	2,430
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	100	100	80	80	21,034	20,225
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	17	17	2	2	1,210	1,157
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	30	38	3	..	3,015	2,959
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	48	45	2	1	3,001	3,401
VII. Building	29	28	12	10	2,176	2,111
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	10	10	..	..	240	241
X. Other Land Transport ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	15	10	..	10	2,317	2,200
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	48	48	1,612	1,038	81,352	81,053
XIII. Domestic, Hacks, etc. ..	15	17	..	..	1,799	1,904
XIV. Miscellaneous	131	127	32	19	14,268	16,338
Total	505	500	1,789	1,803	134,930	136,179

The female membership of these associations was 6,006 for 1934, and 6,036 for 1935.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agriculture industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter, the number of small shops purveying foodstuffs of which the proprietors are members of grocers', butchers' and other similar associations accounts for the large membership.

4. **Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are central associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State associations are, in some cases, organized on a federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, or a Central Council of Employers, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations each State body enjoys complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars, so far as can be ascertained, of interstate or federated associations having branches in two or more States from 1931 to 1935:—

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Year.	Associations Operating in—					Total.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.						
1931	5	4	4	13	19	45
1932	5	4	4	13	19	45
1933	6	4	5	14	16	45
1934	4	2	12	8	17	43
1935	4	2	10	6	20	42

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

1931	1,190	359	741	61,813	42,871	106,974
1932	1,132	323	842	59,993	40,872	103,162
1933	1,354	290	1,118	66,144	35,299	104,205
1934	2,438	56	44,745	22,947	34,026	104,212
1935	10,529	57	3,311	63,155	37,723	114,775

The above table shows that associations having 82 per cent. of the total membership of employers' organizations are grouped together on an interstate basis.

E.—COMPARATIVE INDEX-NUMBERS.

In order to show the relative movements of certain price and related data the following table of annual and quarterly index-numbers for the six capital cities combined has been compiled with a common base 1911 = 1,000.

COMPARATIVE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

Base(a) of each Section—Weighted Average of Six Capitals 1911 = 1,000.

(c) The index-numbers given in the separate columns of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, on food and recreation, in 1914, in 1924, or in 1934. In each year, the index is made comparable to the index for the year 1914.

(d) Taken back from true base (November, 1914) by means of the Food and Rent ("All Houses") Index.

CHAPTER XVIII. MINERAL INDUSTRY.

(NOTE.—A table showing particulars of mineral production for the year 1935 will be found in the Appendix. With the exception of gold this information was not available at the time of compilation of this chapter. Details of gold production are included in § 2 hereinafter.)

§ 1. The Mineral Wealth of Australia.

1. *Place of Mining in Australian Development.*—The value of production from the mineral industry is now considerably less than that returned by the agricultural or the pastoral industry, nevertheless it was the discovery of gold in payable quantities that first attracted population to Australia in large numbers and thus accelerated its national development.

2. *Extent of Mineral Wealth.*—The extent of the total mineral wealth of Australia cannot yet be regarded as completely ascertained, as large areas of country still await systematic prospecting. More detailed reference to this matter will be found in preceding Official Year Books. (See No. 22, p. 755.)

3. *Quantity and Value of Production in 1934.*—The quantities (where available) and the values of the principal minerals produced in each State, and in Australia as a whole, during the year 1934 are given in the tables immediately following. It must be clearly understood that the figures quoted in these tables refer to the quantities and values of the various minerals in the form in which they were reported to the State Mines Departments, and represent amounts which the Mines Departments consider may fairly be taken as accruing to the mineral industry as such. They are not to be regarded as representative of Australia's potentiality as a producer of *metals*, this matter being dealt with separately in § 17 hereinafter. New South Wales is, of course, in normal times, a large producer of iron and steel from ironstone mined in South Australia. As the table shows, the latter State receives credit for this ironstone in its mineral returns. The iron and steel produced therefrom cannot be assigned to the mineral industry of New South Wales, but the value of the transformation from ore to metal is credited to the manufacturing industry of that State. Similarly lead silver-lead, and zinc are credited in the form reported to the State of origin—chiefly New South Wales—although the actual metal extraction in carried out principally in South Australia and Tasmania.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.—QUANTITIES, 1934.

Minerals.	Unit.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	Australia. (c)
Antimony ..	ton	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Arsenic ..	..	622	..	..	..	1,608	..	..	2,230
Asbestos ..	cwt.	..	..	..	..	3,400	..	..	3,400
Barytes ..	ton	181	..	..	2,308	..	..	..	2,192
Bismuth ..	cwt.	55	..	237	5	..	..	..	297
Brown Coal ..	ton	..	2,617,534	..	..	..	..	..	2,617,534
Coal ..	..	7,873,180	356,958	956,558	..	500,313	113,633	..	9,800,672
Copper (ingot, matte, etc.) ..	..	777	..	2,906	207	..	8,209	..	12,099
Diatomaceous earth ..	..	2,602	753	..	..	..	..	..	3,355
Gold ..	fine oz.	36,123	70,196	115,471	6,870	651,338	5,622	989	880,609
Gypsum ..	ton	2,710	6,396	..	75,241	5,307	..	..	89,654
Ironstone ..	..	4,213	..	3,230	1,244,235	..	12,030	..	1,253,708
Kaolin ..	..	8,566	3,292	..	220	..	..	..	12,078
Lead ..	..	(b)	..	42,462	..	..	1,507	..	(b) 43,969
Lead and silver-lead ore, concentrates, etc. ..	..	241,486	..	..	..	10	..	8	241,504
Limestone flux ..	..	91,757	..	20,571	13,875	..	174,757	..	300,960
Magnesite ..	..	15,651	26	41	205	..	..	..	15,923
Manganese ore ..	..	103	..	..	2	..	..	..	105
Molybdenite ..	cwt.	65	..	24	..	..	..	..	89
Osmiridium ..	oz.	..	..	..	..	..	488	..	488
Phosphate ..	ton	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
Pigments ..	..	417	..	..	..	26	..	..	443
Platinum ..	oz.	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
Salt ..	ton	..	(a)	..	61,083	..	..	..	(e) 61,083
Sapphires ..	oz.	..	..	(d)	..	..	..	..	(d)
Shale (oil) ..	ton	200	..	..	..	..	3,276	..	3,476
Silver ..	fine oz. (b)	55,358	3,106	2,259,574	..	61,394	284,687	..	62,664,119
Tin and tin ore ..	ton	1,179	..	1,056	..	47	952	66	3,323
Wolfram ..	cwt.	950	..	740	..	..	3,884	800	6,374
Zinc concentrates ..	ton	231,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 231,780

(a) Not available for publication.
30th June.

(d) Quantity not stated.

(b) See letterpress preceding this table.

(e) Incomplete.

(c) Year ended

The values of the minerals raised in each State in 1934 are given in the following table:—

MINERAL PRODUCTION.—VALUE, 1934.

Minerals.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	N.T. (d)	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antimony ..	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	440
Arsenic ..	14,590	..	..	..	37,705	..	..	52,595
Asbestos ..	..	..	..	..	2,001	..	..	2,001
Barytes ..	276	..	..	5,897	..	..	..	16,173
Bismuth ..	482	..	3,992	80	..	..	..	4,560
Brown Coal ..	..	204,192	..	..	..	..	..	204,192
Coal ..	4,541,923	215,413	752,303	..	278,704	81,262	..	5,869,605
Copper (Ingot and matte) ..	25,398	..	95,903	8,475	..	267,342	..	397,116
Diamonds ..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Diatomaceous earth ..	5,204	4,210	..	..	..	..	..	9,414
Gold ..	307,062	597,040	982,036	58,582	5,534,491	48,139	8,124	7,536,674
Gypsum ..	1,355	1,910	..	50,431	7,210	..	..	60,912
Ironstone ..	2,304	..	2,996	1,430,877	..	12,030	..	1,448,207
Kaolin ..	4,901	3,952	..	880	..	..	..	9,703
Lead ..	(b)	..	463,255	..	..	16,723	..	(b) 479,978
Lead and silver lead ore, con- centrates, etc. ..	2,194,538	..	..	..	86	..	11	2,194,634
Limestone flux ..	32,115	..	11,855	5,203	..	44,877	..	94,050
Magnesite ..	39,127	98	150	179	..	..	..	39,554
Manganese ore ..	309	..	..	10	..	..	..	319
Molybdenite ..	503	..	195	..	..	..	..	758
Opal ..	3,233	..	300	1,517	..	..	..	5,100
Osmiridium ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,022	..	4,022
Phosphate ..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
Pigments ..	625	..	..	..	68	..	..	693
Platinum ..	1,271	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,271
Salt ..	..	(f)	..	137,437	..	..	..	(g) 137,437
Sapphires ..	..	..	3,055	..	..	..	..	3,055
Shale (oil) ..	100	..	..	..	..	1,630	..	1,730
Silver ..	(b) 5,285	370	208,000	..	7,113	27,127	..	(b) 247,895
Tin and tin ore ..	328,130	3,886	179,404	..	6,705	210,246	0,566	740,997
Woolfram ..	6,500	..	5,049	..	..	27,375	3,114	42,044
Zinc concentrates ..	208,511	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 208,511
Unenumerated ..	(c) 41,039	952	4,042	7,963	9,687	16	7,991	71,690
Total ..	7,766,504	1,092,029	2,713,135	1,713,537	5,884,430	750,389	28,806	19,948,830

(a) For items excluded see letterpress below.

(b) See letterpress above preceding table. Includes dolomite £10,848, silica £10,872, fireclay £5,130, and chromite £4,240.

30th June.

(c) Mica, £7,726.

(f) Not for publication.

(g) Incomplete.

It may be pointed out in connexion with the figures given in the above table that the totals are exclusive of certain commodities, such as stone for building and industrial uses, sand, gravel, brick and pottery clays, lime, cement and slates, which might be included under the generic term "mineral." Valuations of the production of some of these may be obtained from the reports of the various Mines Departments, but in regard to others it is impossible to obtain adequate information. In certain instances, moreover, the published information is of little value. Some of the items excluded, such as cement, carbide and sulphuric acid are valued in manufacturing production and in any case, only the raw material could properly be included in mineral production. The items excluded from the total for New South Wales in 1934 consisted of—lime, £34,106; building stone, £130,000; Portland cement, £750,214; coke, £639,346; road materials, £11,000; shell grit, £13,030; sulphur and sulphuric acid, £8,300; and brick and pottery clays, £158,414. Carbide, £138,500, and cement, £157,671, have been excluded from the Tasmanian figures.

4. Value of Production, 1930 to 1934. The value of the mineral production in each State for the five years 1930 to 1934 is given in the table hereunder:—

MINERAL PRODUCTION.—VALUE.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930 ..	8,604,031	1,685,483	1,111,125	1,223,878	1,111,111	1,011,021	11,006	11,358,574
1931 ..	6,517,703	882,334	1,274,953	548,204	3,410,472	707,234	11,476	13,352,316
1932 ..	6,533,191	908,994	1,818,701	837,896	4,731,740	739,083	13,811	15,583,391
1933 ..	6,964,834	1,060,437	2,373,251	1,076,434	5,269,194	845,668	18,150	17,607,968
1934 ..	7,766,504	1,092,029	2,713,135	1,713,537	5,884,430	750,389	28,806	19,948,830

The value of the mineral production in 1934 exceeded that of 1933 by nearly £2,300,000. With the exception of Tasmania all of the States recorded increases in values, mainly through the agency of gold, ironstone, silver lead ores and concentrates, tin and coal. Of these gold was the most important; the production increased by 56,342 fine oz., which together with an increase in price accounted for £1,100,000 of the £2,300,000 mentioned above.

Greater activity in the iron and steel industry following a period of depression accounted for the improvement recorded in the output of ironstone which followed next in importance after gold. South Australia, the principal producing State, raised its output from 721,000 tons to 1,200,000 tons. Silver-lead ores and concentrates followed next, the output advancing by 16,000 tons and the value by £415,500, this being almost wholly confined to New South Wales.

Tin advanced further in price during 1934 and this factor, coupled with heavier yields, was responsible for substantial gains in the values of the production from New South Wales and Queensland.

The output of coal increased by 710,000 tons, valued at £165,000, the improvement being practically confined to New South Wales. Decreased outputs were recorded in Victoria and Tasmania.

Copper declined by £134,000 as the result of decreases in both price and yield, while the reduction of £75,000 in the value of zinc concentrates was wholly due to a fall in price as the yield was slightly in excess of that of the previous year.

Particulars of the variations in production, etc., by States, will be found in greater detail in the various sections hereinafter.

5. Total Production to end of 1934.—In the next table will be found the estimated value of the total mineral production in each State up to the end of 1934. The items mentioned as excluded from the preceding table are also omitted in the following table. Thus the total for New South Wales falls short by £52,000,000 of that published by the State Department of Mines, the principal items excluded being coke, £10,105,000; cement, £20,641,000; lime, £1,766,000; and considerable values for marble, slate, granite, chert, gravels, etc., which the Department now includes in the returns for quarries.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.—VALUE TO END OF 1934.

Minerals.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter. (a)	Australia. Million.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ..	64,776,791	305,258,002	87,807,934	1,789,666	183,217,713	9,158,353	2,393,076	654
Silver and Lead ..	126,633,269	265,915	6,632,586	383,517	2,301,675	9,270,429	60,324	140
Copper ..	15,076,587	216,080	27,067,307	33,159,939	1,809,900	21,872,419	233,003	100
Iron ..	7,745,761	15,641	501,592	12,206,748	36,722	65,638	..	20
Tin ..	15,243,128	982,742	11,524,115	..	1,615,830	17,828,970	641,263	48
Wolfram ..	284,393	11,885	1,071,537	391	1,441	271,063	225,593	2
Zinc ..	25,040,018	..	13,169	15,993	5,437	999,077	..	26
Coal ..	207,414,129	15,414,600	22,282,891	..	7,777,920	2,209,219	..	255
Other ..	8,449,223	902,276	2,845,202	5,199,316	388,082	2,213,623	92,380	20
Total ..	471,263,899	323,067,777	159,806,987	52,749,510	197,154,496	63,885,827	3,562,230	1,271

(a) To 30th June, 1934.

The "other" minerals in New South Wales include alunite, £200,000; antimony £367,000; arsenic, £175,000; bismuth, £244,000; chrome, £130,000; diamonds, £147,000; magnesite, £249,000; molybdenite, £215,000; opal, £1,608,000; scheelite, £104,000; and oil shale, £2,695,000. In the Victorian returns antimony ore was responsible for £612,000. The value for coal in this State includes £2,301,000 for brown coal. Included in "other" in the Queensland production were opal, £187,000; gems, £638,000; bismuth, £123,000; cobalt, £158,000; molybdenite, £601,000; limestone flux, £781,000; and arsenic, £124,000. The chief items in South Australian "other" minerals were salt, £3,333,000; limestone flux, £302,000; gypsum, £898,000; phosphate, £135,000; and opal, £136,000. In the Tasmanian returns osmiridium was responsible for £608,000, scheelite for £112,000, and iron pyrites for £108,000.

6. Quarries.—Hitherto the data published in the Official Year Book relating to the mineral industry has contained no reference to quarrying. At the Conference of Australian Statisticians held in March, 1935, it was resolved that the values of quarry products should be included with mining. Steps are now being taken to give effect to this resolution, but some time must elapse before material can be collected in all States.

7. Decline in the Metalliferous Industry.—On the 1st December, 1921, a Select Committee was appointed by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales to inquire into and report upon the serious decline in the metalliferous industry. The result of the Committee's investigations was published in a Report issued in 1922 wherein the chief contributing causes of the decline in New South Wales and in Australia generally were summarized as follows:—(1) High cost of production; (2) Deterioration in ore values in existing mines; (3) Inadequate machinery; (4) High freights; (5) High treatment charges; (6) Imperfect labour conditions in mines; (7) Lack of new payable discoveries; and (8) Lack of efficiently-supported prospecting.

8. Geomorphological Methods for Detection of Ore Deposits. Reference to the Application of Geomorphological Methods for the Detection of Ore Deposits will be found in Official Year Book No. 24 p. 570. See also § 16 hereinafter.

§ 2. Gold.

1. Discovery in Various States.—The discovery of gold in payable quantities was an epoch-making event in Australian history. In a time when little was known of this event "prospected Australia came into the world." A century has elapsed since the first discovery of the precious metal upon our continent, and the Official Year Books Nos. 1 to 4

2. Production at Various Periods. In the following table will be found the value of the gold mined in the several States and in Australia as a whole during each of the eight decennial periods from 1850 to 1930, and in single years from 1931 to 1935. Owing to the defective information in the earlier years the figures fall considerably short of the actual totals, for during the first stages of mining development large quantities of gold were taken out of Australia by successful diggers who preferred to keep the amount of their wealth secret.

GOLD.—VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851-60..	11,530,583	93,337,052	14,565	..	..	788,564	..	105,670,764
1861-70..	13,676,103	65,106,264	2,076,494	..	..	12,174	..	80,871,035
1871-80..	8,576,654	40,625,188	10,733,048	570,068	..	700,048	79,022	61,293,028
1881-90..	4,306,541	28,413,792	13,843,081	246,668	178,473	1,514,921	713,345	49,216,821
1891-1900	10,332,120	29,994,152	23,989,359	219,931	22,308,524	2,336,336	906,988	89,999,410
1901-10..	9,569,492	30,136,686	23,412,305	310,080	75,510,415	2,566,170	473,871	142,009,109
1911-20..	11,112,277	23,252,227	3,262,227	1,608,224	16,082,224	1,608,224	1,608,224	103,153,841
1921-30..	940,946	2,721,309	1,976,715	47,564	20,462,957	193,833	9,894	26,353,218
1924 ..	86,905	312,308	459,716	4,093	2,255,932	21,516	3,270	3,143,830
1925 ..	82,498	200,901	197,118	3,535	1,874,320	14,969	1,939	2,375,280
1926 ..	82,551	208,471	43,914	3,210	1,857,716	17,930	594	2,214,401
1927 ..	76,595	163,699	161,321	1,776	1,734,571	20,646	468	2,159,076
1928 ..	54,503	144,068	56,305	2,258	1,671,093	15,366	431	1,944,054
1929 ..	31,842	111,609	40,250	4,289	1,602,142	23,772	553	1,814,457
1930 ..	53,066	102,456	33,224	5,569	1,773,500	18,976	57	1,986,848
1931 ..	118,623	262,488	79,652	17,328	3,034,743	28,150	2,535	3,563,519
1932 ..	203,022	351,586	173,144	22,018	4,413,809	43,137	4,196	5,211,512
1933 ..	226,068	448,228	710,168	49,619	4,915,950	51,579	4,449	6,406,061
1934 ..	307,662	597,040	932,636	58,582	5,534,491	48,139	8,124	7,516,674
1935(a) ..	439,123	768,401	929,553	64,109	5,677,328	73,143	44,127	7,995,784
Total ..								
1851-1935	65,215,914	306,026,403	88,797,487	1,853,775	188,895,041	9,231,496	2,347,203	662,367,319

(a) Subject to revision.

The values quoted on this page are in Australian currency throughout.

Owing to the exhaustion of the more easily worked deposits and the unprofitableness of gold-mining during the era of high prices following the Great War, the production of gold in Australia declined from 3,838,029 ozs. in 1903 to 427,159 ozs. in 1929, the lowest output since the discovery of the precious metal.

Increased activity in prospecting due to prevailing economic conditions resulted in some improvement in 1930, but the marked development since that year received its impetus from the heavy depreciation of Australian currency in terms of gold. Oversea and local capital have been attracted to the industry and the employment of advanced geological methods and technical improvements have brought many difficult or extinct propositions into profit. The output of gold rose from 466,593 ozs. in 1930 to 913,279 ozs. in 1935, and further increases are forecast as new units are approaching production and many existing ones are being extensively developed. Values in Australian currency assigned to the production of gold during recent years in the above table are £5 19s. 9d. in 1931, £7 5s. 11½d. in 1932, £7 14s. 3¾d. in 1933, £8 10s. 0½d. in 1934 and £8 15s. 1¼d. in 1935. Monthly fluctuations in the price of gold in London and in Australia are shown in Chapter XXVII. Public Finance. Reference to the bounty paid by the Commonwealth Government on local production will be found in § 16. 1. hereinafter.

The amount of gold raised in Australia in any one year attained its maximum in 1903, in which year Western Australia also reached its highest point. For the other States the years in which the greatest yields were obtained were as follows:—New South Wales, 1852; Victoria, 1856; Queensland, 1900; South Australia, 1894; and Tasmania, 1899.

The following table shows the quantity in fine ounces of gold raised in each State and in Australia during each of the five years ending 1935. A separate line is added showing the total production in thousands of fine ounces from 1851 to 1935:—

GOLD.—QUANTITY PRODUCED.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter. (a)	Australia.
	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.
1931 ..	19,673	43,637	13,147	2,782	510,572	4,760	552	595,123
1932 ..	27,941	47,745	23,263	3,014	605,591	5,937	674	714,135
1933 ..	29,252	58,183	91,907	6,361	637,207	6,673	594	830,267
1934 ..	36,123	70,196	115,471	6,870	651,338	5,622	980	886,609
1935 (c)	50,100	87,609	105,817	7,333	649,049	8,343	5,028	913,279
Total (h)								
1851-1935	15,164	71,056	20,484	411	41,359	2,141	545	151,760

(a) Year ended 30th June.

(b) '000 omitted in each case.

(c) Subject to revision.

3. *Changes in Relative Positions of States as Gold Producers.*—The figures in the table showing the value of gold raised explain the enormous increase in the population of Victoria during the period 1851 to 1861, when an average of over 40,000 persons reached the Colony each year. With the exception of the year 1889, when its output was exceeded by that of Queensland, Victoria maintained its position as the chief gold-producer for a period of forty-seven years, or up to 1893, when its production was surpassed by that of Western Australia, the latter State from this year onward contributing practically half, and so far as the last ten years are concerned nearly four-fifths of the entire yield of Australia. The position of the States from 1898 to 1932 according to the quantities produced was in the following order, viz.:—Western Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania and South Australia, with the exception of the years 1921, 1926 and 1930 to 1932, when the positions of Queensland and New South Wales were reversed. In 1933 Queensland improved its position and occupied second place, which had been held by Victoria for so long.

4. *Place of Australia in the World's Gold Production.* The table given below shows the world's gold production, and the share of Australia therein in several periods since 1851 and during each of the last six years for which returns are available. The figures given in the table have been compiled from the best authoritative sources of information.

GOLD.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

Period.	World's Production of Gold.	Gold Produced in Australia.	Percentage of Australia on Total.
	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	%
1851-60 ..	61,352,295	24,877,013	40.55
1861-70 ..	53,675,670	19,038,601	35.47
1871-80 ..	104,414,114	14,429,599	28.50
1881-90 ..	51,908,060	11,586,626	22.28
1891-1900 ..	102,695,748	21,187,661	20.64
1901-10 ..	182,891,525	33,434,069	18.28
1911-20 ..	206,114,773	17,426,466	8.45
1921-30 ..	186,091,278	5,841,902	3.14
1929 ..	19,615,412	427,150	2.18
1930 ..	20,831,245	467,742	2.25
1931 ..	22,786,683	595,123	2.61
1932 ..	24,204,528	714,135	2.95
1933 ..	25,574,772	830,267	3.25
1934 ..	27,594,072	886,609	3.22

For the year 1934 the world's production of gold in fine ounces was 27,594,000, as compared with a return of 25,575,000 fine ounces in 1933. It is estimated that the world's production in 1935 approximated 20,000,000 fine ounces, of which Australia's share amounted to 913,279 fine ounces or 3.12 per cent.

The quantity of gold produced in the ten chief producing countries in each of the five years 1930 to 1934 is given in the table hereunder. Particulars of the quantity and value of the gold production for all countries for the ten years 1925-34 will be found in the Australian Production Bulletin No. 29 issued by this Bureau.

GOLD.—PRODUCTION, CHIEF COUNTRIES.

Country.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.	Fine ozs.
Union of South Africa	10,716,351	10,877,777	11,558,532	11,013,712	10,479,857
Canada	2,102,068	2,693,892	3,044,387	2,949,309	2,972,074
Soviet Union ..	1,433,664	1,700,960	1,990,000	2,814,000	4,200,000
United States ..	2,100,395	2,213,741	2,219,198	2,276,682	2,742,161
Australia	466,593	595,123	714,135	830,267	886,609
Rhodesia	547,931	532,111	580,484	645,087	693,265
Mexico	670,488	623,003	584,198	637,727	662,000
Japan	388,740	425,000	462,251	502,875	531,371
India	329,231	330,484	329,600	336,100	322,100
Gold Coast	240,899	261,651	278,782	305,908	326,040

The next table shows the average yearly production in order of importance of the yield in the chief gold-producing countries for the decennium of 1925-1934 :—

GOLD.—AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION, CHIEF COUNTRIES, 1925 TO 1934.

Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
	Fine ozs.		Fine ozs.
Union of South Africa ..	10,508,766	Australia	596,757
Canada	2,292,338	Rhodesia	590,875
United States	2,242,923	Japan	385,902
Soviet Union	1,745,268	India	354,948
Mexico	681,532	Gold Coast	235,799

5. Employment in Gold Mining.—The number of persons engaged in gold mining in each State at various intervals since 1901 is shown in the following table. The figures are inclusive of prospectors, etc., so far as they are ascertainable and includes those who may not have worked during the whole of the year.

GOLD MINING.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1901 ..	12,064	27,387	9,438	(a)1,000	19,771	1,112	(a) 200	70,972
1903 (b) ..	11,247	25,203	9,220	(a)1,000	20,770	973	(a) 200	68,573
1913 ..	3,570	11,931	3,123	800	13,445	481	175	33,525
1923 ..	1,141	2,982	603	32	5,555	119	30	10,462
1929 ..	684	864	326	58	4,108	63	5	6,108
1930 ..	4,229	942	903	114	4,452	43	4	10,687
1931 ..	9,944	4,258	2,751	180	6,344	166	70	23,713
1932 ..	8,154	6,089	3,893	142	7,983	250	89	26,600
1933 ..	6,913	6,126	4,161	231	9,900	229	95	27,655
1934 ..	7,080	6,943	3,867	804	12,523	275	115	31,607

(a) Estimated.

(b) Year of Maximum Production.

Owing to causes referred to earlier in this section, the number employed in gold mining had declined to the comparatively small figure of 1,638 in 1934. Stimulated by the discovery of great gold in Western Australia of recent years a revival has occurred in the industry and employment therein has increased five-fold since 1929. Western Australia has produced most largely in the increased output of 1934, but New South Wales and Victoria had also shown large increases, and numerous points to still higher figures as more units are gradually coming into commission.

6. **Bounty on Production.**—A reference to the bounty provided by the Commonwealth on gold production in Australia will be found in § 16. 1. hereinafter.

§ 3. Platinum and Platinoid Metals.

1. **Platinum.**—(i) *New South Wales.* The deposits at present worked in the State are situated in the Fifield division, near Parkes, and the production in 1934 amounted to 186 ozs., valued at £1,275, as compared with 207 ozs., valued at £1,300, in the preceding year, when the total production amounted to the end of 1933 amounted to 10,245 ozs., valued at £6,799. The production for 1933 included a lump weighing 1 lb. 10 ozs. 10 grs. At the close of the year 1934 there were reported to be 100,000 lbs. of the metal.

(ii) *Victoria.* In Gippsland the metal has been found in association with copper and 127 ozs. were produced in 1913, but there was no production in recent years.

(iii) *Queensland.* Platinum, associated with osmiridium, has been found in the beach sands between Southport and Coomera, at Coomera, the Mount Goldfield near Ingham, and at all of a group on the Maryborough coast, but no production has been recorded.

2. **Osmium, Iridium, etc.**—(i) *New South Wales.* Small quantities of osmium, iridium and rhodium are found in various localities. Platinum, associated with osmium and iridium, has been found in the washings from the Mount Fifield mine, 10 miles from Parkes, on the same source of the minerals occurs to the westward at Ingham, Mullumbidgee, and other places. In 1934 the yield of osmium was 1 lb. 10 ozs. 10 grs., the production of all the platinoid metals amount to as much as 10 per cent. of the platinum, or about 28 per cent. of the whole metallic content.

(ii) *Victoria.* In Victoria, iridium has been found near Waverley and at Yarrum Range, South Gippsland.

(iii) *Tasmania.* For 1934 the yield of osmiridium was returned as 488 ozs., valued at £4,622, the quantity mined being stated to be less than in 1933. The greatest production recorded was for the year 1932, when over 1,000 ozs. were valued at £80,000, were made. The decrease in 1934 was due to the change in the price of the metal, which fell from 16s. 6d. per oz. in 1932 to 15s. 6d. in 1934. (Osm. 6. 1934) were the depletion of the known alluvial deposits and the reduction in the demand for the metal.

§ 4. Silver, Lead and Zinc.*

1. **Occurrence in Each State.** Particulars respecting the occurrence of silver and associated metals in each State were given in the last Year Book, Nos. 4 to 6.

2. **Production.**—(i) *General.* The value of the production of silver, silver-lead and lead from each State during the five years ending 1934 is given hereinafter.

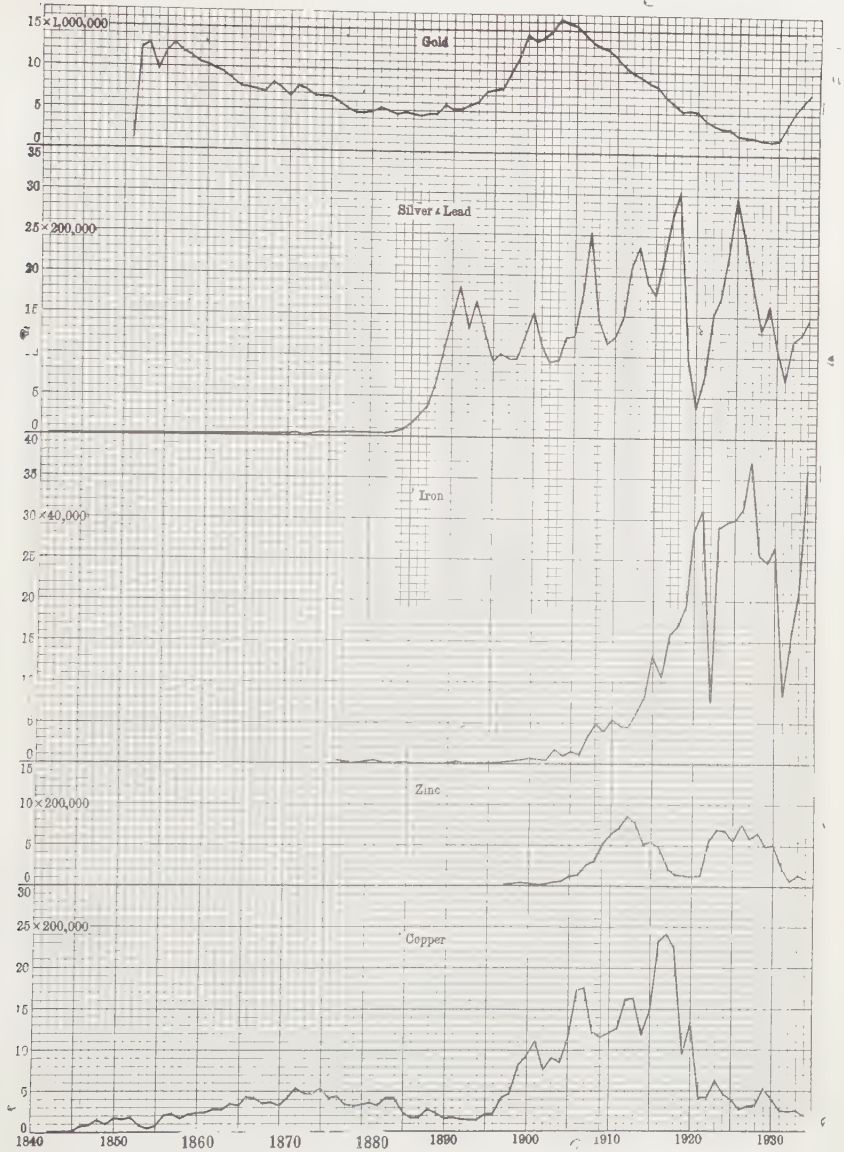
SILVER AND LEAD.—PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter. (a)	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930 ..	2,088,790	65	9,696	00	0,130	133,609	1,684	2,242,225
1931 ..	1,777,200	96	9,003	5	0,100	144,778	100	1,922,182
1932 ..	1,777,200	200	7,840	..	0,100	100,000	..	1,878,340
1933 ..	1,777,200	100	7,840	..	0,100	100,000	..	1,878,340
1934 ..	2,199,823	370	671,255	..	0,800	70,795	410	2,579,274
					7,199	43,850	11	2,922,508

(a) Year ended 30th June.

* Further details in regard to zinc are given in § 7 hereinafter.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS PRODUCED—AUSTRALIA, 1840 TO 1934.

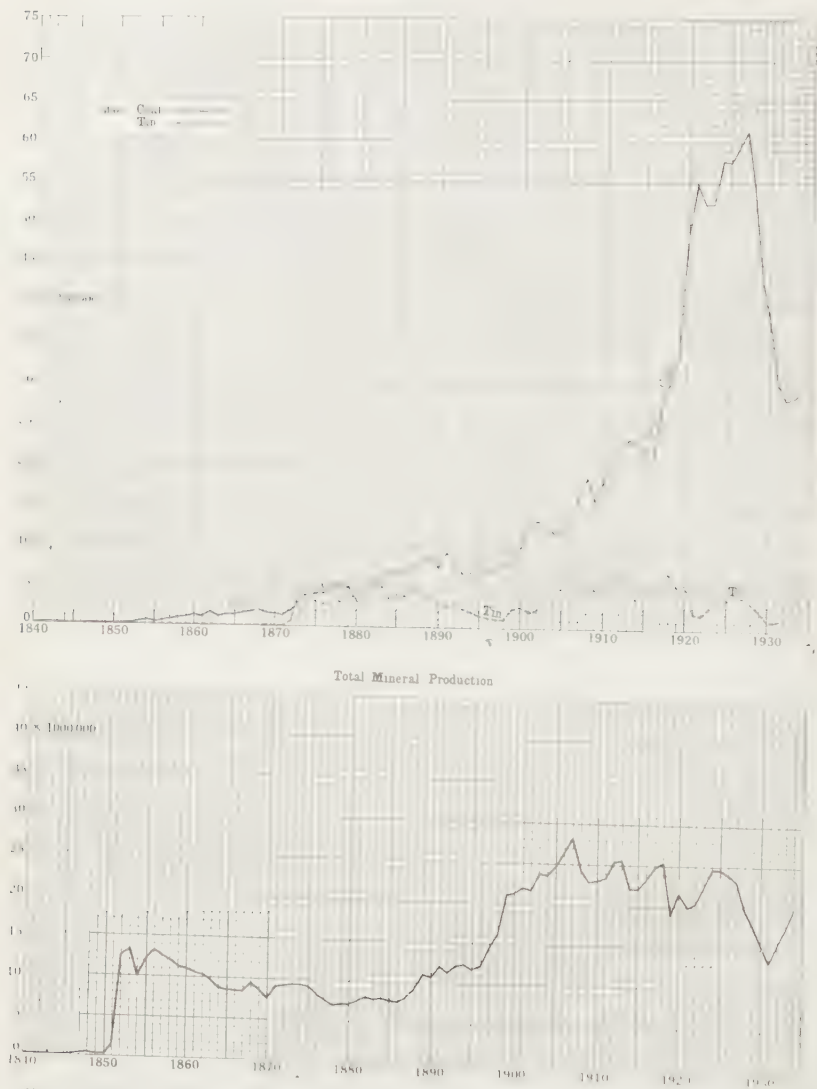


EXPLANATION.—The values shown are those of the total Australian production of certain of the most important minerals in successive years from 1840 onwards.

The base of each small square represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height represents in the case of gold £1,000,000; in the case of silver and lead, zinc and copper £200,000; and in the case of iron £40,000.

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VALUES OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS PRODUCED AUSTRALIA, 1840 TO 1934--continued.



EXPLANATION. -The values shown are those of the total Australian production of certain of the most important minerals in successive years from 1840 onwards.

The base of each small square represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height represents in the case of coal and tin £200,000, and in the case of total mineral production £1,000,000.

(iii) *New South Wales.* The figures quoted above for New South Wales for the year 1934 include silver to the value of £3,225 and silver-lead ore and concentrates valued at £2,104,538. Since the Sulphide Corporation Ltd. ceased smelting operations in 1922 the silver (metal) is obtained chiefly in the refining of gold and copper ores, and there has been no production of lead (pig) in the State. It may be noted here that the bulk of the carbonate and siliceous ore from the Broken Hill field is sent for treatment to Port Pirie in South Australia, while the remainder of the ore is concentrated on the field and then dispatched to Port Pirie for refining. The output for 1934 showed an increase both in quantity and value over that of the previous year and was due to the improvement in the price of silver. Lead, however, showed a slight fall in price to £11 18. per ton.

It must be understood that the totals for New South Wales in the above table represent the *net* value of the product (excluding zinc) of the silver-lead mines of the State. In explanation of the values thus given, it may be noted that, as previously mentioned, the metallic contents of the larger portion of the output from the silver-lead mines in the State are extracted outside New South Wales, and the Mines Department considers, therefore, that the State should not take full credit for the whole product. The real importance of the State as a producer of silver, lead and zinc is thus to some extent lost sight of. The next table, however, which indicates the quantity of these materials locally produced, and the contents by assay of concentrates exported during the years 1903, 1913, 1923 and for each of the last five years, will show, as regards New South Wales, the estimated total production and the value of the metal contents of all ore mined:—

SILVER-LEAD MINES.—NEW SOUTH WALES, TOTAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Metal Produced within Australia.				Contents of Concentrates Exported.			
	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Value.	Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	Value.
	oz. fine.	tons.	tons.	£	oz. fine.	tons.	tons.	£
1903 ..	6,489,689	92,293	286	1,790,929	1,736,512	29,706	14,625	308,714
1913 ..	7,233,236	124,570	41,153	5,707,739	4,834,718	40,906	149,319	1,813,287
1920 ..	7,876,894	162,703	53,958	4,579,412	844,188	14,044	87,913	911,724
1921 ..	7,876,894	162,703	53,958	4,579,412	844,188	14,044	87,913	911,724
1922 ..	7,876,894	162,703	53,958	4,579,412	844,188	14,044	87,913	911,724
1923 ..	7,430,479	158,475	53,956	3,570,886	700,702	18,344	63,840	475,161
1934 ..	7,380,624	153,641	54,629	3,384,193	826,896	21,000	71,000	310,350

The figures given above are quoted on the authority of the Mines Department of New South Wales. Accurate details in regard to gold, copper and antimony contained in the silver-lead ores are not available. Cadmium was first extracted in 1922 at Risdon, in Tasmania, and in 1934 the amount won from ore of New South Wales origin was given as 173 tons, valued at £24,163. As pointed out previously, credit for the value is not taken in the New South Wales returns, the value accruing to the State being taken as that of the declared value of the concentrates at the time of their dispatch.

(a) *Broken Hill.* Broken Hill, in New South Wales, is the chief centre of silver production in Australia. A description of the silver-bearing area in this district is given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. (See No. 4, page 506.)

Although the returns are not complete in all cases, the following table relating to the companies controlling the principal mines at Broken Hill will give some idea of the richness of the field :—

SILVER.—BROKEN HILL RETURNS TO END OF 1934.

Mine.	Value of Output to end of 1934.	Dividends and Bonuses Paid to end of 1934.
	£	£
Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd.	53,324,074	14,402,174
Broken Hill Proprietary Block 14 Co. Ltd.	4,750,508	670,160
British-Australian Broken Hill Co. Ltd.	5,858,998	821,280
Broken Hill Proprietary Block 10 Co. Ltd.	4,946,989	1,432,500
Sulphide Corporation Ltd. (Central and Junction Mines)	27,499,105	3,466,875
Broken Hill South Ltd.	24,068,480	5,555,000
North Broken Hill Ltd.	19,748,462	5,815,190
Broken Hill Junction Lead Mining Co.	1,185,058	87,500
Junction North Broken Hill Mine	3,511,940	171,431
The Zinc Corporation Ltd.	10,965,495	3,724,938
Barrier South Ltd.	151,517	50,000
Total	156,010,632	36,197,048

The returns relating to dividends and bonuses paid are exclusive of £1,744,000, representing the nominal value of shares in Block 14, British, and Block 10 companies, allotted to shareholders of Broken Hill Proprietary Company. If the output of the companies which were, prior to 1934, engaged in treating the tailings, etc., be taken into consideration, the totals for output and dividends shown in the table would be increased to about 163·3 millions and 39 millions respectively. The authorized capital of the various companies amounted to £6,318,000. In 1934 the dividends and bonuses paid amounted to £890,000 shared in by the Companies controlling the principal mines as follows: Zinc Corporation, £106,000; North Broken Hill, £245,000; Broken Hill South, £240,000, and Broken Hill Proprietary, £299,000.

(b) *Other Areas.* Silver is found in various other localities in New South Wales, but the principal ones have been exhausted, and operations were either suspended or restricted on account of the low price of the metal.

(iii) *Victoria.* The silver produced in 1934 amounted to 3,106 ozs., valued at £370, and was obtained in the refining of gold at the Melbourne Mint.

(iv) *Queensland.* The prices of lead and silver remained at a low level in 1934, but despite this, production of silver was well maintained at about 2·2 million fine ozs. Lead, however, declined by 2,700 tons to 42,462 tons. The production of the mine and works at Mount Isa, which operated throughout the year, amounted to 2,192,495 ozs. of silver and 42,437 tons of lead. The production for the rest of the State was very small.

(v) *South Australia.* Silver ore has been discovered at Miltalie and Poonana, in the Franklin Harbour district, also at Mount Malvern and Olivaster, near Rapid Bay, and in the vicinity of Blinman and Farina, at Baratta, and elsewhere. There has been no production in recent years.

(vi) *Western Australia.* The quantity of silver obtained as a by-product and exported in 1934 was 61,394 ozs., valued at £7,113. In addition 10 tons of lead and silver-lead ore valued at £86 were exported.

(vii) *Tasmania.* The silver produced in 1934 amounted to 284,687 ozs., valued at £34,227, and the lead to 4,337 tons, valued at £70,223. This represents a considerable reduction in output compared with 1933 due principally to the continued low price for lead. About 105,000 ozs. of the total silver output were contained in silver-lead, while 179,687 ozs. were contained in the blister copper produced by the Mount Lyell Co.

(viii) *Northern Territory.* A rich deposit of silver-lead and copper ore was located in 1930 at the Jervois Range about 200 miles east of Alice Springs. Development is, however, hindered by the low price of metals coupled with transport difficulties and lack of permanent water. Rich sulphides have been found at Barrow Creek. There was no record of production in 1931 and 1932, but in 1933, 24 tons of silver-lead ores valued at £410 were raised. In 1934 the production amounted to 8 tons valued at £11.

3. *Production of Silver in Australia.*—The following table sets out as fully as possible the total production of silver in Australia. It is based on the data published by the Australian Mines and Metals Association and shows the quantity of refined silver recovered by smelters and mints and the estimated metallic contents of ores and concentrates exported:—

SILVER.—PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1914.	1924.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.
Metal recovered by—					
Smelters	4,020,904	7,529,845	7,856,448	8,583,133	8,880,823
Mints	226,019	101,368	100,700	91,416	103,127
Metallic contents in ores and concentrates exported ..	8,901,212	2,242,170	2,945,446	2,579,082	2,998,435
Total Production ..	13,148,135	9,873,383	10,902,594	11,253,631	11,982,385

4. *World's Production.*—The world's production of silver during the last five years for which particulars are available is estimated to have been as follows:—

SILVER.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

Total.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
					(a)
World's production in 1,000 fine ozs. ..	252,661	201,042	171,600	169,413	185,588

(a) Estimated.

The world's production of silver in millions of fine ounces during the years 1914, 1924 and 1934 amounted respectively to 160.6, 238.8 and 185.6, of which Australia contributed 13.1 million, 9.9 million and 11.3 million fine ounces, or 8 per cent., 4.1 per cent. and 6.1 per cent. respectively. The production for Australia includes an estimate of the silver contents of the ores, bullion and concentrates exported.

Arranged in order of importance the estimated yields in 1934 from the chief silver producing countries were as follows:—

SILVER.—PRODUCTION, CHIEF COUNTRIES, 1934.

Country.	Production.	Country.	Production.
	Fine ozs. (‘000 omitted.)		Fine ozs. (‘000 omitted.)
Mexico	74,142	Germany	5,626
United States	26,441	Bolivia	5,600
Canada	16,441	Belgian Congo	3,858
Australia	11,254	Spain and Portugal	1,850
Peru	9,000	Yugoslavia	1,748
Japan	6,900	Soviet Union	1,322
India	6,850	Union of South Africa	1,002

5. Prices of Silver, Lead and Zinc.—In view of the close association in Australia, particularly in New South Wales, of ores containing these metals, the average prices of each metal during the last five years have been incorporated in the table hereunder:—

PRICES OF SILVER, LEAD AND SPELTER.

Metal.	1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.			1935.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Silver (Standard)															
per oz.	0	1	2.60	0	1	5.84	0	1	6.14	0	1	9.22	0	2	4.95
Lead .. per ton	13	0	9	12	0	6	11	16	4	11	1	0	14	5	7
Spelter per ton	12	8	11	13	13	10	15	14	10	13	15	6	14	3	6

The above figures are quoted on the authority of the Mines Department of New South Wales.

6. Employment in Silver, Lead and Zinc Mining.—The average number of persons employed in mining for these metals during each of the last five years is given below:—

SILVER, ETC., MINING.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	N.S.W. (a) No.	Q'land. No.	S. Aust. No.	W. Aust. (b) No.	Tasmania. (a) No.	Nor. Ter. No.	Australia. No.
1930 ..	4,489	474	2	..	231	35	5,231
1931 ..	2,812	351	2	15	299	4	3,483
1932 ..	3,145	443	1	16	932	1	4,538
1933 ..	3,197	553	..	10	962	..	4,722
1934 ..	3,237	523	..	4	958	1	4,723

(a) Silver, lead and zinc.

(b) Principally lead and silver-lead ore.

With the development of the great silver-lead field at Mount Isa in Queensland and a recovery in the price of metal, it is expected that the employment returns for that State will in future assume considerable importance. The actual number of men employed at the end of 1934 on this field totalled 1,316, including 662 engaged in mining operations, 109 in milling and 232 in smelting.

§ 5. Copper.

1. Production.—The production of copper in the various States has been influenced considerably by the ruling prices, which have undergone extraordinary fluctuations. In 1923 when copper was worth £65 18s. 1d. per ton the production of metal amounted to 17,012 tons exclusive of 4,534 tons of ore. During the past three years the price has averaged little more than £31 per ton and the production has dropped to an average of 13,793 tons of copper. The low price has prevented the profitable working of many copper mines in Australia. The value of the local production as reported and credited to the mineral industry for the years 1930 to 1934 is shown hereunder. Quantities for Australia, which are the sum of the quantities for the several States, are appended on separate lines at the foot of the table:—

COPPER.—PRODUCTION.

State.			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
			£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	..	..	8,347	23,948	21,785	26,775	25,398
Queensland ..	..	..	174,075	126,342	108,858	105,031	95,903
South Australia ..	..	..	6,066	934	..	2,928	8,475
Western Australia ..	..	..	102	..	..	1,132	..
Tasmania ..	..	..	620,578	416,309	399,762	395,286	267,342
Northern Territory (a)	..	..	589	25	137	..	..
Australia ..	..	..	810,657	567,558	530,542	531,152	397,118
Ingot, Matte, etc. ..	tons	..	13,063	13,453	14,763	14,493	12,003
Ore ..	tons	..	251	79	20	..	96

(a) Year ended 30th June.

2. Sources of Production.—(i) *New South Wales.* The production during 1934 amounted to 68½ tons of electrolytic copper and 10 tons of ore, the latter being exported overseas. Practically all of the copper was obtained at Port Kembla from the treatment of 1,377 tons of copper matte furnished by the Broken Hill Smelters and derived from Broken Hill silver lead ores. Copper mines operated in the State during the year but on account of the low price ruling the outputs were very small. Since 1919 the production of New South Wales has rarely exceeded 1,000 tons, whilst previously it had ranged from 2,500 tons in 1915 to 10,600 tons in 1911.

(ii) *Queensland.* The yield in this State amounted in 1934 to 2,906 tons valued at £95,903, and shows a serious decline as compared with 1920 when nearly 16,000 tons valued at £1,552,000 were raised. The falling-off in the yield in recent years was due primarily to the low prices of ore and copper. Returns from the chief producing areas in 1934 were as follows: Cloncurry, 1,878 tons, £61,974; Herberton, 212 tons, £7,021; and Mount Morgan, 756 tons, £24,948.

(iii) *South Australia.* Deposits of copper are found over a large portion of South Australia and its total production easily exceeds that of any other State. Tasmania and Queensland, however, are now the leading producers, as shown in the table above. A short account of the discovery, etc., of some of the principal mining areas, such as Kapunda, Burra Burra, Wallaroo and Moonta, was given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. Increased attention is being given to the possibility of making fresh discoveries in the Moonta and Wallaroo copper fields. Grants have been made by the Commonwealth and State Governments to that end, and further assistance was provided under an unemployment relief measure. In addition, the State Government has negotiated with the miners and leaseholders on a basis of co-operation known as the Moonta Mining Scheme. Milling operations commenced in September, 1933, and 261 tons of copper and 110 fine ounces of gold were produced during the twelve months following. On 1st September, 1934, work was suspended until 1st January, 1936, when productive operations were resumed. This field was opened in 1860 and worked continuously until 1923, and up to the close of 1931 had produced copper to the value of £20,500,000. The year 1932 was remarkable for the fact that for the first time since 1842 there was no recorded sale of copper. Mining, however, was not at a standstill during the year, and considerable quantities of ore were raised at various mines. In 1933 the production of the State amounted to 72 tons valued at £2,928, increasing in 1934 to 207 tons valued at £8,475.

(iv) *Western Australia.* Thirty-five tons of copper valued at £1,132 were recovered in this State during 1933, but no production was recorded in 1934.

(v) *Tasmania.* The quantity of copper produced in Tasmania during 1934 was 8,209 tons, valued at £267,332, the whole of the production being by the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Co. Ltd. This Company treated 49,808 tons of ore and concentrates and produced 8,280 tons of blister copper, containing copper, 8,209 tons; silver, 89,941 oz.; and gold, 4,651 oz., the whole being valued at £308,300.

(vi) *Northern Territory.* Copper has been found at various places, but lack of capital, low prices and difficulty of transport prevent the development of the deposits. There was no production in 1934.

3. Prices.—The great variation in price that the metal has undergone is shown in the following table, which gives the average price in London and New York during each of the last five years. The figures are given on the authority of *The Mineral Industry* :—

COPPER.—PRICES, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Year.				Average London Price per Ton Standard Copper.	Average New York Price in Cents per lb. Electrolytic Copper.
				£	Cents.
1930	..	..	..	54.62	12.98
1931	..	..	..	38.34	8.12
1932	..	..	..	31.68	5.56
1933	..	..	..	32.52	7.02
1934	..	..	..	30.32	8.43

As evidence of the tremendous variation in the price of copper it may be noted that in December, 1916, the average London price of standard copper was £145.32 per ton, while in June, 1927, it was quoted at £54.03. In 1930 the average price was about the same, i.e., £54. In 1932, 1933 and 1934 the price reached the low levels of £31.7, £32.5 and £30.3 respectively. As previously mentioned this factor has considerably hampered the development of copper mining in Australia.

4. *World's Production of Copper.*—The world's production of copper during the five years 1930–1934 is estimated to have been as follows. The figures have been taken from the latest issue of *The Mineral Industry* :—

COPPER.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

Year.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
World's production—tons ..	1,548,900	1,328,600	881,000	1,015,100	1,233,500

The yields from the chief copper-producing countries in 1934 were as follows :—

COPPER.—PRODUCTION, CHIEF COUNTRIES, 1934.

Country.	Production.	Country.	Production.
	Tons.		Tons.
Chile	251,990	Yugoslavia	43,050
United States	207,400	Soviet Union	43,370
Canada	163,720	Spain and Portugal	34,230
Rhodesia	143,267	Peru	27,100
Belgian Congo	110,200	Germany	23,600
Japan	59,000	Norway	10,250
Mexico	46,520	Australia	12,100

During the five years ending in 1934 the share of the United States in the world's copper production amounted to over 29 per cent., while the Australian proportion was only about 1 per cent.

With the exception of the United States which again showed a decreased output, the improvement in production recorded in 1934 was general throughout the important producing countries, the increase in Chile being most notable.

5. *Employment in Copper Mining.* The number of persons employed in copper mining during each of the last five years was as follows :—

COPPER MINING.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Year.	N.S.W.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Australia.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1930	33	376	58	3	1,333	6	1,809
1931	35	287	61	..	1,442	3	1,828
1932	(a) 3	278	51	..	1,518	3	1,853
1933	(a) 13	175	54	..	1,483	1	1,726
1934	4	151	45	..	1,471	..	1,671

(a) No production from copper mines.

In 1917 over 9,000 persons were engaged in copper mining.

§ 6. Tin.

1. *Production*.—A further advance in the price of tin gave an added stimulus to the industry during 1934 and an increase of 303 tons in the output was recorded. The next table shows the value of the production as reported to the Mines Departments in each of the States during the five years 1930 to 1934. A separate line is appended showing the recorded tonnages for Australia during each of the specified years:—

TIN.—PRODUCTION.

State.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	84,800	103,111	120,124	218,244	328,130
Victoria .. ..	..	440	404	1,350	3,886
Queensland	49,708	35,744	66,174	123,620	179,404
Western Australia	10,608	3,945	3,295	4,557	6,765
Tasmania	69,592	70,634	109,767	190,041	219,246
Northern Territory (a) ..	3,345	2,331	2,322	2,519	9,566
Total	218,053	216,205	302,086	540,331	746,997
Tonnage	1,798	1,938	2,396	3,020	3,323

(a) Year ended 30th June.

2. *Sources of Production*.—(i) *New South Wales*. The production in 1934 was estimated at 1,161 tons of ingots valued at £325,187 and 18 tons of concentrates valued at £2,943 were exported overseas. The increase over the previous year's total was due to the rise in price of tin from £195 in 1933 to £230 in 1934. This so stimulated the industry that the production of 1,179 tons is the greatest for any year during the last decade. A large proportion of the output in this State is obtained in normal years by dredging, principally in the New England district, the quantity so won in 1934 being 464 tons, valued at £87,005. The Tinga area was the principal contributor to the output in 1934, the yield from this district comprising 550 tons of concentrates. Amongst other areas, Emmaville produced 242 tons, Ardlethan 285 tons, while the lode mines at Torrington returned a yield of 133 tons.

(ii) *Victoria*. The production of tin in Victoria is small, being chiefly obtained by dredging in the Beechworth district and by mining in the Toora district in Gippsland. The production in 1934 amounted to 23 tons, valued at £3,886.

(iii) *Queensland*. The chief producing districts in Queensland during 1934 were Herberton, 683 tons, valued at £114,384; Cooktown, 55 tons, £9,576; Stanthorpe, 154 tons, £27,916; Chillagoe, 60 tons, £10,249; and Kangaroo Hills, 100 tons, £16,560. The total production, 1,056 tons, £179,404, showed a considerable advance on that for 1933, but it is far below that of the early years of this century, when the production ranged between 2,000 and 5,000 tons per annum.

(iv) *Western Australia*. The export of tin from the State in 1934 amounted to 47 tons, valued at £6,765. This quantity won during the year was obtained in the Pilbara and Greenbushes fields. The Mines Department proposes to test certain areas by boring for deep leads, which it is hoped will result in increased production.

(v) *Tasmania*. For 1934 the output amounted to 952 tons of tin, valued at £219,246, a decrease of 5 tons in quantity but an increase of £29,205 in value over the return for the previous year. Operations at Mount Inaschoff, the principal producer, were mainly carried on by the tributars. On account of increased activities by mining companies engaged in working newly acquired properties, it is anticipated that there will be an enlarged output when these reach the production stage.

(vi) *Northern Territory.* The production for the year amounted to 66 tons of concentrates valued at £9,566, the whole of which was shipped out of the Territory and sold in Sydney. Forty-six tons were produced on the Maranboy field and the balance was made up of small parcels from various other localities. Included in the balance was a parcel of 9 tons which had been mined fourteen years previously and had been lying unsold during that period.

3. *World's Production.*—According to *The Mineral Industry* the world's production of tin during each of the last five years was as follows:—

TIN.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
173,100	147,900	96,100	89,000	117,000

The comparatively small total for the year 1933, the lowest since 1907, was due principally to the restriction in output agreed upon between the chief producing countries, viz., Malaya, Bolivia, Netherlands East Indies, Siam and Nigeria. These countries produced more than three-quarters of the world's total production in 1934. An extension of this agreement to control production and export of tin has been effected by these countries for a further period of three years commencing in January, 1934. There has been no concerted restriction of production in Australia.

The yields from the chief producing countries in 1934 were as follows:—

TIN.—PRODUCTION, CHIEF COUNTRIES, 1934.

Country.	Production.	Country.	Production
	Tons.		Tons.
Malaya	30,385	Belgian Congo	4,570
Bolivia	20,634	Burma	3,850
Netherlands East Indies	18,418	Australia	8,323
Siam	10,157	Great Britain	1,984
China	8,046	Indo-China	1,700
Nigeria	4,935	Union of South Africa	591

Australia's share of the world's production has, estimated at 117,000 tons in 1934, would appear to be a little less than 3 per cent.

4. *Prices.*—The average price of tin in the London market for the years 1907 to 1935 was as follows:—

TIN.—PRICES, LONDON.

Year.	Average Price Per Ton.	Year.	Average Price Per Ton.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1930	141 19 1	1928	104 11 11
1931	118 9 1	1927	240 7 6
1932	135 18 10	1935	225 14 6

The price of tin reached the low level of £118 per ton in 1931 compared with £179 per ton, the average for the quinquennium 1909-13. Prices have since recovered and the industry has made progress during the past few years.

5. *Employment in Tin Mining.*—The number of persons employed in tin mining during the last five years is shown below :—

TIN MINING.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria. (a)	Q'land.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Australia.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1930	870	..	579	30	443	60	1,982
1931	994	3	548	17	625	29	2,216
1932	1,201	27	597	41	870	27	2,763
1933	1,448	..	818	63	1,007	33	3,369
1934	1,903	10	1,214	73	1,247	120	4,567

(a) The tin produced in Victoria was raised by a dredging company operating primarily for gold.

§ 7. Zinc.

1. *Production.*—(i) *New South Wales.* (a) *Values Assigned.* The production of zinciferous concentrates is confined chiefly to the Broken Hill district of New South Wales, where zincblende forms one of the chief constituents in the enormous deposits of sulphide ores. During the earlier years of mining activity on this field a considerable amount of zinc was left in tailings, but from 1909 onwards improved methods of treatment resulted in the profitable extraction of the zinc contents of the accumulations at the various mines.

As the metallic contents of the bulk of the concentrates, etc., produced in the Broken Hill district are extracted outside New South Wales, the mineral industry of that State is not credited by the Mines Department with the value of the finished product. During 1934 the zinc concentrates produced amounted to 231,780 tons, valued at £208,511. Portion of the zinc concentrates produced is treated at Risdon in Tasmania, and the balance is exported overseas.

(b) *Local and Foreign Extraction.* A statement of the quantity of zinc extracted in Australia and the estimated zinc contents of concentrates exported overseas during the five years 1930 to 1934 will be found in § 17 hereinafter.

(ii) *Queensland.* The total production of zinc in 1926 was returned at 200 tons, valued at £5,527, produced from ores mined in the Chillingham area, but there was no record of production in later years.

(iii) *South Australia.* Zinc is known to exist in various localities in South Australia, but there has been no production during recent years.

(iv) *Tasmania.* The production of zinc ores remained suspended during 1934, although developmental work on the Mount Read and Roseberry districts was in progress during that period.

The Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon operated on raw materials obtained wholly from Broken Hill in New South Wales. Production in 1934 amounted to 54,629 tons of slab zinc valued at £982,285, and 173 tons of cadmium, valued at £24,163. There was no production from local ores. Provision has been made for the treatment of the zinc-lead deposits in the Mount Read-Roseberry districts, but operations have been delayed pending an improvement in price of the metals concerned.

2. *World's Production.*—According to *The Mineral Industry* the world's production of zinc during the five years 1930–34 was as follows:—

ZINC.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Tons. 1,388,000	Tons. 989,000	Tons. 780,000	Tons. 986,000	Tons. 1,162,000

The yields from the chief producing countries in 1934 were as given hereunder, the figures referring to slab zinc produced in the various countries, irrespective of the source of the ore. In common with the other industrial metals zinc suffered from a combination of low prices and reduced demand during the years 1931 and 1932. Compared with the last-named year, world production and consumption showed a substantial increase both in 1933 and in 1934, despite the fact that the prices still remained at a low level. The International Zinc Cartel which was organized in 1931 continued to operate until December, 1934, when it automatically went out of existence.

ZINC.—PRODUCTION, CHIEF COUNTRIES, 1934.

Country.			Country.		
Production.			Production.		
Tons.			Tons.		
United States	..	327,500	Norway	..	44,300
Belgium	..	172,200	Mexico	..	39,000
Canada	..	120,400	Japan	..	29,000
Poland (a)	..	91,500	Soviet Union	..	26,600
Australia	..	81,600	Italy	..	24,000
Germany	..	71,700	Netherlands	..	19,600
Great Britain	..	51,200	Rhodesia	..	19,500
France	..	50,400	Spain	..	8,000

(a) Including Upper Silesia.

The figures for Australia have been taken from returns supplied by the Australian Mines and Metals Association. On a world's production of 1,162,000 tons Australia's output of 81,600 tons represents 7 per cent.

3. *Prices.*—Information regarding prices of zinc will be found in the table in § 4, par. 5, ante.

§ 8. Iron.

1. *General.*—The wide distribution of iron ore throughout Australia has long been known, extensive deposits having been discovered at various places throughout the States, but the conversion of these deposits to the production of iron and steel is, at present, confined to New South Wales.

2. *Production.*—(i) *New South Wales.* The production from ores mined in New South Wales in 1929 amounted to 3,911 tons, valued at £17,600, but there was no production from this source recorded subsequently, as the smelters now obtain their ore from places outside the State.

The figures quoted do not, therefore, represent the total production of pig iron in New South Wales, since a considerable quantity of ore raised in South Australia, and smelted in the Federal Territory of that State, is treated in New South Wales. Small quantities of iron oxide produced in New South Wales are used by the various gasworks for purifying gas, and also in the manufacture of paper, and for pigments. These supplies are drawn chiefly from the deposits in the Port Macquarie Division. During 1929 the iron oxide raised amounted to 4,213 tons, valued at £2,304. Ironstone flux amounting to 2,432 tons valued at £2050 was raised in the Goulburn Division during 1933. This is the only production recorded since 1922.

(ii) *South Australia.* The production from the deposits worked by the Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd., at Iron Knob and at Middlebank reached its maximum in 1934, when 1,244,235 tons of ore were raised valued at £1,430,877. The extent of the recovery that has been made in the iron and steel industry may be gauged from a comparison with the output of 289,179 tons in 1931.

(iii) *Tasmania.* The production of iron pyrites during 1934 amounted to 12,030 tons valued at £1 per ton. This is being produced as a by-product from the Mount Lyell flotation plant and exported to the mainland. A marked increase in the production for 1934 is noted compared with that of 1933, 1,498 tons and 1932, 274 tons. Apart from this pyritic ore there has been no production of iron ore since the year 1908.

(iv) *Other States.* Reference to the iron ore deposits in the other States will be found in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 22, page 779).

3. **Iron and Steel Bounties.**—During the year 1934–35 the bounties paid under the Iron and Steel Products Bounty Act on articles manufactured from locally produced materials were as follows: wire-netting, £10.644; traction engines, £6,192.

4. **World's Production of Iron and Steel.**—(i) *General.* The Australian production of iron and steel at present forms a very small proportion of the world's output. According to *The Mineral Industry*, the world's production of each commodity in the years specified distributed over principal countries was as follows:—

PIG IRON AND STEEL.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

Country.	Pig Iron.			Steel Ingots and Castings.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Thousands of Tons.			Thousands of Tons.		
United States ..	8,781	13,346	16,139	13,681	23,232	26,468
Germany ..	3,933	5,267	8,742	5,751	7,586	11,886
France ..	5,549	6,327	6,155	5,604	6,526	6,148
Saar Territory ..	1,349	1,592	1,826	1,463	1,676	1,950
Belgium ..	2,783	2,744	2,907	2,758	2,689	2,900
Luxemburg ..	1,959	1,888	1,955	1,956	1,845	1,932
Austria ..	94	88	134	205	226	309
Italy ..	461	517	521	1,391	1,784	1,696
Spain ..	288	347	348	455	468	407
Czechoslovakia ..	450	499	590	685	747	936
Poland ..	199	306	382	551	817	844
Sweden ..	262	319	523	537	628	858
Soviet Union ..	6,370	7,250	10,329	5,800	6,920	9,394
China ..	200	200	225	25	40	50
Japan ..	1,542	2,032	2,404	2,360	3,047	3,742
United Kingdom ..	3,573	4,124	8,742	5,257	7,003	8,859
India ..	699	913	1,297	602	694	798
Canada ..	144	229	407	343	408	759
Australia ..	228	350	420	255	375	461
Total—All Countries	39,275	48,781	64,056	50,029	67,121	80,397

In regard to both iron and steel the figures for world production reached an exceptionally low ebb in 1932. The turning point in the long period of depression appears to have been reached in 1933, when practically all steel producing nations recorded increased production. The principal producers in Australia are the Broken Hill Proprietary and the Australian Iron and Steel Co., the former situated at Newcastle and the latter at Port Kembla in New South Wales.

(ii) *Australia.* The production of steel and pig iron in New South Wales, which is the only producing State, is shown during each of the last ten years.

PIG IRON AND STEEL.—AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION.

Year ended 30th June—	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.	Year ended 30th June—	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails Bars and Sections
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1926 ..	430,597	385,231	334,463	1931 ..	232,783	228,363	188,708
1927 ..	468,899	410,728	360,212	1932 ..	190,132	221,488	178,740
1928 ..	428,404	405,590	350,941	1933 ..	336,246	392,666	295,523
1929 ..	461,110	432,773	353,921	1934 ..	467,259	518,326	411,705
1930 ..	308,369	314,917	256,696	1935 ..	608,493	694,861	585,838

§ 9. Other Metallic Minerals.

Tungsten ores—wolfram and scheelite—occur in several of the States, in the Northern Territory and on King Island in Bass Strait, the last-named being the subject of an investigation in 1934. On account of the low prices during recent years, mining activities have been restricted and production intermittent. During 1934, 6,374 cwt. of wolfram valued at £42,044 were raised in Australia, of which New South Wales produced 950 cwt., valued at £1,506; Queensland, 740 cwt., £5,049; Tasmania, 3,884 cwt., £27,375; and Northern Territory, 800 cwt., £3,114. New South Wales was the only State in which the production of scheelite was recorded in 1934; the quantity raised amounted to 130 cwt., valued at £818. With a recovery in prices, Australia will probably be an important contributor to the world's output of tungsten ore.

Detailed information in regard to the occurrence and production of other metallic minerals in each of the States will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 780-3 and preceding issues.

§ 10. Coal.

1. *Production in each State.*—An account of the discovery of coal in each State will be found in preceding issues of the Official Year Book. (See No. 3, pp. 515-6.) The quantity and value of the production in each State, and in Australia, during the years specified are given in the table hereunder:—

COAL.—PRODUCTION.

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria. (a)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
QUANTITY.							
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1913 ..	10,414,165	593,912	1,037,944	..	313,818	55,043	12,414,882
1921 ..	10,793,387	514,859	954,763	..	468,817	66,476	12,798,302
1930 ..	7,093,055	703,487	1,094,676	..	501,425	138,716	9,531,359
1931 ..	6,432,382	571,342	841,308	..	432,400	123,828	8,401,260
1932 ..	6,784,222	432,353	841,711	..	415,719	111,853	8,585,858
1933 ..	7,118,137	572,000	875,567	..	458,339	118,313	9,091,974
1934 ..	7,873,180	356,958	956,558	..	278,704	113,633	9,570,033
VALUE. (b)							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913 ..	3,770,375	274,371	403,767	..	153,614	25,367	4,627,134
1921 ..	6,678,288	662,323	831,483	..	1,111,111	134,400	10,385,505
1930 ..	5,103,384	800,000	1,012,200	..	1,111,111	110,453	7,427,148
1931 ..	4,500,113	375,841	603,110	..	3,000,178	108,004	6,416,755
1932 ..	4,300,433	210,000	651,751	..	2,000,300	200,733	5,653,214
1933 ..	4,100,000	200,000	600,333	..	2,000,300	200,733	5,701,544
1934 ..	4,511,023	210,413	702,303	..	278,704	81,262	5,894,605

(a) Exclusive of brown coal, shown in next table.

(b) At the pit's mouth.

The figures for Victoria quoted before are exclusive of brown coal, the quantity and value of which for the years specified were as follows:—

BROWN COAL.—PRODUCTION, VICTORIA.

Year.			Quantity.	Value. (a)	Year.			Quantity.	Value. (a)
			Tons.	£				Tons.	£
1913	..	..	2,984	569	1931	..	..	2,194,453	251,511
1921	..	..	79,224	31,074	1932	..	..	2,612,512	274,903
1926	..	..	957,935	188,899	1933	..	..	2,580,060	271,360
1930	..	..	1,831,507	173,713	1934	..	..	2,617,534	264,192

(a) Cost of Production.

2. Distribution and Production of Coal in each State.—(i) *New South Wales*.—The coal deposits of New South Wales constitute the most important and extensively worked in Australia. The principal fields are known as the Northern, Southern and Western, and are situated at Newcastle, Bulli and Lithgow respectively.

The coal from the various districts differs considerably in quality—that from the Northern district being especially suitable for gas-making and household purposes, while the product of the Southern and Western is an excellent steaming coal. At the present time the Greta coal seams in the Northern division are being extensively worked between West Maitland and Cessnock, and this stretch of country, covering a distance of 15 miles, is now the most important coal-mining district in Australasia.

The table hereunder gives the yields in each of the three districts during the five years 1930 to 1934:—

COAL.—PRODUCTION IN DISTRICTS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

District.			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Northern	..	..	3,715,805	4,161,798	4,398,253	4,651,483	5,227,647
Southern	..	..	1,529,674	981,964	1,112,686	1,218,014	1,344,669
Western	..	..	1,847,576	1,288,620	1,273,283	1,248,940	1,300,864
Total	..	..	7,093,055	6,432,382	6,784,222	7,118,437	7,873,180
Total Value (a) £	..	..	5,193,032	4,607,343	4,376,453	4,306,799	4,541,923
Average value per ton (a)	..	..	14s. 8d.	14s. 4d.	12s. 11d.	12s. 1d.	11s. 6½d.

(a) At the pit's mouth.

During the five years ended 1927, the average annual production of coal in New South Wales exceeded 11,000,000 tons, but in 1928 the output declined to 9,448,000 tons owing to a reduction of oversea and interstate orders. A prolonged stoppage of work in the Northern mines during the next two years seriously affected the yield, and the influence of the depression can be seen in the returns for recent years. Of the total quantity of coal won in New South Wales since the inception of operations to the end of the year 1934, viz., 386,000,000 tons, about 262,250,000 or 68 per cent. was obtained in the Northern District, 80,000,000 tons or 21 per cent. came from the Southern District, and 43,500,000 tons or 11 per cent. was contributed by the mines in the Western District.

(ii) *Victoria*. (a) *Black Coal*. The deposits of black coal in Victoria occur in the Jurassic system, the workable seams, of a thickness ranging from two feet three inches to six feet, being all in the Southern Gippsland district.

The output of black coal in Victoria during the last five years was as follows:—

BLACK COAL.—PRODUCTION, VICTORIA.

Year.		State Coal Mine.	Other Coal Mines.	Total Production.	Total Value. (a)	Average Value per ton. (a)	
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	s.	d.
1930	..	637,261	66,226	703,487	807,699	23	0
1931	..	532,003	39,339	571,342	362,284	12	8
1932	..	359,011	73,342	432,353	274,903	12	9
1933	..	444,868	78,132	523,000	328,704	12	7
1934	..	268,861	88,097	356,958	215,413	12	1

(a) At the pit's mouth.

(b) *Brown Coal.*—(i) *General.* Some account of the brown coal deposits and of the operations of the State Electricity Commission in connection therewith will be found in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 15, page 735). The brown coal produced in Victoria in 1934 amounted to 2,617,000 tons, all but 200 tons being prepared at the State power plant at Yallourn. During the year 1934 the State Electricity Commission report that 1,669,041 tons of brown coal were used, of which 1,000,000 tons went to the power station and 983,967 tons to the briquette factory.

(ii) *Production of briquettes.* The briquetting plant started operations in November, 1934, and the output for the first month ending December, 1934, was 77,945 tons. In 1935 the output was 6,000 tons. By 1935 this production was almost doubled, amounting to 18,000 tons while in 1934 it was more than tenfold, sales alone reaching 112,000 tons. The Yallourn briquettes are considered to be equal in quality to those produced in the best German factories.

(iii) *Queensland.* The distribution of production during the year 1934 was as follows:—

COAL PRODUCTION.—QUEENSLAND, 1934.

District.		1934.	District.		1934.
		Tons.			Tons.
Ipswich ..	..	460,843	Clermont ..	..	54,860
Darling Downs ..	..	72,000	Bowen ..	..	102,577
Wide Bay and Maryborough	..	100,000	Mount Mulligan (Chillagoe)	..	16,000
Rockhampton (Central)	..	100,000	Other ..	..	17,440
			Total ..	..	956,558

The production in 1934 shows an improvement on that of 1933, amounting to about 1,000 tons or 0 per cent. This output is still considerably below the maximum of 1927 when 1,300,000 tons were raised. The distribution of the 956,558 tons raised in 1934 was as follows: Railway Department 1,200 tons. Other Industries within the State 510,211 tons. Exported 236,147 tons. There were 50 collieries operating in the Ipswich district, 8 in the Darling Downs, 7 in the Maryborough area, 4 in Clermont district, 5 in Rockhampton district, 1 in Chillagoe district, 1 at Mount Morgan, 1 at Mulgrave, and 2 in the Bowen district. State coal mines are in operation at Collinsville in the Bowen field, at Styx in the Central area, and at Mount Mulligan.

(iv) *South Australia.* So far no coal has been worked in South Australia (see Official Year Book No. 22, page 786).

(v) *Western Australia.* The production from the six collieries operating on the Collie field amounted in 1934 to 500,000 tons, an increase of about 42,000 tons on the return for 1933. The deposits at Wilga again remained unworked during the year.

(vi) *Tasmania.* The production in 1934 amounted to 113,633 tons, about 3,000 tons less than the total for 1933. The industry is being carried on under difficulties owing to restricted markets and consequently operations are not continuous. About 52,000 tons of the total output in 1934 were contributed by the Cornwall Coal Company, 26,000 tons by the Mt. Nicholas Proprietary and 13,000 tons by the Jubilee Company. The three mines combined raised 91,000 tons or 80 per cent. of the total output.

(vii) *Australia's Coal Reserves.* The latest available estimate of the actual and probable coal reserves of Australia is shown in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry 1929-1930, and is based upon that prepared by the Coal and Lignite Panel of the Power Survey Sectional Committee of the Standards Association of Australia. The following table shows the actual and probable coal reserves as determined by that Committee:—

ACTUAL AND PROBABLE COAL RESERVES OF AUSTRALIA.

(Millions of Tons.)

State.					Black Coal.	Sub-bituminous and Brown Coal.
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	13,929	..
Victoria	..	..	..	..	40	37,000
Queensland	..	..	..	..	2,238	67
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	57
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	3,500
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	244	..
Total	..	..	..	..	16,451	40,624

3. *Production in Various Countries.* The total known coal production of the world in 1934 amounted to about 1,250 million tons, towards which Australia contributed about 12.2 million tons, or 1 per cent. The following tables show the production of the chief British and foreign countries during each of the last four years where the returns are available:—

COAL PRODUCTION.—BRITISH EMPIRE.

Year.	Great Britain.	British India.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of S. Africa.
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BLACK COAL.

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1931 ..	219,459,000	21,716,000	8,329,000	8,401,260	979,600	10,709,100
1932 ..	208,733,000	20,153,000	7,386,000	8,586,000	928,200	9,764,400
1933 ..	207,112,000	19,789,000	7,619,000	9,092,000	843,800	10,545,200
1934 ..	220,728,000	22,057,000	9,458,000	9,579,000	832,000	12,002,000

BROWN COAL, LIGNITE.

1931 ..	..	..	2,598,700	2,194,500	1,178,100	..
1932 ..	..	..	3,093,000	2,612,500	913,700	..
1933 ..	..	..	3,009,000	2,580,000	977,400	..
1934 ..	..	..	2,859,000	2,618,000	1,228,600	..

COAL PRODUCTION.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	France. (b)	Czecho- slovakia.	Yugoslavia
BLACK COAL.							
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1931 ..	116,766,300	224,500	764,100	26,608,300	50,256,300	12,895,800	426,700
1932 ..	101,086,300	217,800	880,700	21,078,000	45,530,000	10,788,000	362,200
1933 ..	107,090,000	235,200	737,000	24,578,400	46,113,200	10,471,800	377,400
1934 ..	122,937,000	240,900	741,000	25,949,000	47,870,000	10,585,000	381,000

Year.	Poland.	Nether- lands.	Soviet Union.	Japan.	China. (c)	United States.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1931 ..	37,661,000	12,697,600	55,737,000	27,545,300	10,857,000	394,406,300
1932 ..	26,359,200	42,553,000	63,299,000	27,610,300	18,370,000	321,040,000
1933 ..	26,924,000	12,375,000	71,997,000	32,910,000	19,143,000	342,118,000
1934 ..	28,771,390	12,146,000	92,023,000	32,540,000	(d)	371,233,000

BROWN COAL, LIGNITE.

Year.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	France.	Czecho- slovakia.	Yugoslavia
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1931 ..	131,205,200	2,935,000	6,011,800	..	1,023,000	17,618,400	4,487,500
1932 ..	120,700,000	3,055,000	5,837,800	..	975,700	15,608,000	4,042,000
1933 ..	124,792,000	2,906,000	5,815,000	..	1,071,100	14,835,000	3,711,500
1934 ..	135,098,000	2,806,000	6,101,000	..	1,014,000	15,017,000	3,864,000

Year.	Poland.	Nether- lands.	Soviet Union.	Japan.	China.	United States.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1931 ..	38,800	120,300	(a)	115,900	..	(a)
1932 ..	32,000	122,000	(a)	106,800	..	(a)
1933 ..	32,000	95,500	(a)	114,000	..	(a)
1934 ..	26,000	91,032	(a)	125,000	..	(a)

(a) Included with black coal. (b) Exclusive of Saar District, which produced 11,187,500 tons in 1931, 10,273,200 tons in 1932, 10,394,400 tons in 1933, and 11,139,000 tons in 1934. (c) Includes about 300,000 tons of lignite yearly. (d) Not available.

Compared with the previous year the production for 1934 showed a satisfactory increase in most of the main producing countries of the world. Any decrease which did occur was very small. The production of the British Empire amounted to 25,949,000 tons, or by an increase of 1,000,000 tons of 7.0 per cent. on that of 1933. The production of France, on the other hand, was 47,870,000 tons, or by 9.0 per cent. in the same period.

4. Export.—(i) *General*. The quantity of coal of Australian production (exclusive of brown coal exported to other countries in 1934) was 305,130 tons, valued at £1,200,000. New South Wales exported 247,087 tons and Queensland, 1,052 tons. The

quantity and value of the overseas exports of Australian coal for the years specified are shown in the appended table :—

COAL.—OVERSEA EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1913 (a) ..	2,098,505	1,121,505	1931-32 ..	344,015	341,800
1921-22 ..	1,028,767	1,099,899	1932-33 ..	282,977	281,512
1929-30 ..	294,503	346,916	1933-34 ..	292,416	269,296
1930-31 ..	387,851	411,612	1934-35 ..	305,139	273,395

(a) Calendar Year.

Australian coal taken for bunker purposes during the same years was as follows :—

COAL.—BUNKER, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£		Tons.	£
1913 (a) ..	1,647,870	1,018,375	1931-32 ..	506,140	534,897
1921-22 ..	1,498,035	2,178,101	1932-33 ..	562,442	550,277
1929-30 ..	507,349	742,383	1933-34 ..	523,014	495,032
1930-31 ..	509,303	607,537	1934-35 ..	575,418	544,875

(a) Calendar Year.

(ii) *New South Wales.* The total export of coal from New South Wales in 1934 amounted to 2,690,027 tons, valued at £2,299,396, of which 2,372,457 tons, valued at £1,972,784, were shipped from Newcastle. Interstate exports amounted to 1,882,873 tons, valued at £1,574,798, and were divided as follows:—Cargo, 1,882,873 tons, £1,355,308, bunker, 290,411 tons, £219,490. Oversea exports totalled 807,154 tons, valued at £724,598, representing 502,041 tons of bunker coal, valued at £450,661, and 305,113 tons of cargo coal, valued at £273,937.

The distribution of the total output from New South Wales collieries during the last five years was as follows, the particulars given of quantity exported including coal shipped as bunker coal :—

COAL.—DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPUT, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Exports to Australian Ports. (a)	Exports to Foreign Ports. (a)	Local Consumption.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1930	1,279,288	624,106	5,189,661	7,093,055
1931	1,460,039	802,760	4,169,583	6,432,382
1932	1,501,598	792,750	4,489,874	6,784,222
1933	1,623,840	831,338	4,663,259	7,118,437
1934	1,882,873	807,154	5,183,153	7,873,180

(a) Including Bunker.

For the period of five years shown in the table above, 22 per cent. of the total output was exported to other States, 11 per cent. was sent overseas, and 67 per cent. was consumed locally.

The figures quoted in the table above are given on the authority of the New South Wales Mines Department.

5. *Consumption in Australia.*—On account of the lack of the necessary data, no detailed statistics of the consumption of coal in Australia have hitherto been given. It is possible from the information now available to show, with reasonable precision, the manner of the disposal of the coal produced and the quantities involved.

Under normal circumstances the production and consumption of coal move in the same direction, but in times of industrial troubles large consumers may be compelled to rely upon accumulated stocks, and, consequently, annual figures may be thrown out

of alignment. For this reason the following table has been prepared on a triennial basis in order to smooth out any departures from the normal:—

PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF COAL, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Average for Three Years ending.				
	1928-29.		1933-34.		
BLACK COAL.					
	Tons.		Tons.		
Production of Black Coal (a)—					
Gross	12,394,301		8,926,267		
Saleable (b)	11,774,585		8,479,954		
Imports	40,110		5,121		
Total Supplies	11,814,695		8,485,075		
Utilization—					
As fuel in Electric Light and Power Works	1,440,333		12.19	1,327,333	
Factories (c)	1,440,333		12.19	1,327,333	
Railways	3,429,780		29.03	2,621,100	
Overseas Steamships	907,109		7.68	530,535	
Total	7,340,366		62.13	5,917,042	
As raw material in Gas Works	1,317,868		11.15	996,612	
Coke Works	947,261		8.02	664,393	
Total	2,265,129		19.17	1,661,005	
Exported overseas	569,808		4.82	306,469	
Domestic consumption and all other purposes (d)	1,639,392		13.88	600,559	
Grand Total	11,814,695		100.00	8,485,075	

BROWN COAL.

	Tons.		Tons.	
Production of Brown Coal	1,449,828		2,607,997	
Utilization—				
As fuel in Electric Light and Power Works	907,109		530,535	
As raw material in Briquette Works	3,429,780		2,621,100	
Total	1,449,828		2,607,997	

(a) Estimated. (b) Estimated on basis of New South Wales exportation. (c) Approximate not including brown coal see Note (b). (d) Including bunker coal for Interstate and Intra-state Shipping. (e) A portion of the briquette output, probably 50 per cent., is consumed in factories.

It should be noted that the production of coal is ascertained only in calendar years, and to relate it to the other factors in the table, recourse has been had to estimates which in all probability differ but slightly from the actual figures.

6. Prices.—(i) *New South Wales*. The price of New South Wales coal depends on the district from which it is obtained, the northern district coal generally realizing a somewhat higher rate than the southern or western product, although in 1930 and 1934 the average price in the southern fields was slightly in excess of that prevailing in the northern area. The average price on the mine in each district and for the State as a whole during the last five years was as follows:—

COAL.—PRICES, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.			Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Average for State.
			Per ton. s. d.	Per ton. s. d.	Per ton. s. d.	Per ton. s. d.
1930	..	..	15 4	15 8	12 4	14 8
1931	..	..	15 2	13 11	12 0	14 4
1932	..	..	13 8	12 5	10 8	12 11
1933	..	..	12 9	12 6	9 5	12 1
1934	..	..	12 0	12 2	8 10	11 6

(ii) *Victoria*. In Victoria the average price of coal per ton at the pit's mouth in 1930, was 23s.; in 1931, 12s. 8d.; in 1932, 12s. 9d.; in 1933, 12s. 7d.; and in 1934, 12s. 1d. These averages are exclusive of brown coal, which in 1934 cost 2s. per ton to produce.

(iii) *Queensland*. Prices in the principal coal-producing districts during the last five years were:—

COAL.—PRICES, QUEENSLAND.

District.	Value at Pit's Mouth.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Per ton. s. d.	Per ton. s. d.	Per ton. s. d.	Per ton. s. d.	Per ton. s. d.
Ipswich	16 7	15 8	15 2	14 9	14 11
Darling Downs	19 5	18 6	18 4	18 2	18 4
Wide Bay and Maryborough	23 0	22 10	22 10	22 7	22 11
Rockhampton	20 5	16 8	17 6	16 6	16 7
Clermont	14 3	14 7	14 0	13 11	12 11
Bowen	15 5	15 1	14 9	13 9	13 6
Mount Mulligan (Chillagoe)	29 9	28 10	27 1	28 5	26 0
Average for State ..	17 5	16 8	16 3	15 10	15 11

In 1901 the average value at the pit's mouth was 7s. per ton, and the average for the ten years 1901 to 1910 was about 6s. 8d.

(iv) *Western Australia*. The average prices of the Collie (Western Australia) coal during the last five years were: in 1930, 15s. 9d.; in 1931, 15s. 7d.; in 1932, 13s.; in 1933, 12s. 8d.; and in 1934, 11s. 2d. per ton.

(v) *Tasmania*. The average prices per ton of coal at the pit's mouth in Tasmania for the last five years were: in 1930, 15s. 11d.; in 1931, 15s. 10d.; in 1932, 15s. 6d.; in 1933, 14s. 9d.; and in 1934, 14s. 4d. per ton.

7. Prices in the United Kingdom.—During the five years 1929 to 1933 the average selling value of coal per ton at the pit's mouth in the United Kingdom was: in 1930, 13s. 7d.; in 1931, 13s. 6d.; in 1932, 13s. 3d.; in 1933, 13s.; and in 1934, 12s. 10½d. per ton.

8. *Employment in Coal Mines.*—The number of persons employed in coal mines both above and below ground, in each of the producing States is given in the following table for the years 1913, 1923, and for each of the years 1930 to 1934:—

COAL MINES.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.		Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total
		Black.	Brown.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1913 ..	18,843	1,377	(a)	2,548	559	136	23,463
1923 ..	22,699	2,131	(a)	2,662	713	268	28,743
1930 ..	16,624	2,080	187	2,708	896	441	22,906
1931 ..	15,667	1,897	259	2,362	752	363	21,300
1932 ..	14,275	1,603	281	2,392	604	381	19,596
1933 ..	13,349	1,517	272	2,448	626	313	18,525
1934 ..	13,465	1,512	319	2,385	624	342	18,637

(a) Production prior to 1924 was of little importance.

The maximum number employed was attained in 1926 when 31,774 persons were engaged in the coal mines of Australia. Shortly after that year a slackening in the demand for coal and a consequent depression in the coal industry led to a reduction in the number of persons employed. The figures of employment, while the reduction to their present level of about 18,600 was the result of the reaction of the industry to the industrial depression of recent years. It would also appear that the growth of mechanization has depressed employment in the industry for, notwithstanding an additional output of 1,000,000 tons since 1932, the number employed declined by approximately 1,000. In 1934 the output of coal per employee averaged 515 tons, compared with 418 tons in 1926.

9. *Accidents in Coal Mining.*—(i) *Australia.* The following table gives the number of persons killed or injured, with the proportion per 1,000 employed, and in relation to the quantity of coal raised. It should be pointed out that the figures of employment are those of the Bureau of Manufacturing Industries, whereas the figures of production are those of the State Departments of Mines, and it is to be noted that the figures of production are for the year 1934. A further table gives the number of accidents during the last five years.

COAL MINING.—EMPLOYMENT AND ACCIDENTS, 1934.

State.	Persons Employed in Coal Mining.	No. of Persons.		Proportion per 1,000 Employed.		Tons of Coal raised for each Person.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
New South Wales ..	13,465	15	56	1.11	4.16	511,200	140,600
Victoria ..	1,821	..	9	..	4.94	..	330,500
Queensland ..	2,385	1	153	0.42	64.15	956,600	6,300
Western Australia ..	624	..	236	..	378.21	..	1,200
Tasmania ..	342	..	5	..	14.62	..	22,727
Total ..	18,637	16	459	0.86	24.63	598,690	20,869

The next table shows the average number of miners employed, number of fatalities, and rate per 1,000 during the quinquennium 1930-34 :—

COAL MINING.—FATALITIES, 1930 TO 1934.

State.	Average No. of Coal Miners Employed.	Average No. of Fatal Accidents.	Rate per 1,000 Employed.
New South Wales	14,676	12.20	0.83
Victoria	1,995	1.00	0.50
Queensland	2,471	1.40	0.57
Western Australia	700	0.40	0.57
Tasmania	368	1.00	2.72
Total	20,210	16.00	0.79

(ii) *Other Countries.* According to the report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, the average death rate per 1,000 miners from accidents in coal mines in Great Britain during the quinquennium 1930-34 was 1.10, the rates varying between 1.35 in 1934 and 0.98 in 1931, while the rate for Australia for the same period was 0.79. In the United States during the ten years 1923-32 the death rate per 1,000 employees averaged 4.8 for bituminous coal miners, and 3.9 for anthracite miners. Rates for other coal-producing countries for the same period were—Canada, 2.4; Union of South Africa, 3.2; Germany, 2.2; Spain, 1.7; Poland, 1.6; Belgium, 1.1; and France, 1.0. In comparing these rates, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the methods of calculation are not identical in all countries.

§ 11. Coke.

Notwithstanding the large deposits of excellent coal in Australia, the production of coke was limited to about 250,000 tons prior to the war. This was below local requirements and necessitated a fairly considerable import from abroad. During recent years, however, a high standard of excellence has been attained in the local product and imports have almost ceased, while Australian coke is being shipped to New Zealand and other islands in the Pacific. For the year 1934-35 the coke imported amounted to 1,524 tons, of which 251 tons were obtained from the United Kingdom and 1,273 tons from Germany, Western Australia being the chief importing State. The quantity exported was 17,083 tons, valued at £24,595, of which 14,846 tons, valued at £19,757, was sent to New Caledonia.

The table hereunder gives the production in New South Wales during the last five years :—

COKE.—PRODUCTION, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Items.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Quantity .. tons	367,772	217,509	356,495	473,427	688,621
Value, total .. £	589,343	297,318	403,177	512,693	636,346
Value, per ton	32s. 1d.	27s. 4d.	22s. 7d.	21s. 8d.	18s. 6d.

The figures quoted refer to the product of coke ovens, and are exclusive of coke produced in the ordinary way at gas works. As regards both tonnage and value, the production in 1927, amounting to 709,000 tons valued at £1,131,000, was the highest recorded. After that year the slackness of trade was responsible for the dwindling returns to 1931, but during the next three years the industry made a rapid recovery, the output for the latest year under review being only 3 per cent. under the record figure of 1927.

A small quantity of coke is made in Queensland, the quantity returned in 1934 being 25,655 tons, valued at about £42,478 of which 22,006 tons, valued at £36,436 was produced at the Bays of Plenty Coal Works. The greater portion of the output of these works was consigned to the Mount Isa Mines Ltd. and the remainder to the Chillagoe State Smelters. Hitherto the coke used at these ore treatment works was imported from New South Wales, but now that the battery of 45 ovens, recently erected, is in operation, it is anticipated that the output will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the State. The following table shows the amount manufactured locally during the last five years:—

COKE.—PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Quantity .. tons	3,444	2,280	1,933	15,096	25,655

In order to avoid duplication with coal values the returns for coke have not been included in the general tables of mineral production in the early part of this chapter.

§ 12. Oil Shale and Mineral Oil.

1. *Oil Shale.*—(i) *General.* Reference to the deposits of oil shale as well as to the efforts put forward in connexion with the search for mineral oil in Australia will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, pages 791 to 793.

(ii) *New South Wales.* The establishment of the oil shale industry in Australia by the development of the deposits at Newnes in New South Wales has received the serious consideration of the Commonwealth Government in conjunction with that of the State of New South Wales. Investigations were made by a special committee and by a committee of two experts appointed from overseas, each of which presented independent reports. As a result of these reports the Commonwealth Government has accepted the recommendation of the special committee, known as the Newnes Investigation Committee, that the establishment of the shale oil industry is not warranted and could only be justified, if at all, on the plea that its development was essential for national considerations. In 1932, 200 tons of shale were lifted for experimental purposes at an estimated value of £100.

(iii) *Tasmania.* About 38,000 gallons of crude oil were produced in 1934 from shale treated in Tasmania, while the total quantity of oil distilled from shale up to the end of 1934 was set down at 357,000 gallons. An amalgamation of interests was effected in 1931, the individuals and companies concerned now operating under the name of the Tasmanian Shale Oil Company.

2. *Coal Oil.*—Attention is being directed to the production of oil from coal by the hydrogenation process. To this end negotiations were entered into by the Commonwealth Government with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., England. The company agreed to co-operate, but suggested that before any proposals be formulated it was desirable to await the results of the experience gained in the running of its own plant at Billingham in England which commenced operations early in 1935. A Committee consisting of members of the Commonwealth and State Governments, excepting Western Australia, and of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. has been appointed to advise on special questions connected with it. The Committee was unable to complete its investigations through lack of detailed information. This will be done when the data become available.

3. *Well Oil.*—(i) *Australia.* The Commonwealth Government encourages the search for oil by placing at the disposal of companies and individuals the advice and experience of the technical staff appointed for this purpose. In co-operation with the Air Board

useful aerial reconnaissances have already been made in Queensland by the Commonwealth Geological Adviser, the photographs and mosaics produced proving of great value in conjunction with the ground geological surveys. A further aerial reconnaissance was undertaken to cover most of the possible oil producing regions in Australia.

In February, 1936, the Commonwealth Government announced that information of a much more encouraging nature had been received, indicating that structures favourable to well oil production have been located in New South Wales and probably Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia. In the circumstances it was decided to evolve a plan of operations to test the possibilities of flow oil in the various selected localities with the least possible delay. Further reference is made in § 16 hereinafter to the search for oil.

(ii) *Victoria.* The production of crude petroleum oil in the year 1934 amounted to 5,588 gallons valued at £140. The total production to the end of that year amounted to 28,828 gallons worth £2,070.

(iii) *Queensland.* Great hopes were at one time entertained in regard to the petroliferous area in Queensland, but while gas and light to medium gravity oils have been found at Roma, and gas and oily wax at Longreach, structural conditions for accumulations on a commercial scale have not yet been located in the drilled areas. The search for oil was continued during 1934 by three companies in localities situated in the south-eastern portion of the State.

(iv) *South Australia.* Under prescribed conditions, the South Australian Government offers a bonus of £5,000 to the person or body corporate which first obtains from a local bore or well 100,000 gallons of crude petroleum containing not less than 90 per cent. of products obtainable by distillation.

(v) *Western Australia.* During 1934 an oil geologist examined the territory of the Freney Kimberley Oil Company. Other than this, little was done.

§ 13. Other Non-metallic Minerals.

A more or less detailed statement regarding the occurrence and production of other non-metallic minerals is given in preceding Official Year Books (see No. 22, pages 793 to 794). The tables of quantity and value in § 1 of this Chapter will, however, show the production of the principal items in this class for each State during the year 1934.

§ 14. Gems and Gemstones.

1. *Diamonds.*—It is difficult to secure accurate returns in connexion with the production of precious stones, but the yield of diamonds in 1934 in New South Wales was estimated at 49 carats, valued at £52, while the total production to the end of 1934 is given at 204,000 carats, valued at £147,000. The yield in 1934 was obtained wholly at Copeton in the Tingha division.

2. *Sapphires.*—The production of sapphires in New South Wales during 1929 was returned as 65 ozs., valued at £130, obtained wholly at Sapphire in the Inverell division, but no output has been recorded since. Production during recent years was restricted owing to the unfavourable market.

In Queensland, gems to the value of £3,055 were purchased on the Auelie sapphire fields in 1934. About 120 miners carried on operations during the year but no finds of importance were made. Production has declined very considerably since 1920, when the yield was valued at £66,000.

3. *Precious Opals.*—The estimated value of the opal won in New South Wales during the year 1934 was £3,283, obtained on the Lightning Ridge, White Cliffs and Gracyn fields. The figures quoted, however, do not represent the total output, as in many instances miners, buyers and collectors leave the fields before a record of their production or purchases can be secured. Some very fine stones are at times obtained, one weighing 5 ozs. and valued at £300 being found in 1911. Three finds of large stone were made in 1928, the gems weighing 790, 590 and 232 carats respectively, and showing fine fire and lustre. Occasionally black opals of very fine quality are found, one specimen from the Wallangulla field, weighing $6\frac{1}{2}$ carats, being sold in 1910 for £102, while in the early part of 1920 a specimen realized £600. It is stated that this locality is the

only place in the world where the "black" variety of the gem has been found. The total value of opal was in New South Wales for the year 1890 is estimated at £1,000,000, but as pointed out above the figures are to some extent understated.

Small quantities of precious stones are found in the Bushyhead district in Victoria.

The opaliferous district in Queensland stretches over a considerable area of the western corner of the State, from Ipswich and Rippon to the north as far as Emerald. The yield in 1890 was estimated at 1,000,000 lbs. in the end of that year at about 200 pence. These figures are, however, being approximations, as large quantities of opal, of which no record is taken, are disposed of privately. Production during recent years has been limited by the paucity of demand. The greatest recorded output was for the year 1895 when the yield was valued at £32,750.

Owing to the great scarcity of opals, protection from the Customs Duty and their shipment to the United States, an American bill from 1870 to 1890 to exempt opals from duty, and the subsequent passing of a bill in 1890 to exempt opals from duty, has been extremely profitable. A large quantity of precious stones opal having been imported from the States, only a small portion of the opals now being sent has been thoroughly tested. The present value for the States is estimated to be about £100,000, when the value of production was returned at £24,000.

According to reports received by the Australian Trade Commission in the East there is a good demand for the gem in China. It is noted that there is no difficulty in getting and selling, as the Chinese custom of dealing with goods, having been many centuries, can also be applied to opal.

Other Gems. Various other precious stones have been found in the past, but have been discovered in the various States. The list including agates, amethysts, beryls, emeralds, garnets, sapphires, tourmalines, rubies, topazes, tourmalines, turquoise, and others. In Western Australia, the garnets brought to market, valued at £100, were produced during 1890 in the Gascoigne in the Murchison gold field. The value of the garnets brought to market from the same area in 1891 was £100,000, as there were no more from the year. Therefore, the production in the last four years.

§ 15. Numbers Engaged, Wages Paid and Accidents in Mining.

1. Labor Employment in Mining. The number of persons engaged in the mining industry in Australia, according to the results of the census of 1934, is shown in the table of the Mining industry, and showing in the percentage of new finds and the development of the industry. During the year 1934 the number of persons employed in the industry was 1,000,000.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, 1934.

State.	Number of Persons engaged in Mining for—						Total.
	Gold.	Silver, Lead and Zinc.	Copper.	Tin.	Coal.	Other.	
New South Wales	7,080	3,237	4	1,903	13,465	1,099	26,788
Victoria	6,943	..	..	10	1,801	..	8,754
Queensland	3,007	523	151	1,214	2,788	400	8,083
South Australia	807	..	..	..	..	320	1,127
Western Australia	12,523	4	..	73	624	83	13,307
Tasmania	275	958	1,471	1,247	342	246	4,539
Northern Territory	115	1	..	120	..	142	378
Australia	31,607	4,723	1,671	4,567	18,637	2,404	63,609

Included in the figures for "other" in South Australia were 124 engaged in mining iron ore, 30 gypsum miners, 85 salt gatherers, and 40 opal miners. The Tasmanian figures include 87 osmiridium miners, and those for the Northern Territory, 100 mica miners.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged in mining in each State during each of the years 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 to 1934, together with the proportion of the total population so engaged:—

NUMBER ENGAGED IN MINING PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

State.	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Miners employed.	No. per 100,000 of Population.	Miners employed.	No. per 100,000 of Population.	Miners employed.	No. per 100,000 of Population.
New South Wales ..	36,615	2,685	37,017	2,225	29,701	1,410
Victoria ..	28,670	2,381	15,986	1,210	5,211	339
Queensland ..	13,352	2,664	13,201	2,147	5,847	766
South Australia ..	7,007	1,931	6,000	1,457	2,020	406
Western Australia ..	20,895	11,087	16,596	5,787	7,084	2,122
Tasmania ..	6,923	4,017	5,247	2,760	3,170	1,486
Northern Territory ..	..	..	715	21,595	131	3,356
Australia ..	113,462	2,992	94,762	2,109	53,164	974

State.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Miners employed.	No. per 100,000 of Population.	Miners employed.	No. per 100,000 of Population.	Miners employed.	No. per 100,000 of Population.	Miners employed.	No. per 100,000 of Population.
New South Wales ..	30,682	1,200	27,708	1,074	25,926	996	26,788	1,021
Victoria ..	6,463	359	8,105	448	7,964	437	8,825	482
Queensland ..	6,753	730	8,013	856	8,512	900	8,597	900
South Australia ..	518	00	531	92	558	96	1,175	201
Western Australia ..	7,147	1,653	8,695	1,998	10,690	2,436	13,307	3,013
Tasmania ..	3,397	1,512	4,605	2,028	4,233	1,853	4,539	1,981
Northern Territory ..	145	2,918	187	3,795	209	4,256	378	7,663
Australia ..	55,105	844	57,844	879	58,092	876	63,609	952

The general falling-off since 1901 is largely due to the causes mentioned in § 1, par. 7 *ante* and in each section relating to employment hereinbefore. The proportion to population for Australia as a whole shows increases since 1930 and is attributable mainly to the larger numbers engaged in the search for gold in all of the States. Since that year the increase in the number so employed was approximately 20,000 persons. The number engaged in mining for tin also increased by 2,600. These increases, however, were offset by decreases in respect of other minerals especially coal for which the employment figures fell from 23,000 in 1930 to about 18,600 in 1934.

2. Wages Paid in Mining.—Information regarding rates of wages paid in the mining industry, which in earlier issues of the Official Year Book was given in this chapter, is now contained in the Labour Report issued by this Bureau.

5. Accidents in Mining, 1934. The following table gives particulars of the number of men killed or injured in mining accidents during the year 1934:—

MINING ACCIDENTS, 1934.

Mining for—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	Australia.
KILLED.								
Coal ..	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
Copper ..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	5
Gold ..	3	7	4	..	30	..	..	44
Silver, lead and zinc ..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	9
Tin ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Other minerals	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	28	7	10	..	30	4	..	79
INJURED.								
Coal ..	56	9	153	..	236	5	..	459
Copper ..	..	..	72	..	..	75	..	147
Gold ..	7	7	22	1	692	..	..	729
Silver, lead and zinc ..	25	..	52	..	..	6	..	83
Tin ..	2	..	6	..	..	15	..	23
Other minerals	2	..	2	10	..	1	..	15
Total ..	92	16	307	11	928	102	..	1,456

§ 16. Government Aid to Mining.

1. Commonwealth.—(i) *General.* Assistance to mining has been given by the Commonwealth under the provisions of the Precious Metals Prospecting Act 1926, the Gold Bounty Act of 1930, the Petroleum Prospecting Acts of 1926, 1927 and 1928, and under the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934.

In addition to this financial assistance considerable sums have been spent by the Commonwealth Government in its endeavour to locate new mineral fields. In conjunction with the Empire Marketing Board a sum of £32,000 was made available to provide for geophysical prospecting in Australia. This survey was begun in April, 1928, and completed in February, 1930. A report in connexion therewith was issued.

In 1934 the Northern Australia Survey Act was passed. Under this Act the Governments of the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and Western Australia agreed to co-operate in the conduct of an aerial, geological and geophysical survey of certain areas in Australia north of the 22nd parallel of south latitude at a cost of £150,000. Half of the cost is being borne by the Commonwealth and the other half equally between the two States. The survey, which is expected to extend over a period of three years, is now in full progress. Geological and geophysical parties are in the field, and the aerial photographic survey has covered an area of approximately 3,000 square miles. A report for the period ending 30th June, 1935, has been issued.

(ii) *Metalliferous Mining.* (a) The Precious Metals Prospecting Act 1926 provided a sum of £40,000 of which £15,000 was to be expended in the Northern Territory, and the balance allocated to the States in such proportions as the Minister determined. At the 30th June, 1934, the expenditure amounted to £18,657 and no further assistance is being granted to the States or to the Northern Territory from this fund.

(b) The Gold Bounty Act 1930 provided that for a period of ten years from 1st January, 1931, a bounty of £1 per ounce would be payable under prescribed conditions by the Commonwealth on each ounce of fine gold produced in excess of the average production for the three years 1928–30. Under the Financial Emergency Act 1931 the Bounty was reduced to 10s. per ounce, subject to increases of 1s. for each decrease of 1s. per cent. in the average rate of exchange. The rate of exchange on which the

reduction to 10s. per ounce was based was taken as 30 per cent. Under the Financial Emergency Act of 1932 the bounty was temporarily suspended.

(c) Grants to States for Assistance to Metalliferous Mining. Under the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934 a sum of £283,750 was made available to the States as grants for assistance to metalliferous mining. The amount granted to each State and the purpose to which it shall be applied is set out in the table below. In addition to this the sum of £43,000 was allocated to the Northern Territory and £5,000 to Papua, making a total of £233,750. Amounts advanced up to 31st March, 1935, were £187,250.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO STATES FOR ASSISTANCE TO METALLIFEROUS MINING.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Staff and Administration	5,000	8,000	3,000	..	1,000	..	17,000
Prospecting	5,000	10,000	17,000	..	50,000	2,500	84,500
Plants and Operation thereof	10,000	4,000	20,000	6,000	..	7,500	47,500
Advances (a)	17,500	20,000	5,000	17,500	..	9,250	69,250
Metallurgical Investigations .. ..	..	..	5,000	..	..	1,250	6,250
Batteries .. ..	..	..	..	10,000	5,000	1,250	16,250
Roads and Tracks .. ..	..	2,000	..	..	..	4,000	6,000
Other	5,000	6,000	20,000	..	6,000	..	37,000
Total	42,500	50,000	70,000	33,500	62,000	25,750	283,750

(a) This provision is contingent upon the States providing a similar amount.

The funds are administered by a Trust comprising representatives of the State and one representative of the Commonwealth who in each instance is the Sub-Treasury Accountant in the State.

(d) In addition to the amounts shown in (c) above, the Commonwealth Government has decided, subject to approval by Parliament, to grant additional financial assistance to the States to aid the metalliferous mining industry during the years ending June, 1937 and 1938. The amount approved by Cabinet is £210,000 distributed as follows: New South Wales, £33,200; Victoria, £45,700; Queensland, £60,500; South Australia, £12,800; Western Australia, £44,400; and Tasmania, £13,400.

(iii) Search for Oil.—(a) *Papua and New Guinea*. Prior to the passage of the Petroleum Prospecting Act 1926 the Commonwealth Government had expended a sum of £368,790 in connexion with the search for oil principally in Papua and New Guinea.

(b) *Australia*. Under the Petroleum Prospecting Act 1926–1927 a trust account of £160,000 was established to encourage the search for oil. The Minister was authorized to make advances out of the money standing to the credit of this account to persons or companies engaged in the search for oil, and to assist persons, companies, or State Governments to make geological surveys. The Petroleum Prospecting Act of 1928 provided a further sum of £50,000. Up to the 30th June, 1934, the total expenditure under these Acts amounted to £196,297. The Government decided to discontinue subsidies for deep drilling and to confine its assistance to geological surveys and scout boring. Owing to financial stringency, however, the payment of all subsidies for oil prospecting has been substantially restricted.

The Commonwealth Oil Refineries Ltd. of which the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia is the principal shareholder has undertaken an extensive programme of prospecting for oil. The investigation is under the control of an Australian Advisory Committee of Geologists appointed by the Company, the personnel of which comprises the Commonwealth Geological Adviser, the Government Geologist of South Australia and two other members. Two oil geologists, in company with the Commonwealth Geological Adviser, carried out an aerial reconnaissance of likely areas during 1935. This reconnaissance was a preliminary to a more detailed examination of areas

7. **Tasmania.**—Aid to Mining in 1934 amounted to £2,394, of which £1,949 was expended under the Aid to Mining Act 1927 on drilling and assistance and sustenance to prospectors, and the balance of £445 was paid from The Unemployment Relief Act. The amount received from ore sales was £1,069, the bulk of which was paid to tributers. Receipts amounted to £127.

Tributers' assays are made at a nominal charge, and all tribute surveys are carried out free of charge by the Assay and Survey Office at Zeehan.

8. **Northern Territory.**—During the year 1933-34 no assistance was granted to prospectors. The greater opportunity of obtaining work due to the opening of the Tennant Creek field and the improvement in metal prices was reflected in the fact that very few applications for assistance were received.

The Government maintains a battery at Marranboy, and the Government Assayer makes free assays for prospectors, and arranges for the sampling, storage and sale of ores.

17. Metallic Contents of Ores, etc., Produced and Exported.

1. **Local Production.**—According to returns compiled from various sources by the Australian Mines and Metals Association, the quantities of the principal metals (exclusive of gold) extracted in Australia during the five years 1930 to 1934 were as follows:—

REFINED METALS PRODUCED IN AUSTRALIA.

Metal.		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Silver ..	ozs.	9,002,705	7,349,794	6,499,405	7,957,148	8,674,549
Lead, pig ..	tons	168,291	133,306	134,499	159,393	160,201
Zinc ..	"	54,901	53,832	53,200	53,956	54,629
Copper ..	"	14,900	12,936	13,307	11,238	7,970
Tin ..	"	1,544	1,690	1,958	2,360	2,330

The local production of pig iron during the quinquennium 1923-27 ranged between 330,000 tons in 1923 and 517,000 tons in 1927. Complete information for later years is not available from the returns published by the Association, but according to the metal extraction returns published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, the production of pig iron in that State amounted in 1930-31 to 232,783 tons, in 1931-32 to 190,132 tons, in 1932-33, 336,246 tons, and in 1933-34 to 487,259 tons. As pointed out previously, the iron ore used is now obtained from South Australia.

2. **Metallic Contents of Ores, Concentrates, etc., Exported.**—The estimated metallic contents of ores, concentrates, etc., exported during the five years 1930 to 1934, as supplied by the Australian Mines and Metals Association, are given in the following table:—

METALLIC CONTENTS OF ORES, CONCENTRATES, ETC., EXPORTED.

Metal.		Contained in—	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Silver	ozs.	Lead-Silver-Gold Bullion	44,777	1,018,359	2,470,807	2,177,633	1,819,546
		Lead Concentrates and Ores	179,185	303,307	..	447,943	612,014
		Zinc Concentrates and Ores	558,577	183,111	23,366	319,870	147,522
		Copper and Gold Ores ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	782,539	1,504,777	2,494,173	2,945,446	2,579,082
Lead	tons	Lead-Silver-Gold Bullion	252	17,130	51,857	45,871	35,804
		Lead Concentrates and Ores	12,986	10,982	..	10,019	21,075
		Zinc Concentrates and Ores	9,482	1,878	1,159	2,196	803
		Total	22,720	29,990	53,016	64,086	57,682
	
Zinc	tons	Lead Concentrates and Ores	396	557	..	586	..
		Zinc Concentrates and Ores	86,761	41,917	31,542	60,142	26,963
		Total	87,157	42,474	31,542	60,728	26,963
	
	
Copper	tons	Ores, Matte, etc.	3,277	2,765	1,099	1,109	1,122
Tin	tons	Concentrates and Ores ..	..	17	101	139	198

CHAPTER XIX.

PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

§ 1. Initiation and Growth of Pastoral Industry.

1. *Early Statistics.*—The live stock which Captain Phillip brought with him when establishing the first settlement in Australia, in January, 1788, is stated to have comprised seven horses, six cattle, twenty-nine sheep, twelve pigs and a few goats. Later in the same year, in a letter from Captain Phillip to Lord Sydney, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, an enclosure sets forth the numbers of each kind of live stock in the colony on 1st May, 1788. These details together with those of later enumerations are shown in the following table :—

LIVE STOCK.—AUSTRALIA.

Date.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
1st May, 1788 ..	..	7	7	29	74	19
10th November, 1791 ..	..	4	18	57	37	(c)
1st July, 1794 ..	..	(a) 20	40	576	(c)	522
15th June, 1795 ..	..	(b) 49	176	832	(c)	985
1st September, 1796 ..	..	57	227	1,531	1,869	1,427
15th August, 1800 ..	..	203	1,044	6,124	4,026	2,182

(a) Not including three asses.

(b) Not including seven asses.

(c) Not stated.

The return for the year 1788 includes, in addition to poultry, five rabbits.

2. *Subsequent Statistics.* The statistical returns of live stock in Australia subsequent to the year 1800 referred mainly to those in possession of the Government, omitting those owned by individuals. Doubtless the growth of population, the expansion of the area settled and the increase of private ownership made it difficult in those early times to secure accurate returns. The figures continued to be somewhat defective up to 1860, but from that year onwards fairly complete information is available for most of the States. At the present time, statistics of live stock are collected annually in all the States principally through the agency of the police, but in the years 1885 to 1888 inclusive, and 1893 to 1895 inclusive, these particulars were not collected in South Australia, and similar gaps occur in the Victorian records for the periods 1895 to 1899 inclusive and 1901 to 1903. In order to obtain totals for Australia for these years the missing numbers have been supplied by interpolation. The results so obtained probably differ but slightly from the actual numbers for the respective years.

3. *Increase in Live Stock.*—Particulars concerning the numbers of each of the principal kinds of live stock in Australia at decennial intervals from 1860 to 1920, and from 1929 onwards in single years, are given in the following table, and are shown continuously in the graphs hereinafter.

During the seventy-four years covered by the table the live stock of Australia increased considerably, horses 310 per cent.; cattle 252 per cent.; sheep 461 per cent.; and pigs 230 per cent. The average annual increases which these aggregates represent are as follows:—Horses, 1.92 per cent.; cattle, 1.73 per cent.; sheep, 2.36 per cent.; and pigs, 1.63 per cent.

LIVE STOCK.—AUSTRALIA.

31st December.				Horses	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1860	..	..	..	431,525		20,135,286	351,096
1870	..	..	..	716,772	4,276,326	41,593,612	543,388
1880	..	..	..	1,068,774		62,184,252	815,776
1890	..	..	..	1,521,598	10,299,816	97,881,221	891,138
1900	..	..	..	1,699,654	8,940,225	70,602,995	950,349
1910	..	..	..	2,165,866	11,744,714	98,066,046	1,025,850
1920	..	..	..	2,415,510	13,499,737	81,795,727	764,406
1929	..	..	..	1,845,614	11,202,134	104,558,342	1,018,324
1930	..	..	..	1,792,734	11,720,916	110,598,279	1,071,679
1931	..	..	..	1,775,550	12,200,955	110,618,893	1,167,845
1932	..	..	..	1,765,437	12,783,137	112,926,931	1,162,407
1933	..	..	..	1,793,225	13,512,486		1,046,867
1934	..	..	..	1,797,758	14,048,971	113,948,037	1,158,274

4. Fluctuations.—The increases referred to, however, have not been continuous, marked fluctuations having taken place during the period, mainly on account of the droughts which have from time to time left their impress on the pastoral history of Australia. These were in evidence in 1868, 1877, 1883-4, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1901-2, 1912, 1914, 1918, 1919, 1922-23, 1925-26 and 1927-28.

The years in which the numbers of live stock attained their maxima are as follows:—Horses, 1918, 2,527,149; cattle, 1921, 14,441,309; sheep, 1934, 113,048,037; and pigs, 1917, 1,169,365.

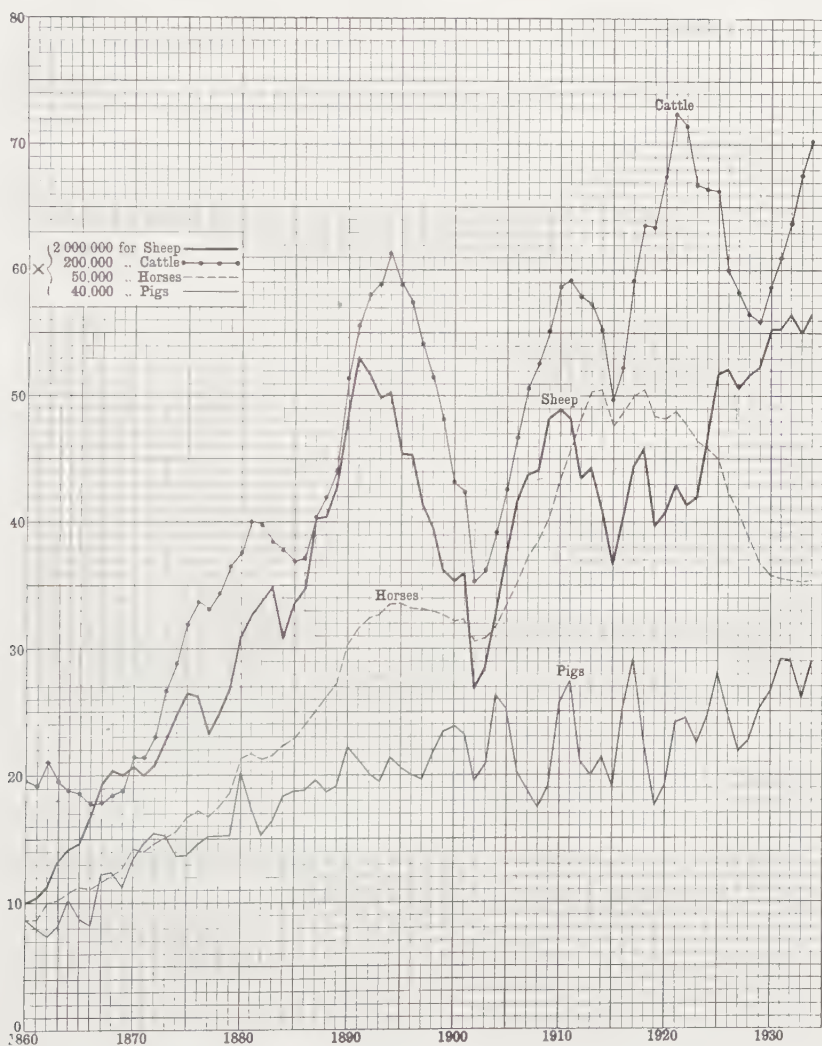
5. Live Stock in Relation to Population.—The number of each kind of live stock per head of the population of Australia has varied during the past seventy-four years in the manner shown in the succeeding table:—

LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
1860	..	0.38	3.45	17.58	0.31	1920	..	0.44	2.49	15.11	0.14
1870	..	0.43	2.60	25.24	0.33	1930	..	0.28	1.81	17.07	0.17
1880	..	0.48	3.37	27.87	0.37	1931	..	0.27	1.88	16.95	0.18
1890	..	0.48	3.17	31.06	0.28	1932	..	0.27	1.95	17.23	0.18
1900	..	0.43	2.29	18.75	0.25	1933	..	0.26	2.03	16.52	0.16
1910	..	0.49	2.65	22.16	0.23	1934	..	0.27	2.11	16.97	0.17

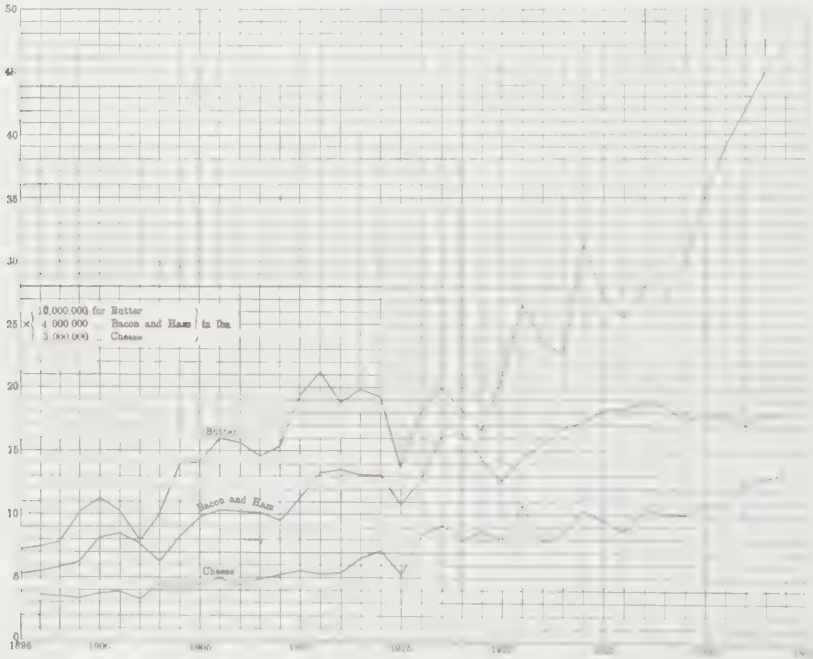
6. Live Stock in Relation to Area.—The numbers of live stock per square mile in the several States and Territories of Australia are given in the following table:—

NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS—AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1934.



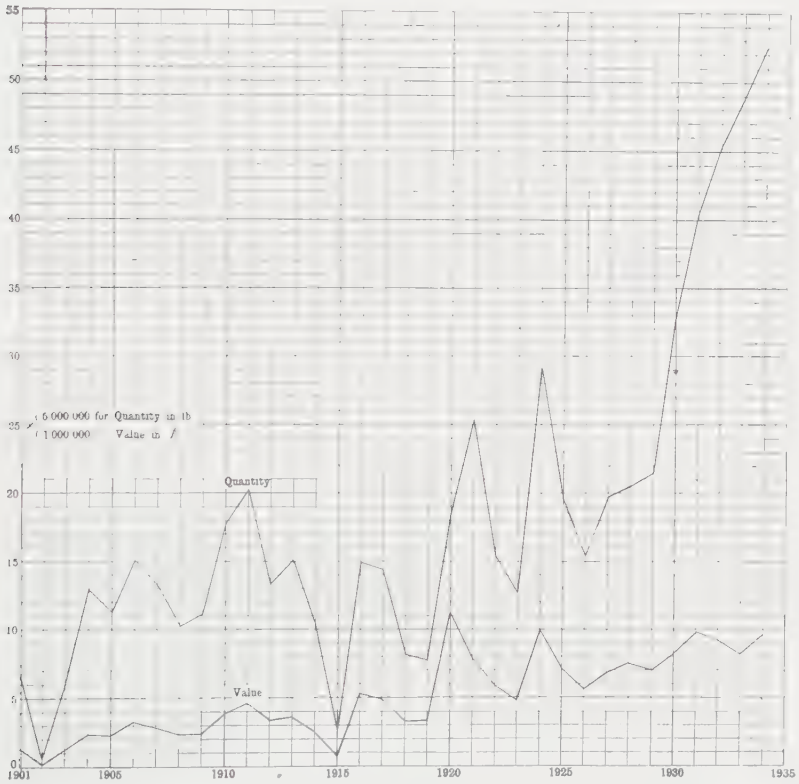
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year and the vertical side 2,000,000 in the case of sheep, 200,000 for cattle, 50,000 for horses, and 40,000 for pigs.

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER, CHEESE, AND BACON AND HAM—AUSTRALIA, 1896 TO 1934-35



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height of each denotes in the case of butter 10,000,000 lb., in the case of bacon and ham 4,000,000 lb., and in the case of cheese 3,000,000 lb.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF NET EXPORTS OF BUTTER FROM AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1934-35.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height 5,000,000 lb. in weight, or £1,000,000 in value.

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LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE, 1934.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales	1.73	11.26	172.34	1.28
Victoria	4.07	23.73	190.97	3.02
Queensland	0.67	9.03	32.18	0.40
South Australia	0.52	0.91	20.71	0.23
Western Australia	0.17	0.93	11.47	0.10
Tasmania	1.17	9.98	77.76	1.54
Northern Territory	0.07	1.72	0.04	0.00
Federal Capital Territory	1.14	8.97	233.34	0.69
Total	0.59	4.72	38.00	0.39

7. Minor Classes of Live Stock.—Excluding Victoria, details not being available, the numbers of minor classes of live stock returned in 1934, were as follows:—Cattle, 151,858; camels, 4,514; mules and donkeys, 13,604; and ostriches, 44. Of these, goats were most numerous in Queensland, camels, mules and donkeys in Western Australia, and ostriches in South Australia. In the raising of goats, some attention has been directed to the Angora goat and its product mohair, and Angora goats are included in the total of 151,858 goats shown above. Of these, 2,043 were in New South Wales, 1,089 in Queensland, 1,863 in South Australia, 692 in Western Australia, 710 in Tasmania and 7 in the Federal Capital Territory, while the quantity of mohair produced in Queensland in 1934 was set down at 267 lb., and the number of skins placed on the market was returned as 98.

8. Net Exports of Principal Pastoral Products.—The quantities by which the exports of the principal pastoral products of Australia exceeded the imports for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 were as follows:—

NET EXPORTS OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS.—AUSTRALIA.

Product.	Unit of Quantity.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
QUANTITIES.						
Animals (living)—						
Cattle	No.	174	331	189	115	63
Horses	"	4,926	4,771	3,227	3,249	4,123
Sheep	"	26,071	47,111	51,821	42,914	58,182
Bones	cwt.	12,238	9,416	8,299	8,737	10,207
Glue-pieces and Sinews	"	15,927	186	495	225	1,251
Glycerine	lb.	254,290	13,575	93,126	288,222	9,282
Hair	"	126,712	74,445	121,363	119,775	559,673
Hoofs	cwt.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Horns	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Meats—						
Frozen Beef (b)	lb.	155,630,647	165,871,501	153,972,403	173,076,002	212,099,109
" Mutton and Lamb	"	109,252,956	105,241,142	106,797,195	171,106,849	196,192,828
" Rabbits and Hares	pair	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
" Other	lb.	6,920,925	8,061,876	9,579,958	12,214,574	15,012,149
Potted, and Extract of	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Preserved in Tins, etc.	lb.	4,205,578	5,258,749	7,212,976	4,620,270	5,941,584
Other (excluding Bacon and Ham)	"	344,712	277,562	330,186	466,613	408,396
Sausage Casings	cwt.	8,976	11,562	10,429	19,361	14,343
Skins—						
Hides	No.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Sheep	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Rabbit and Hare	cwt.	63,348	69,774	77,873	99,339	84,744
Other (including Undressed Furs)	"	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Fallow	cwt.	484,762	768,511	745,422	471,591	822,751
Wool—						
Greasy	lb.	767,050,003	772,804,985	848,468,549	728,676,211	782,278,001
Scoured	"	43,685,080	55,708,642	73,248,756	72,670,544	66,408,783
Tops	"	1,033,823	2,170,330	2,525,380	2,923,974	3,104,232
Noils	"	(a)	952,113	1,208,204	1,011,741	1,303,616
Waste	"	(a)	366,484	738,201	837,184	1,067,598

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies net imports.
chilled beef from 1932-33.

(a) Quantity not available.

(b) Including

The values of the net exports for the same five years are furnished in the next table, and amount to no less a total than £244,608,230 for the period, or an average of £24,460,823 per annum, at which would represent 77.16 per cent. Meat, skins and tallow rank next in order of importance.

NET EXPORTS OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS.—AUSTRALIA.

Product.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
VALUES. (a)					
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals (living)—					
Cattle	— 7,788	— 5,673	7,089	— 27,300	— 26,491
Horses	105,254	100,935	78,054	35,646	— 15,631
Sheep	3,316	8,490	12,054	14,440	30,118
Bones	8,702	6,725	5,199	6,058	7,406
Blue-pieces and Sinews	— 13,232	1,610	2,489	1,128	2,906
Glycerine	— 3,119	4,601	7,421	1,172	4,962
Hair	— 9,209	— 24,966	— 53,063	— 58,098	— 81,002
Hoofs	4,412	4,750	4,330	5,755	6,091
Horns	16,164	14,815	12,771	14,301	18,083
Ments—					
Frozen Beef	2,235,526	2,087,812	(b)1,854,569	(b)2,020,049	(b)2,559,605
" Mutton and Lamb	2,105,956	2,994,056	2,097,213	3,575,827	4,475,665
" Rabbits and Hares	412,845	478,946	559,367	425,665	443,484
" Other	149,643	151,793	170,162	216,428	266,167
Potted, and Extract of	6,981	5,174	— 7,584	— 29,452	— 29,507
Preserved in Tins, etc.	138,253	135,805	183,539	130,066	152,880
Other (excluding Bacon and Ham)	7,490	6,098	7,710	10,881	7,649
Sausage Casings	159,913	56,701	44,002	184,373	106,210
Skins—					
Hides	517,132	62,762	52,995	119,344	147,782
Sheep	1,945,064	1,097,816	1,368,086	2,624,990	1,753,908
Rabbit and Hare	557,207	477,476	450,862	949,819	867,066
Other (including Undressed Furs)	175,095	304,096	— 43,379	99,772	— 32,942
Tallow	597,594	827,454	788,395	476,309	922,505
Wool—					
Greasy	29,204,646	28,883,940	32,063,303	49,463,224	34,095,191
Scoured	2,409,360	2,817,703	3,952,313	6,646,248	4,598,459
Tops	114,021	248,055	271,093	434,472	331,832
Nolls	30,814	44,520	53,902	124,445	75,930
Waste	9,487	7,940	20,030	32,220	39,935
Total Values	41,033,557	40,800,130	44,551,444	67,495,712	50,727,357

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies net imports. (a) Australian currency values.
(b) Including chilled beef.

2. Value of Pastoral Production. Owing to the lack of uniformity in the several States in determining prices and costs the values of pastoral production hitherto presented have been gross values at the principal markets in the respective producing States.

Attempts were made at successive conferences of Australian Statisticians to obtain net values of production, and finally in March, 1908, a uniform method was agreed upon. The following table has been compiled on the lines adopted by the Conference, and represents in its final column a net value of pastoral production for each State and the Commonwealth. The table has been prepared by the State Statistical Bureaux from data obtained by actual collections wherever possible and by careful estimates from the most reliable sources.

Maintenance costs have not been computed in all of the States and depreciation has not been deducted; consequently the net value of production is inflated to the extent of these costs. In Queensland the costs of production are not yet as exact as might be desired. Production values of the pastoral and other industries are dealt with more fully in Chapter XXVIII.—Miscellaneous.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		
				Fodder fed to Farm Stock.	Value of other materials used in process of Production.	Net Value of Production. (a)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	27,041,000	3,110,000	23,931,000	448,000	172,000	23,311,000
Victoria ..	14,000,113	1,273,904	12,726,209	280,000	104,000	12,342,209
Queensland ..	12,892,180	1,388,045	11,504,135	300,000	200,000	11,004,135
South Australia ..	3,852,859	533,021	3,319,838	60,855	77,698	3,181,285
Western Australia ..	4,664,376	569,523	4,094,853	164,621	13,952	3,916,280
Tasmania ..	1,227,700	106,200	1,121,500	61,040	19,770	1,040,690
Total ..	64,647,128	6,986,693	57,660,435	1,314,516	587,420	55,758,499

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

Although depreciation has not been deducted in arriving at the net value of production this item was compiled in each State for 1934-35 and amounted in the aggregate to £475,912.

10. Consumption of Meats.—Particulars of the per capita consumption of meat in Australia are shown in the following table, together with figures for certain other countries. The figures have in each case been obtained from official sources, although it is not definitely known that they are all on a similar basis.

The average consumption in Australia is somewhat below that of New Zealand, but is greatly in excess of that of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. Compared with Australia the consumption of beef, mutton and lamb in these countries is relatively small, but pork consumption is greatly in excess of the average recorded both for Australia and New Zealand. There is evidence of a decline in the consumption of beef and a change over to mutton and pork both in countries which formerly consumed more beef than pork and in those where pork has been the chief diet. This is noticeable chiefly in the United States, Germany and other Northern European countries. The consumption of meat as a whole appears to have declined slightly in many countries during the past decade, although the per capita consumption in Great Britain increased from 137 lb. in 1924 to 144 lb. in 1933.

MEATS.—PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Description.	Australia, 1934-35.	New Zealand, (a)	Great Britain, 1933.	Canada, 1934.	United States of America, 1933.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Beef and Veal	120.93	117.00	62.80	68.66	54.20
Mutton and Lamb	77.44	110.00	(d) 31.10	6.28	7.00
Pork	9.31	6.00	(b) 47.80	66.36	72.20
Total	207.68	233.00	141.70	141.30	133.40
Bacon and Ham	10.36	11.00	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total All Meats	218.04	244.00	141.70	141.30	133.40

(a) Average, three years ending 1933-34.
with Pork. (d) 1934-35.

(b) Including Lard.

(c) Probably included

§ 2. Horses.

1. *Suitability of Australia for Horse-breeding.*—From the earliest times the suitability of the climate and pastures of Australia for the production of serviceable breeds of horses has been fully recognized. By the importation of high-class sires, and the careful selection of breeding mares, these naturally hardy animals have been utilized to the fullest extent in breeding all classes of horses. As a consequence of this combination of advantages, the Australian horse, whether of the heavy draught, medium weight, or light saddle and carriage variety, compares more than favourably with the product of other lands. The Australian horse is highly regarded by the military authorities in India and considerable numbers are purchased each year for present purposes, although the demand is not so great as in former years.

2. *Distribution throughout Australia.*—The States of New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria together depend on more than 75 per cent. of the total number of horses in Australia. In the following table figures are given for each State, etc., for each of the last five years:—

HORSES.—NUMBER.

31st Dec.	N.S.W. (b)	Vic. (b)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T. (b)	Total
1930	524,512	379,872	480,970	183,529	156,973	32,700	33,363	a 815	1,792,734
1931	524,751	375,459	468,603	185,222	156,489	30,659	33,442	925	1,775,550
1932	528,943	372,907	451,644	190,222	157,443	30,269	33,072	937	1,765,437
1933	532,028	361,005	448,918	196,789	159,646	30,299	33,590	950	1,763,225
1934	534,853	357,877	447,804	198,765	161,636	30,662	35,094	1,067	1,767,758

(a) 30th June year following.

(b) 31st March year following.

The number of horses attained its maximum in Australia during 1918, when a total of 2,527,149 was recorded. The numbers of horses in Australia and in the United States of America reached their maxima in 1918, while in Canada the highest total was recorded in 1921. The decline in each country since the years mentioned up to the latest available date amounted to 30.45 and 19 per cent. respectively. In Argentine Republic on the other hand, a slight increase was recorded in 1930 over the numbers ascertained at the previous census of 1922. The rapid development of motor transport coupled with the use of petrol-driven cultivating and other machinery on farms brought about the decreases alluded to. In Australia, however, there has recently been a tendency to revert to the horse not only on the farm, but to some extent for the transport of goods in the cities. Although not of large dimensions, increases have been recorded in New South Wales and South Australia during each of the last four years and in Western Australia during the last three years, while the total for Australia in 1934 represents the termination of a continuous decline which began as far back as 1918.

The number of horses in Australia from 1900 onwards may be ascertained from the graph herein.

3. *Proportions in the Several States and Territories.*—The percentages of the number of horses in the several States and Territories on the total for Australia for the year 1934 were:—New South Wales, 30.26; Victoria, 20.25; Queensland, 25.33; South Australia, 11.24; Western Australia, 9.14; Tasmania, 1.73; Northern Territory, 1.99; and Federal Capital Territory, 0.06 per cent.

The percentages in the various States have remained practically constant during the last quinquennium.

4. *Relation to Population.*—In proportion to population, horses are much more numerous in the Northern Territory than in any other of the principal divisions of Australia. Queensland is next in order, while Tasmania has the smallest number of horses per head. The number per head of population has declined in all the statistical divisions since 1927. For the year 1934 the relative numbers were:—New South Wales, 0.20; Victoria, 0.20; Queensland, 0.47; South Australia, 0.34; Western Australia, 0.37; Tasmania, 0.13; Northern Territory, 7.17; Federal Capital Territory, 0.11; and Australia, 0.27.

5. *Comparison with other Countries.*—The number of horses in some of the leading horse-breeding countries of the world, according to the latest available returns, is as follows:—

HORSES.—NUMBER IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Horses (,000 omitted).	Country.	Year.	Number of Horses (,000 omitted).
Soviet Union ..	1934	15,649	Sweden ..	.. 1934	609
U.S. of America ..	1934	11,861	Lithuania ..	.. 1934	571
Argentine Republic ..	1930	9,858	Cuba ..	.. 1934	569
Brazil ..	1931	6,828	Spain ..	.. 1933	568
Poland ..	1934	3,764	Turkey ..	.. 1934	563
Germany ..	1934	3,360	Denmark ..	.. 1934	506
Canada ..	1934	2,933	Bulgaria ..	.. 1926	482
France ..	1934	2,838	Chile ..	.. 1930	441
India (British and Native) ..	1933	2,345	Peru ..	.. 1929	432
Rumania ..	1932	2,034	Irish Free State ..	.. 1934	429
Mexico ..	1930	1,887	Haiti ..	.. 1934	400
Australia ..	1934	1,768	Bolivia ..	.. 1931	390
Japan ..	1933	1,501	Latvia ..	.. 1934	375
Yugoslavia ..	1934	1,200	Finland ..	.. 1934	358
United Kingdom ..	1934	1,135	Greece ..	.. 1934	347
Columbia ..	1934	972	Siam ..	.. 1934	345
Italy ..	1930	943	New Zealand ..	.. 1934	274
Union of South Africa ..	1930	868	Netherlands ..	.. 1934	269
Hungary ..	1934	803	Austria ..	.. 1934	261
Czechoslovakia ..	1934	701	Belgium ..	.. 1934	232
Dutch East Indies ..	1934	638	French Morocco ..	.. 1933	218
Uruguay ..	1930	623	Estonia ..	.. 1934	212
			Paraguay ..	.. 1926	210

6. *Oversea Trade in Horses.*—(i) *Exports.* Australia's export trade in horses has fluctuated considerably since the war, and is now far below that of earlier years. For instance, during the period 1901-5 the average number exported was over 18,000, whereas during the last five years the figure was 4,300. The total number of horses exported during the latter period amounted to 21,453, valued at £207,902, equal to an annual average of 4,291 for £121,580. The average export price was £28 6s. 8d.. The horses exported to India, where they are largely used for army remounts, numbered 3,763 or 88 per cent. of the average exports for the quinquennium.

(ii) *Imports.* The number of horses imported into Australia is comparatively small, consisting mainly of valuable stud animals from the United Kingdom and race horses from New Zealand. The average value per head of the horses imported during the last

five years was £204. The average number imported per annum was, however, only 231, and the average annual value, £56,721. The following table gives the imports, exports and net exports of horses during each of the years from 1930-31 to 1934-35:

HORSES.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£		£
1930-31 (a) ..	101	40,094	5,027	145,348	4,926	105,254
1931-32 (a) ..	121	20,367	4,892	121,302	4,771	100,935
1932-33 (a) ..	180	30,853	3,407	108,907	3,227	78,054
1933-34 (a) ..	367	61,627	3,616	97,273	3,249	35,646
1934-35 (a) ..	388	150,703	4,511	135,072	4,123	-15,631

(a) Australian currency values.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies net imports.

§ 3. Cattle.

1. **Purposes for which Raised.**—Cattle-raising is carried out in all the States, the main object in certain districts being the production of stock suitable for slaughtering purposes, and in others the raising of profitable dairy herds. The great impetus which the development of the export trade in Australian butter gave to the dairying industry led to a considerable increase in numbers and an improvement in quality of the dairy herds in Victoria, New South Wales and Southern Queensland in particular, the portion of Australia in the temperate zone being the best adapted to this industry. On the other hand, beef-producing cattle are mainly raised in the tropical districts, i.e., in the northern parts of Queensland, in the Northern Territory, and in the Kimberley district in the north of Western Australia.

2. **Distribution throughout Australia.**—Until 1880, New South Wales occupied the leading position as a cattle-raising State, but in that year Queensland took first place, which it has since maintained. The graph herewith shows a rapid increase in the number of cattle in Australia up to the year 1894, when 12,311,617 head were depastured. From 1895 onwards, however, the effects of droughts and the ravages of tick fever reduced the number to 7,062,742 in 1902. Following the disastrous drought which terminated in the latter year the herds were gradually built up, and, despite recurring droughts, they continued to increase until the maximum number of 14,441,309 cattle was attained in 1921. The heavy decreases following that year are attributed principally to the low prices realized abroad for frozen beef and the loss of markets due to the consumers' preference for the chilled product. Additional contributing factors were the droughts of 1925-26 and 1928-29 in the cattle producing districts of Queensland. Subsequent to 1929 an increase of approximately 500,000 has been recorded annually, of which between one-third and one-half was due to expansion in the dairy herds.

The number of cattle, beef and dairy, in the several States and Territories during each of the last five years is as follows:—

CATTLE.—NUMBER.

1st Dec.	N.S.W. (b)	Vic. (b)	Qland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter. (b)	Total.
1930	3,411,174	1,429,020	5,493,774	215,058	812,844	230,284	723,470	24,240	11,720,916
1931	3,411,174	1,429,020	5,493,774	215,058	812,844	230,284	723,470	24,240	11,720,916
1932	3,411,174	1,429,020	5,493,774	215,058	812,844	230,284	723,470	24,240	11,720,916
1933	3,361,771	2,002,235	5,781,170	352,728	885,669	262,256	859,807	6,790	13,512,486
1934	3,482,831	2,085,080	6,052,641	346,479	911,940	261,588	899,079	8,433	14,048,671

(a) 30th June, year following.

(b) 31st March, year following.

Although the proportion is not as high as it has been in the past, Queensland was carrying 43.1 per cent. of the cattle in Australia in 1934.

The largest relative gain since 1929 occurred in South Australia, followed by Victoria and New South Wales; increases were also recorded in the remaining States. The proportion in each of the States and Territories during 1934 was:—New South Wales, 24.79; Victoria, 14.84; Queensland, 43.00; South Australia, 2.47; Western Australia, 6.49; Tasmania, 1.86; Northern Territory, 6.40; Federal Capital Territory, 0.06.

3. Comparison with other Countries.—The following table shows the number of cattle in Australia, and in some of the principal cattle-raising countries of the world, at the latest available date:—

CATTLE.—NUMBER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Cattle (,000 omitted).	Country.	Year.	Number of Cattle (,000 omitted).
India (British and Native) ..	1933	160,094	Tanganyika Territory	1934	4,853
U.S. of America ..	1934	68,529	Dutch East Indies ..	1934	4,701
Brazil ..	1931	42,539	Cuba ..	1934	4,515
Soviet Union ..	1934	42,422	French Equatorial and West Africa	1934	4,338
Argentine Republic	1934	30,868	Czechoslovakia ..	1934	4,305
China ..	1933	21,638	New Zealand ..	1934	4,301
Germany ..	1934	19,198	Rumania ..	1932	4,189
France ..	1934	15,704	Irish Free State ..	1934	4,086
Australia ..	1934	14,049	Yugoslavia ..	1934	3,990
Union of South Africa	1930	10,751	Spain ..	1933	3,569
Mexico ..	1930	10,083	Rhodesia ..	1934	3,211
Poland ..	1934	9,258	Denmark ..	1934	3,062
Canada ..	1934	8,952	Paraguay ..	1926	2,973
United Kingdom ..	1934	8,742	Sweden ..	1934	2,893
Columbia ..	1934	7,972	Netherlands ..	1934	2,830
Uruguay ..	1932	7,372	Nigeria ..	1934	2,688
Italy ..	1930	7,089	Chile ..	1930	2,388
Madagascar ..	1934	5,693	Austria ..	1934	2,349
Kenya ..	1933	5,225	Venezuela ..	1922	2,278
Siam ..	1934	5,222	Uganda ..	1934	2,223
Turkey ..	1934	5,207	Bolivia ..	1931	2,064

4. Imports and Exports of Cattle.—The products of the cattle-raising industry figure largely in the export trade of Australia, although the export of live cattle has never been large. The number of cattle imported is also small, consisting, as in the case of horses, mainly of valuable animals for stud purposes. Details are as follows:—

CATTLE.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value. (a)	No.	Value. (a)	No.	Value. (a)
		£		£		£
1930-31 ..	81	11,368	— 355	3,580	274	— 7,788
1931-32 ..	40	8,543	371	2,870	331	— 5,673
1932-33 ..	98	12,464	287	5,375	189	— 7,089
1933-34 ..	208	33,083	323	6,683	115	— 27,300
1934-35 ..	161	30,382	224	3,891	63	— 26,491

(a) Australian currency values.

Note.—The minus sign (—) signifies net imports.

The average value of the cattle imported during the last five years was £164 10s. 6d. per head, while the average value of the cattle exported during the same period was £147s. 6d. As previously stated, the imported cattle were required principally for stud purposes.

5. Cattle Slaughtered.—The number of cattle slaughtered during each of the years 1930 to 1934 is given hereunder:—

CATTLE (INCLUDING CALVES) SLAUGHTERED.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria. (a)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter. (a)	Total
1930	594,950	328,032	648,473	80,585	95,021	27,338	1,844	1,357	1,786,600
1931	630,372	375,380	540,649	81,285	91,748	28,565	1,844	1,349	1,751,192
1932	704,646	427,044	590,975	89,350	91,359	30,335	1,800	1,506	1,943,714
1933	769,776	471,895	719,277	104,488	99,217	34,558	4,303	1,616	2,205,190
1934	974,749	593,248	851,393	140,170	110,124	37,581	4,358	1,791	2,713,414

(a) For year ended 30th June of year following.

6. Production and Consumption of Beef.—The production of beef in Australia during the year 1934-35 was estimated at 1,027,162,000 lb. The requirements of the local market absorbed 810,528,000 lb., approximately 79 per cent., leaving a balance of 21 per cent., which was exported as frozen, chilled or canned beef. (See also § 1, 10 *ante*.)

7. Export of Frozen Beef.—The export of frozen meat from Australia dates from about the year 1881, and since that year the trade has grown considerably, the quantities and values exported during the past five years being as follows:—1930-31, 155,630,647 lb., £2,235,526; 1931-32, 165,872,145 lb., £2,087,829; 1932-33, 153,972,800 lb., £1,854,582; 1933-34, 173,076,092 lb., £2,020,050; and 1934-35, 212,000,100 lb., £2,550,605. Since 1932-33 chilled beef to the extent mentioned hereunder has been included in the foregoing. (See Table § 1, No. 8.) The largest purchaser of Australian beef is the United Kingdom, which during the year 1934-35 took £2,318,831 worth, or about 90.5 per cent., of the total shipments. Other countries importing Australian beef were in order of importance Egypt, Malta, Japan, Malaya (British), Philippine Islands and Belgium. These countries, together with the United Kingdom, accounted for 97.5 per cent. of the total value of export.

The distance of Australia from the chief markets of the world has hitherto made it necessary that meat should be exported in a frozen condition. This circumstance, in view of the preference for chilled beef, has placed the beef industry in Australia at a serious disadvantage in the past. Investigations conducted by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Australia and the Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge in England have proved, however, that chilled beef can be successfully transported from Australia to the United Kingdom. Trial shipments of 254,000 lb. were made during 1932-33 and 1,515,000 lb. in 1933-34. Exports in 1934-35, which amounted to 21,570,928 lb., valued at £322,239, and those of 1935-36 amounting to 23,193,737 lb., valued at £348,047, indicate that these shipments are now past the experimental stage and forecast the displacement of the frozen beef trade at no distant date. Shipping companies have effected structural alterations to their vessels to permit of the carriage of chilled beef.

8. Agreements Regarding Meat at the Ottawa Conference. A stimulus to the Australian meat industry was provided by the agreement at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in August, 1932, under the terms of which the Government of the United Kingdom undertook to regulate importations of foreign meat from 1st January, 1932.

This matter is more specifically referred to in § 2 par. 6 of Chapter VII.—Trade. Details of imports of beef, mutton and lamb into the United Kingdom during the period 1931 to 1935 will be found in the tables hereafter.

9. Imports of Chilled and Frozen Beef into the United Kingdom. The following statement shows the quantities and values of chilled and frozen beef imported into the United Kingdom during each of the five years 1931 to 1935:—

IMPORTS OF CHILLED AND FROZEN BEEF IN QUARTERS AND SIDES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country of Origin.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935
CHILLED—QUANTITY.					
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Brazil	598,664	481,151	517,022	509,103	508,534
Uruguay	778,437	503,855	560,392	560,007	561,560
Argentine Republic	1,911,175	7,804,366	6,951,333	6,942,113	6,937,209
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
British .. .. .	..	9,369	142,073	238,445	481,719
Total Chilled	9,288,276	8,798,741	8,171,320	8,250,658	8,489,022

CHILLED—VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£
Brazil	1,160,043	980,342	834,363	798,693	793,772
Uruguay	1,580,591	987,459	933,839	937,456	997,377
Argentine Republic	17,384,571	16,198,619	12,832,259	14,955,034	11,534,344
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
British .. .. .	..	13,807	214,804	380,422	733,787
Total Chilled	20,134,205	18,178,657	14,835,265	13,811,605	13,969,280

FROZEN—QUANTITY.

	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
United States of America .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	83,477	24,544	5,333	5,473	11,245
Uruguay	169,200	98,806	27,815	40,950	42,051
Argentine Republic	197,805	140,800	113,910	97,234	94,732
Other Foreign Countries	486	1,090	..	..	..
Australia	992,462	814,362	947,142	1,322,855	1,105,217
New Zealand	220,317	362,003	431,007	697,146	465,170
Other British Countries	1,288	1,244	5,485	4,866	4,509
Total Frozen	1,665,125	1,451,849	1,530,692	2,168,524	1,722,924
Grand Total (Chilled and Frozen)	10,953,401	10,250,590	9,702,012	10,419,182	10,211,946

IMPORTS OF CHILLED AND FROZEN BEEF IN QUARTERS AND SIDES
INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Country of Origin.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935
FROZEN—VALUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
United States of America ..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	149,606	47,788	7,327	7,635	17,417
Uruguay	349,300	183,109	42,901	63,800	78,018
Argentine Republic ..	410,853	276,653	181,307	153,758	161,811
Other Foreign Countries ..	877	1,526	..	..	..
Australia	1,547,425	1,185,849	1,212,096	1,660,554	1,481,245
New Zealand	320,691	479,757	510,518	824,011	607,525
Other British Countries ..	2,503	2,282	7,671	5,578	6,134
Total Frozen ..	2,781,255	2,176,964	1,961,820	2,715,936	2,352,150
Grand Total (Chilled and Frozen) ..	22,915,460	20,355,621	16,797,085	16,527,541	16,321,430

§ 4. Sheep.

1. *Initiation of the Pastoral Industry.*—Fortunately for Australia, the suitability of its climate and general conditions for the production of a high class of wool were, at an early date in the history of its settlement, surmised and tested by Captain Macarthur, one of the pioneer sheep-breeders of New South Wales. To the energy of this enterprising pastoralist is due in large measure the rapid and extremely satisfactory development of Australia as a producer of fine wool, and, while it would appear that the introduction of the merino sheep into Australia was not due to Macarthur, a great deal of the credit for having successfully established the pastoral industry in Australia must certainly be his.

2. *Distribution throughout Australia.*—With the exception of a short period in the early sixties, when the flocks of Victoria outnumbered those of the mother State, New South Wales has maintained the premier position in sheep-raising. Within its borders is contained generally one half of the sheep of Australia, and in the years 1924 to 1927 even this high percentage was exceeded.

Fluctuations in the number of sheep recorded for each year in Australia from 1860 onwards may be seen from the graph accompanying this Chapter. Five marked periods of decline depleted the numbers at successive intervals, but these gaps were quickly restored. Since 1925 the sheep flocks have exceeded 100 millions, reaching 113,048,037 in 1934, the greatest number ever recorded in Australia. At no previous period have such large numbers been depastured continuously, and the development has taken place notwithstanding an average annual slaughter of more than sixteen million sheep and lambs for the mutton and lamb trade.

The number of sheep in the several States and Territories for each year from 1931 to 1934 with an estimate at the 31st December, 1935, is as follows:—

SHEEP.—NUMBER.

31st Dec.	New South Wales. (a)	Victoria. (a)	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter. (a)	Total.
1931	52,986,000	16,376,217	22,324,278	6,608,981	10,098,104	2,012,055	18,867	194,391	110,618,893
1932	53,608,236	17,512,394	21,312,865	7,713,236	10,417,031	2,040,564	18,250	214,355	112,926,931
1933	52,104,000	17,195,960	20,072,804	7,941,060	10,322,350	2,035,052	18,076	231,742	109,921,053
1934	53,327,000	16,783,631	21,574,182	7,884,919	11,107,156	2,038,450	23,356	219,343	113,048,037
1935b	56,000,000	17,457,291	17,806,188	7,700,000	10,391,000	2,000,000	20,000	220,000	111,594,479

(a) 31st March year following.

(b) Estimate as at 31st December, 1935.

3. **Proportion in the Several States and Territories.**—Apart from the effect of drought the relative number of sheep depastured in the different States remains fairly constant. Slight decreases were recorded in 1934 in Victoria and South Australia but these were more than offset by the increases recorded in the other States.

The percentage distribution in 1934 was:—New South Wales, 47.18; Victoria, 14.85; Queensland, 19.09; South Australia, 6.97; Western Australia, 9.90; Tasmania, 1.80; Federal Capital Territory, 0.19 per cent.

4. **Comparison with other Countries.**—As regards the size of its flocks and the quantity and quality of wool produced Australia has long occupied a leading position amongst the sheep-raising countries of the world. The following figures taken mainly from the *Year Book of the International Institute of Agriculture* represent the latest returns available in regard to the number of sheep in the principal wool-producing countries. The leading position is held by Australia, with 113 millions, followed by the United States of America with 52 millions, the Soviet Union with 52 millions, and India (British and Native), 43 millions. On account of drought, the numbers of sheep in the Union of South Africa dropped from 46 million in 1933 to 35 million in 1934, increasing in 1935 to about 37 million. In Argentine Republic sheep flocks also declined from 44.4 million in 1930 to 38 million in 1935, and one of the reasons of this decrease was stated to be the increased employment of land for agricultural purposes. During the years 1925 to 1929 the sheep flocks of the Soviet Union exceeded those of Australia. The maximum number recorded in that country was 130,000,000 in 1928, but since that year a remarkable decline has taken place and the number depastured in 1934 was only 52,000,000, of which about 5 million are goats. In July, 1935, however, the number increased to 61.1 million, and is the first improvement noted since the year of maximum output, 1928. No explanation of the large decrease since 1928 is available, but it is known that heavy slaughterings occurred as a protest against the intensification of the Soviet collectivization plan. Russian sheep are almost entirely coarse-woolled and the poor quality wool does not ordinarily figure in world trade. Efforts are being made, however, by the Soviet Government to improve the quality of the wool and the quantity shorn per fleece, and to this end merino sheep were imported from America and Germany in 1927. In 1928-29 and 1929-30, 2,031 and 5,006 sheep, valued at £6,017 and £13,606 respectively,

were exported from Australia to the Soviet Union for breeding purposes. As pointed out in paragraph 5 following, however, the export of stud sheep is subject to control. Production of wool in the Soviet Union apparently amounted to about 167 million lb. only during the year 1934. This represents an average weight of fleece shorn of under 3 lb., which is considerably less than half of that obtained in Australia:—

SHEEP.—NUMBER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	No. of Sheep (,000 omitted).	Country	Year.	No. of Sheep (,000 omitted).
Australia ..	1934	113,048	Bulgaria ..	1926	8,740
United States of America ..	1934	52,210	French Morocco ..	1934	8,080
Soviet Union (a) ..	1934	51,925	Greece ..	1934	7,910
India (British and Native) ..	1934	43,279	Chile ..	1930	6,263
Argentine Republic ..	1934	39,330	Algeria ..	1934	5,845
Union of South Africa ..	1934	35,011	Bolivia ..	1931	5,232
New Zealand ..	1934	28,049	Iraq ..	1934	4,005
United Kingdom ..	1934	24,044	Portugal ..	1925	3,721
Spain ..	1933	19,093	Mexico ..	1930	3,674
Uruguay ..	1932	15,400	Germany ..	1934	3,483
China ..	1934	14,926	Canada ..	1934	3,421
Iran ..	1933	14,582	Tunis ..	1934	3,375
Rumania ..	1932	12,294	Kenya ..	1930	3,200
Peru ..	1929	11,209	Irish Free State ..	1934	2,931
Turkey ..	1934	10,739	Poland ..	1934	2,554
Brazil ..	1931	10,702	Somaliland ..	1934	2,500
Italy ..	1930	10,268	Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian) ..	1934	2,250
France ..	1934	9,571	Manchuria ..	1934	2,208
French Equatorial and West Africa ..	1934	9,505	Nigeria ..	1934	1,958
Yugoslavia ..	1934	8,868	Tanganyika Territory ..	1934	1,934
			Basutoland ..	1934	1,460
			Syria and Lebanon ..	1934	1,421

(a) Including goats.

5 Oversea Imports and Exports of Sheep. As in the case of cattle, the overseas exports of live sheep from Australia are of comparatively little importance. During the last five years the principal consignments of ordinary sheep have been made to Malaya (British) from the State of Western Australia. The purchases by buyers from New Zealand, South Africa, Soviet Union and Japan at the Australian Stud Sheep Sales in previous years opened up a regular export trade with these countries in stud sheep. On the 27th November, 1920, however, the export of stud sheep was prohibited, except with the approval of the Minister for Trade and Customs. Consequently exports declined during 1931-32 and amounted to 207 sheep only, valued at £1,702, as compared with 638 valued at £32,933 in 1929-30. In 1934-35 exports for breeding purposes increased to 5,021 sheep valued at £18,508, of which 4,408 sheep valued at £13,111 were shipped to Japan and Korea. The ordinary sheep exported from Australia are, for the most part, to Malaya and the Pacific Islands. The following table shows the imports and exports of stud and ordinary sheep for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

SHEEP.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£		£
1930-31 (a) ..	1,417	10,868	27,478	14,214	26,061	3,346
1931-32 (a) ..	1,566	8,326	48,697	16,822	47,131	8,496
1932-33 (a) ..	1,725	9,843	53,546	22,497	51,821	12,654
1933-34 (a) ..	1,522	12,906	44,436	27,346	42,914	14,440
1934-35 (a) ..	1,377	15,233	59,559	45,351	58,182	30,118

(a) Australian currency values.

6. **Sheep Slaughtered.**—The number of sheep slaughtered in the several States during each of the years from 1930 to 1934 was as follows:—

SHEEP (INCLUDING LAMBS) SLAUGHTERED.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria. (a)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.(a)	Total.
1930..	6,254,436	5,745,475	1,671,245	1,308,976	994,813	363,329	540	23,911	16,362,725
1931..	6,894,961	5,678,252	1,761,974	1,378,931	1,038,672	399,904	540	23,448	17,176,682
1932..	7,534,585	7,139,449	1,561,786	1,279,143	1,044,493	424,519	790	25,444	19,013,209
1933..	7,180,612	7,773,289	1,299,285	1,495,127	1,092,222	366,156	900	25,367	19,233,958
1934..	6,829,477	7,646,070	1,275,936	1,591,054	1,079,516	349,044	..	22,207	18,793,304

(a) Year ended 30th June year following.

7. **Production and Consumption of Mutton and Lamb.** The production of mutton and lamb during the year 1934-35 amounted to 716,784,000 lb., of which 519,079,000 lb., or 72 per cent., was consumed locally, leaving a balance of 28 per cent. for exportation. *See also* § 1, No. 10.

8. **Exports of Frozen Mutton and Lamb.**—The export trade of mutton and lamb preserved by cold process expanded rapidly until 1913 when 205 million lb. was dispatched. Progress was interrupted during the war years and exports declined thereafter to a very low figure. The high wool prices which prevailed during the post war years were no doubt a factor in causing this decline. In 1919-20 and in 1922-23 large shipments were made aggregating 247 million lb. and 168 million lb. respectively, but these were isolated cases. Prior to 1923-24 the shipments consisted mainly of frozen mutton, but from that year onwards lamb supplanted mutton and there has been an almost uninterrupted increase in the quantity of lamb shipped overseas each year.

The quantity and value of the shipments of mutton and lamb during each of the last five years were as follows:—Lamb, 1930-31, 68,300,314 lb., £1,563,290; 1931-32, 106,599,787 lb., £2,219,975; 1932-33, 121,802,858 lb., £2,165,175; 1933-34, 124,755,938 lb., £2,893,138; 1934-35, 135,879,651 lb., £3,515,230. Mutton, 1930-31, 40,952,881 lb., £542,673; 1931-32, 58,681,549 lb., £774,087; 1932-33, 44,994,653 lb., £532,049; 1933-34, 46,351,359 lb., £682,705; 1934-35, 60,314,351 lb., £960,479.

As with beef, the principal customer in this trade is the United Kingdom, which absorbed 98 per cent. of the total quantity exported from Australia during the year 1934-35.

9. **Resolutions at Ottawa Conference.**—Reference has already been made to the agreement reached at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa regarding the regulation of imports of meat into the United Kingdom. *See* § 3, 8 *ante*.

10. Imports of Frozen Mutton and Lamb into the United Kingdom.—The quantities and values of frozen mutton and lamb imported into the United Kingdom from various countries for the five years ended 1935 are given in the following table:—

IMPORTS OF FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country of Origin.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934	1935.
MUTTON—QUANTITIES.					
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Chile ..	125,907	151,195	140,282	82,258	89,326
Brazil ..	1,799	492	1,782	..	..
Uruguay ..	53,605	31,649	33,324	13,690	6,232
Argentine Republic ..	485,350	354,233	217,174	137,748	150,423
Other Foreign Countries ..	124	280	..	2,895	2,870
Total, Foreign ..	660,785	537,825	392,562	236,591	248,851
Australia ..	502,211	190,952	347,409	461,259	424,054
New Zealand ..	1,105,105	1,335,884	998,547	898,905	1,041,187
Other British Countries ..	3	873	1,703	..	..
Total, British ..	1,607,319	1,527,709	1,347,719	1,360,222	1,465,241
Grand Total ..	2,274,104	2,065,534	1,740,281	1,596,815	1,714,092
MUTTON—VALUES.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Chile ..	203,360	217,517	214,055	163,574	129,850
Brazil ..	3,038	1,009	2,412	..	..
Uruguay ..	103,301	58,799	54,863	23,260	10,635
Argentine Republic ..	952,349	511,002	348,525	261,398	223,068
Other Foreign Countries ..	244	714	..	4,744	3,984
Total, Foreign ..	1,262,292	832,541	620,455	452,976	367,543
Australia ..	810,537	296,577	513,354	845,228	693,718
New Zealand ..	2,033,978	2,083,185	1,612,378	1,710,799	1,755,894
Other British Countries ..	8	1,621	2,888	..	..
Total, British ..	2,844,523	2,381,383	2,128,620	2,562,027	2,449,612
Grand Total ..	4,106,815	3,213,424	2,749,075	3,015,003	2,817,155

IMPORTS OF FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM—
continued.

Country of Origin.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935
LAMB—QUANTITIES.					
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Iceland	18,097	30,661	15,236	..	..
United States .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	113,992	144,952	124,368	124,067	118,554
Brazil	10,362	4,841	9,929	..	..
Uruguay	230,695	131,220	138,637	124,702	130,175
Argentine Republic	1,007,959	1,017,417	929,420	783,818	751,835
Other Foreign Countries	280	266	..	27,641	28,501
Total, Foreign	1,441,385	1,329,357	1,217,590	1,060,278	1,032,125
Australia	1,027,134	961,140	956,948	1,165,848	1,361,178
New Zealand	2,364,656	2,570,958	2,736,546	2,655,611	2,591,746
Other British Countries .. .. .	..	85	1,404	242	18
Total, British	3,391,790	3,532,183	3,694,898	3,821,701	3,952,942
Grand Total	4,833,175	4,861,540	4,912,488	4,881,979	4,985,067

LAMB—VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£
Iceland	45,310	58,784	38,718	..	..
United States .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Chile	274,645	347,020	290,447	365,115	271,858
Brazil	24,319	4,046	20,421	..	..
Uruguay	603,981	315,141	314,292	311,953	327,255
Argentine Republic	2,806,270	2,357,467	2,151,109	2,051,554	1,898,714
Other Foreign Countries	687	945	..	67,008	77,642
Total, Foreign	3,755,212	3,083,403	2,814,987	2,795,630	2,575,469
Australia	2,785,113	2,199,041	2,395,193	3,320,964	3,937,905
New Zealand	7,600,524	7,154,472	7,435,731	8,414,183	8,000,213
Other British Countries .. .. .	..	290	3,615	674	51
Total, British	10,385,637	9,353,803	9,834,539	11,735,821	12,004,169
Grand Total	14,140,849	12,437,206	12,649,526	14,531,451	14,579,638

§ 5. Wool.

1. *General*.—Australia is the leading wool-growing country in the world. With less than one-sixth of the world's sheep Australia produced in 1934-35 one-quarter of the world's supply. Moreover, half of the world's production of fine quality merino wool is produced in Australia. The bulk of the production is exported, but with the greater activity of Australian woollen mills the quantity used locally is increasing; nevertheless the amount so used represents under 6 per cent. of the total production.

The important position held by Australia among the principal sheep and wool producing countries of the world is more clearly shown in the following table:—

SHEEP AND WOOL.—PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	No. of Sheep (in millions).	Wool Production (in millions of lb., greasy).
Australia	1934-35	113.0	1,015
United States	1934	52.2	450
Soviet Union	1934	51.9	140
Argentine Republic ..	1934-35	39.3	390
Union of South Africa ..	1934-35	35.0	222
New Zealand	1934-35	28.6	276

2. *Greasy and Scoured Wool*.—Whether the weight of the wool clip should be stated as “in the grease” or as “scoured or washed” is a matter which seriously affects comparisons between the clips of different seasons and of different countries. The quantity of extraneous matter and grease in a fleece differs, not only between countries, but between districts in the same country. It fluctuates with the vagaries of the season, while it varies also with the breed and the condition of the sheep. There is, moreover, no clearly defined standard in regard to the cleanliness of wool described as scoured or washed. Consequently, any comparisons of the weight of the Australian clip for different years or seasons whether on a greasy or a scoured basis cannot be regarded as exactly similar. After extensive inquiry, however, by this Bureau it has been accepted that, for the purpose of converting the Australian clip from the greasy to the clean category, the clean weight may be estimated at 46.15 per cent. of the greasy weight; in other words, 2½ lb. of greasy wool are equivalent to 1 lb. of clean wool.

The quantity of scoured or washed Australian wool exported during the last five years was approximately 15 per cent. of the total wool exports regarded as “greasy”.

3. *Production*. (1) *Quantity*. The bulk of the Australian wool production is shorn from live sheep. Approximately 6 per cent. is obtained by skin-shearing and about 4 per cent. is on exported skins. Statistics of wool production are compiled from data received from growers, woolmen, etc. The following table gives the production for each of the last five seasons:—

WOOL.—TOTAL PRODUCTION.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales (a)	428,752,210	503,275,416	533,710,404	486,152,493	490,876,887
Victoria	196,800,000	196,721,916	196,800,000	196,800,000	196,800,000
Queensland	182,000,000	182,000,000	182,000,000	182,000,000	182,000,000
South Australia ..	63,478,524	67,021,312	75,727,946	79,288,003	77,790,933
Western Australia ..	76,951,500	77,985,741	81,307,832	85,118,808	95,836,161
Tasmania	14,800,000	14,700,000	15,200,000	14,200,000	14,035,000
Northern Territory (b)	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Total	912,941,253	1,007,455,847	1,062,622,628	995,931,156	1,015,424,373

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Approximate figures.

(ii) *Estimate for 1935-36.* Although the returns are not yet complete, the total wool production of Australia during 1935-36 is estimated at 1,000,000,000 lb., valued at approximately £58,375,000 or 14.01d. per lb. in Australian currency.

4. *Care Needed in Comparing Clips.*—In comparing successive clips allowance must be made for the circumstance that, owing to climatic or other conditions, the time of shearing may be so far delayed in some areas that one clip may include almost thirteen months' growth of wool, while the succeeding one may include little more than eleven months' growth.

5. *World's Wool Production.*—The following table gives details of the world's wool production and shows the importance of Australia as a wool-producing country. Out of a total production of 3,667 million lb. in 1934-35, Australia produced 1015.4 million lb., or 27.7 per cent. It is also interesting to note that the share of the British Empire in world production during the same year was estimated at 1,773 million lb., or 48.3 per cent.

WOOL.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

(In millions of lb., "greasy" basis.)

Countries.	Average Annual Pre-war Production. (a)	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Australia	741.4	912.9	1,007.5	1,062.3	995.9	1,015.4
United States	314.1	434.0	464.4	440.5	459.8	449.7
Argentine Republic ..	358.7	354.0	378.0	388.0	385.0	390.0
Union of South Africa	165.9	299.0	314.0	330.0	284.0	222.0
Soviet Union (Russia)	380.0	306.0	212.0	142.0	138.0	140.0
New Zealand	198.5	271.1	282.8	288.4	300.5	276.0
Uruguay	157.0	166.0	104.0	112.0	95.0	117.0
China (b)	100.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0
United Kingdom	134.0	111.0	113.0	119.0	120.0	114.0
India (b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spain	72.0	80.5	77.5	80.5	70.0	73.0
Rumania	13.2	43.5	42.8	43.3	(b) 45.0	(b) 45.0
Persia	12.1	45.0	49.0	(b) 49.0	(b) 49.0	(b) 49.0
France	80.7	57.6	56.0	54.3	53.8	53.6
Turkey	118.0	36.8	41.3	41.3	38.9	37.6
Italy	55.0	48.0	44.0	42.0	(b) 42.0	(b) 40.0
Algeria	35.2	49.3	28.1	39.3	39.0	41.0
Chile	17.4	26.7	29.6	32.5	33.9	(b) 40.0
Brazil	35.0	31.5	32.0	(b) 32.0	(b) 32.0	(b) 32.0
Germany	52.0	32.4	32.4	31.5	31.3	32.2
Yugoslavia	25.4	27.1	27.8	29.5	29.8	30.1
Canada	11.2	21.0	20.4	20.5	19.2	19.5
Morocco (French) ..	14.9	27.9	23.1	26.4	27.0	28.3
Bulgaria	23.7	19.6	19.8	20.7	20.9	21.3
Irish Free State .. ..	..	18.9	19.3	19.6	19.6	17.0
Basutoland .. ..	..	9.7	9.3	11.8	9.9	5.1
Falkland Islands .. ..	..	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Other Countries	71.2	165.6	166.2	153.1	145.3	154.0
Total	3,286.6	3,819.4	3,818.2	3,833.4	3,708.8	3,666.8

(a) Average for years 1909 to 1913 inclusive.

(b) Estimated.

6. **Consumption of Locally Processed Wool.**—It is impossible to obtain full particulars of the whole consumption of wool in Australia, as considerable quantities of manufactures of wool are imported. It is possible, however, to secure with reasonable accuracy, particulars of the quantity of wool which is used in Australian factories and mills to produce woollen cloth and other woollen goods, such as hosiery and knitted ware. Some difficulties arise in the aggregation of the returns from individual mills which may be concerned only with one process in the manufacture of the completed article and whose output constitutes the raw material of other mills. It is believed, however, that the risk of duplication has now been reduced to a minimum and that the figures stated below can be accepted as substantially accurate.

For reasons mentioned in § 5, par. 2 above, the factors used for converting wool in terms of scoured, tops, yarn, etc., to a greasy basis must be regarded as approximate.

CONSUMPTION OF LOCALLY PROCESSED WOOL IN AUSTRALIA.

(In terms of greasy.)

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Wool used in Factories ..	38,482,976	56,640,414	73,687,412	71,753,128	66,371,388
Less Exports of Tops, etc.	3,860,364	6,989,644	8,969,090	11,376,674	10,988,540
Balance	34,622,612	49,650,770	64,718,322	60,376,454	55,382,798
Add Imports of Tops, etc.	8,881,394	8,881,394	8,881,394	8,881,394	8,881,394
Total	35,200,996	50,159,704	65,343,392	60,881,494	55,753,478

7. **Export of Wool.**—(i) *Greasy*—Quantities. Of the total weight of greasy wool shipped overseas during the last five years 31 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, as compared with 38 per cent. dispatched in pre-war years. The other leading consignees since 1931-32 were Japan, 25 per cent.; Belgium and France, 11 per cent. each; and Germany, 9 per cent. The balance of 13 per cent. was distributed among all other countries. The following table shows the quantities of "greasy" wool exported, and the principal countries of destination:—

WOOL IN THE GREASE.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Average Five Years 1909-13.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom ..	212,004,088	256,845,443	244,011,182	209,887,487	192,725,815	244,568,844
France	146,811,111	185,672,264	196,847,697	170,444,059	196,125,519	234,181,215
Japan	7,262,683	80,565,488	111,793,527	113,520,765	27,220,923	27,116,447
Germany	106,344,696	65,822,477	89,832,720	92,649,202	124,169,015	102,501,007
Belgium	55,143,700	9,362,688	5,500,120	5,350,242	5,448,868	24,810,766
United States of America	15,480,447	4,614,622	2,255,552	3,270,646	16,450,416	15,299,031
Italy	4,391,172	673,314	1,210,144	882,129	937,589	1,573,061
Netherlands ..	(a)	102,134	112,292	264,826	209,358	749,968
India	425,547	4,626,184	12,758,245	15,969,007	29,042,202	31,565,778
Canada	126,653					
Other Countries ..	5,830,377					
Total	556,841,340	775,227,022	849,927,425	735,825,780	785,784,621	751,850,117

(a) Included in Other Countries.

(ii) *Scoured and Washed—Quantities.* The exports of "scoured and washed" wool during the period shown were as follows:—

WOOL, SCoured AND WASHED.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Average Five Years 1909-13.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	(b)					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom ..	32,032,577	32,713,240	33,277,812	31,765,177	34,462,119	31,860,364
France ..	16,068,910	5,371,571	0,826,029	5,863,131	9,843,830	10,835,868
Japan ..	1,888,161	2,478,529	4,147,808	1,788,995	549,812	1,261,865
Belgium ..	7,528,058	5,997,158	10,101,445	14,091,550	10,733,445	10,681,773
Germany ..	12,310,967	4,757,207	8,919,703	11,140,270	2,879,686	3,927,532
United States of America ..	66,156	356,088	220,622	162,569	93,770	460,818
Canada ..	(a)	420,906	1,326,254	1,730,820	1,229,816	2,145,371
Italy ..	205,442	2,664,242	2,547,945	2,552,684	728,040	129,176
Netherlands ..	(a)	208,112	231,687	542,420	907,070	682,641
India ..	59,684	366,299	726,392	454,655	633,950	750,926
Other Countries ..	127,155	385,984	1,040,339	2,325,641	4,432,019	5,488,190
Total ..	70,347,110	55,719,336	73,278,050	73,023,912	66,494,466	68,224,524

(a) Included with Other Countries.

(b) Including "tops."

(iii) *Tops, Noils and Waste.—Quantities.* Although tops were recorded separately the exports of Noils and Waste were included under scoured and washed wool in the Customs returns until 1930-31. These three items have been combined in the following table:—

WOOL TOPS, NOILS AND WASTE.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
United Kingdom ..	561,352	1,309,028	2,022,055	2,480,627	2,251,031
Japan ..	392,863	533,355	565,655	1,074,130	477,008
Germany ..	..	125,882	104,811	73,506	..
Belgium ..	56,015	80,230	2,152	18,628	455
United States of America ..	44,747	14,454	1,939	..	43,106
Italy ..	8,109	..	22,891	85,911	345,451
Canada ..	779,585	1,200,909	1,507,084	1,746,531	2,040,586
Netherlands ..	..	..	..	28,845	5,128
India ..	6,168	182,973	199,503	79,217	116,948
Other Countries ..	45,815	42,396	54,089	95,342	209,086
Total ..	1,914,954	3,489,227	4,480,212	5,682,743	5,489,399

(iv) *Total Value of Exports.* The total value of the wool exported from Australia during the five years ending 1935-36 averaged 41 per cent. of the value of the total exports of merchandise of local origin, while during 1935-36 the proportion was approximately 40 per cent. The total value during the periods under review together with the principal countries to which wool was exported is shown in the next table:—

WOOL EXPORTS.—TOTAL VALUE, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Average Five Years 1909-13.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	10,608,967	11,841,995	11,479,976	17,762,789	16,007,777	18,379,416
France ..	6,491,332	4,004,993	4,006,227	4,691,624	3,558,066	1,113,359
Japan ..	516,528	7,513,519	7,969,600	12,131,655	8,680,110	14,591,801
United States of America ..	795,328	542,728	337,215	494,294	352,466	2,102,066
Germany ..	5,131,282	3,223,083	4,561,321	8,698,744	1,511,094	2,052,436
Belgium ..	2,546,915	2,284,555	3,376,610	6,864,243	5,433,157	6,184,099
Italy ..	202,434	2,174,633	2,567,680	4,237,212	807,775	273,549
Netherlands ..	(a)	36,651	119,867	301,844	825,665	1,058,833
Canada ..	6,765	178,703	241,346	409,798	310,460	490,027
India ..	22,308	64,638	94,509	106,873	84,977	145,740
Other Countries ..	267,283	237,408	663,881	1,424,450	1,694,384	2,651,591
Total ..	26,592,642	32,102,896	36,407,933	57,125,526	39,265,940	54,342,897

(a) Included with Other Countries.

8. *Exports and Local Sales of Wool.*—Approximately 90 per cent. of Australian wool is now disposed of locally. Buyers from the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany and other European countries, and from America, Japan, China and India attend the sales conducted in Sydney, Albury, Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and Launceston. Particulars regarding exports and local sales, as well as quantities and proportions of the various descriptions of wool marketed in each State, will be found in the Production Bulletins issued by this Bureau.

9. *Value.*—Wool is the chief factor in the pastoral wealth of Australia, and the nation's prosperity is largely dependent upon the satisfactory sale of the clip. The heavy decline in the price of wool which commenced in 1929-30 continued during the three succeeding years. In 1933-34, prices rose in a remarkable manner, averaging 15.84d. per lb., compared with 8.72d. per lb. for the previous year, an increase of 81.6 per cent. This increase, however, was not sustained during 1934-35 when the price receded to 9.75d. In 1935-36 prices again rose to satisfactory levels and averaged 14.01d. per lb. for the year. The effect of this fluctuation upon the national income is reflected in the following figures. Based on the average auction room price of greasy wool the output for the season 1934-35 was valued at £40,446,000 compared with £63,000,000 in 1933-34, £38,600,000 in 1932-33, and £81,430,000 in 1924-25 when the record price was realized. On the average of the five seasons 1930-31 to 1934-35 the annual clip was valued at £42,400,000. As already mentioned in par. 3 (ii) above the value of the wool production for 1935-36 is estimated at £58,375,000.

The following table gives the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool as compiled by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers and by the Government Statistician of New South Wales. The price shown by the former represents the average price realized for all greasy wool of whatever type or quality marketed, whilst the latter represents the average price at Sydney auctions for greasy merino of standard grades.

WOOL.—AVERAGE MARKET PRICE PER LB.

Description.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Greasy (a) ..	8.30	8.46	8.72	15.84	9.75	14.01
Greasy-Merino (b) ..	8.70	8.30	8.50	15.80	9.70	13.20

(a) National Council of Wool-selling Brokers.

(b) Government Statistician of New South Wales

Measured in terms of Australian, Sterling and Gold currencies the approximate value of greasy wool per lb. was as follows—

AVERAGE VALUE OF GREASY WOOL PER LB.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Australian Currency.	Sterling.	Gold Prices.
	d.	d.	d.
1929-30	10.29	10.29	10.29
1930-31	8.36	6.96	6.96
1931-32	8.46	6.69	5.10
1932-33	8.72	6.98	4.84
1933-34	15.84	12.65	8.19
1934-35	9.75	7.78	4.68
1935-36	14.01	11.19	6.79

The average values shown in sterling and gold currencies have been calculated by converting the average prices shown in Australian currency on the basis of the average rate of exchange between the months of September and June in each year. Though not exact these results will suffice for general purposes.

10. *Wool Realization Scheme.* The affairs of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association have been liquidated and consequently references to its operations which appeared in previous Official Year Books are not repeated in this issue.

11. **United Kingdom Importation of Wool.**—The appended statement of the quantity and value of wool imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1934 from the principal wool-producing countries shows the important position which Australia occupied in the supply of wool to the mother country :—

WOOL (a).—IMPORTS, UNITED KINGDOM, 1934.

Country.	Quantity.	Value.	Country.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£		lb.	£
Australia ..	255,536,900	14,381,599	Other British Possessions..	4,177,500	136,070
New Zealand ..	210,510,100	10,100,435	Peru ..	4,011,700	216,793
Union of South Africa ..	106,695,700	4,994,722	Belgium ..	1,970,100	142,076
Argentine Republic ..	86,173,200	2,611,050	Falkland Islands	2,688,500	80,555
India ..	37,756,400	1,031,440	Germany ..	1,287,500	59,493
Uruguay ..	16,499,700	965,769	United States of America ..	3,358,200	138,532
France ..	15,701,000	1,065,455	Other Countries	5,073,500	185,218
Chile ..	23,046,300	727,852			
Irish Free State	8,045,500	249,220	Total ..	788,531,800	37,086,099

(a) Greasy and Scoured.

Of the importations of wool into the United Kingdom, Australian wool represented 32 per cent. of quantity and 39 per cent. of value, and New Zealand 27 per cent. of quantity and 27 per cent. of value. Altogether, 631,410,600 lb., valued at £30,974,041, were received from British Possessions, these figures being equivalent to 80 per cent. of the total weight and 84 per cent. of the total value of all wool imported.

Preliminary figures show that during 1935, 864.2 million lb. of wool were imported into the United Kingdom; the chief sources of supply were Australia 358.2 million lb., New Zealand 171.6 million lb., Union of South Africa 118.8 million lb., and Argentine Republic 80.6 million lb., a total of 729.2 million lb. or 84 per cent.

12. **Principal Importing Countries and Sources of Supply.**—The following table furnishes in respect of the principal importing Countries details of their production and imports of wool, together with the chief sources of supply. The quantities imported refer to the actual weight of wool without distinguishing between greasy or scoured. They are also exclusive of any wool imported on skins.

WOOL.—PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

(In millions of lb.)

Importing Country.	Production (a) of Importing Country.	Quantity imported from—					Total Imports.
		Australia.	Union of South Africa.	Argentine Republic.	New Zealand.	Other Countries.	
United Kingdom ..	114.0	255.5	106.7	86.2	216.5	123.6	788.5
Belgium ..	0.8	84.0	16.0	18.2	..	46.4	164.6
Czechoslovakia ..	1.7	9.8	3.6	5.3	3.1	11.8	33.6
France ..	53.6	143.2	61.4	63.7	23.6	45.4	337.3
Germany ..	32.2	99.1	45.3	45.4	43.9	82.4	316.1
Italy ..	40.0	59.2	19.4	29.8	..	38.8	147.2
Japan ..	..	151.1	5.2	7.9	..	11.3	181.5
Poland ..	10.6	12.2	3.7	5.6	4.0	7.9	33.4
Spain ..	73.0	1.8	1.1	1.5	..	1.4	5.8
Soviet Union ..	140.0	..	..	2.4	..	52.4	54.8
United States of America ..	449.7	7.6	0.6	24.9	3.6	71.7	108.4
Total ..	..	826.5	263.0	290.9	294.7	496.1	2,171.2

(a) As in the grease.

In connexion with the total imports shown in the above table, it should be noted that a considerable transit trade exists between continental countries. It must not be assumed, therefore, that the whole of the imports recorded by these countries are retained for their own consumption. The countries chiefly concerned with this transit trade are United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Germany. The quantities re-exported during 1934 were:--United Kingdom, 314.6 million lb., or 39.9 per cent. of the total imports. Belgium, 99.7 million lb., or 60.6 per cent.; France, 45.9 million lb., or 13.8 per cent.; and Germany, 9.8 million lb., or 2.8 per cent.

13. *Inquiry into Wool Industry.*—(i) *General.* A Committee was appointed by the Commonwealth Government on the 15th August, 1932, to inquire into and report on the condition of the Australian Wool Industry. The report of the Committee was presented on the 24th November, 1932. The inquiry covered costs of production, prices, etc., and recommendations were made for the rehabilitation of the industry.

(ii) *Costs of Production.* Information relating to costs of production was obtained by the Committee from 668 returns covering the operations of representative properties in all States, these properties carrying altogether about 8 million sheep. It is claimed in the Report that the figures given are representative of typical average costs on medium and large properties under the favourable seasonal conditions experienced in 1931. It should be noted that the costs quoted refer to the production of wool only, as distinct from stock and other station produce.

AVERAGE COSTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO WOOL ONLY.

Expenses of production—	Per lb. of Wool.
	d.
Working Expenses excluding all Interest	6½
Annual Maintenance and Average Drought Expenses	1½
Total Wool Expenses at Sheep Properties	8½
Add Rail Freight, Handling and Selling Charges	1
Average Cost when sold	9½

The summary above does not take into account interest on borrowed capital or capital invested. This item at an average rate of interest of 5 per cent. on property valued at £3 per sheep area would amount to a further increase of 4½d. per lb. of wool, making a total cost including all interest to the point of sale of 14d. per lb. No allowance has been made for management or the risk of investment in the industry.

(iii) *Recommendations.* Recommendations were made by the Committee with a view to reducing the gap between cost and price. The recommendations refer, amongst other things, to reductions in rail freights, State Government charges generally, land tax (Commonwealth and State), private business charges generally, interest rates, and handling and selling charges. The Committee also recommended (a) the formation of a Commonwealth Wool Executive, consisting of representatives of the wool-growers and wool-selling brokers; and (b) that the Commonwealth Government, by regulation or otherwise, should take to itself power to prohibit the export of wool, except on such conditions as may be prescribed, provided that such power should not be exercised except upon request of the Commonwealth Wool Executive.

The Australian Woolgrowers' Council in its Annual Report in June, 1933, gave general support to all of these recommendations with the exception of those relating to the establishment of a Commonwealth Wool Executive and the prohibition of the export of wool below a minimum reserve price.

Relief from those charges which come within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government has been effected, while assistance has been rendered by some of the States by means of reduction in rail freight and in taxation. In addition private business charges have been lowered to assist the industry, viz., reduction in handling and selling charges and in overseas freight rates. In common with other industries relief has been effected by the lowering of interest rates.

§ 6. Trade in Hides and Skins.

1. *Extent of Trade.*—In addition to the hides and skins treated locally, considerable quantities are exported; the value of cattle and horse hides, and sheep and other skins sent overseas during the five years 1931-32 to 1935-36 amounted to £18,232,461, or an average of £3,646,492 per annum.

2. *Sheepskins with Wool.*—The exports of sheepskins with wool aggregating £9,693,769 during the five years constitute the largest item in the values referred to in the preceding paragraph. During the year 1935-36 France was the largest purchaser, taking 58 per cent. of the total consignments, while the United Kingdom ranked next with 21 per cent., followed by United States, with 12 per cent. The exports of sheepskins with wool during each of the years from 1930-31 to 1935-36 were as follows:—

SHEEPSKINS WITH WOOL.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number ..	12,016,672	9,146,335	10,448,928	11,478,513	10,765,364	11,811,480
Value £	1,949,048	1,106,195	1,382,583	2,627,389	1,772,595	2,805,083

3. *Sheepskins without Wool.*—Sheepskins without wool are exported chiefly to France and the United Kingdom. In 1935-36 the purchases of these two countries accounted for more than 74 per cent. of the total shipments. Quantities and values for the last five years are given in the table hereunder:—

SHEEPSKINS WITHOUT WOOL.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number ..	280,128	131,276	146,564	177,814	247,050	255,636
Value £	13,612	3,643	3,914	13,384	11,768	19,370

4. *Hides.*—(i) *Exports.* The export trade in cattle hides, which fell away during the depression years, has again become important. The consignments in 1935-36 were distributed as follows:—United Kingdom, £221,644; Japan, £130,785; Finland, £49,550; Italy, £39,958; Germany, £34,799; Canada, £28,946; Other Countries, £108,935.

The exports during the last five years are given in the table below:—

CATTLE HIDES.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number ..	752,366	293,890	459,857	482,339	600,578	807,604
Value £	610,720	212,539	292,841	369,927	417,071	613,717

Calfskins exported during the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 numbered 1,140,914 valued at £248,181 and were shipped mainly to the United States of America, the value of the skins taken by that country averaging 59 per cent. of the total exports during the year 1935-36. The annual export of horse hides is very small, and averaged only 9,409 hides valued at £3,062.

(iii) *Imports.* The imports of cattle hides and calfskins are fairly large, the average value during the last five years amounting to £1,275. New Zealand is the chief source of supply, and small quantities are obtained also from the Pacific Islands, France and Italy. The number and value of cattle hides and calfskins imported into Australia during the years 1930-31 to 1935-36 were as follows:—

CATTLE HIDES.—IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Quantity cwt.	41,888	46,702	76,529	64,447	90,703	64,902
Value (a) £	169,165	157,957	250,509	288,125	330,872	301,217

(a) Australian currency values.

The number of horse hides imported into Australia is small. The value of imports during 1935-36 amounted to £264 in Australian currency.

5. *Other Skins.*—The exports of skins other than those mentioned in the preceding sub-sections were valued as follows:—

OTHER SKINS.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Description.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rabbit and Hare	570,240	488,736	460,182	953,901	876,221	1,744,834
Opossum ..	215,711	333,209	29,177	7,832	134,044	18,938
Kangaroo ..	127,932	90,997	74,389	175,597	159,571	229,469
Fox ..	47,787	56,435	105,356	108,034	50,232	61,943
Wallaby ..	25,012	7,848	6,826	30,325	12,051	12,803
Other ..	7,230	2,509	2,238	6,779	4,583	5,966
Total ..	993,912	985,734	678,168	1,342,468	1,230,702	2,073,953

The United States of America and the United Kingdom were the chief purchasers of these skins in 1935-36 as shown below:—

OTHER SKINS.—EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM, 1935-36.

Description.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.	
	£		£	
Rabbit and Hare	183,501	..	1,553,063
Opossum	11,634	..	7,069
Kangaroo	4,930	..	229,469
Fox	55,310	..	5,187
Wallaby	2,174	..	10,610
Other	982	..	836
Total	258,531	..	1,806,234

CHAPTER XX.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the "agricultural" years hereafter mentioned are taken as ending on 30th June.

§ 1. Introductory.

Preceding issues of the Official Year Book contain a brief reference to the attempts at cultivation by the first settlers in New South Wales, and to the discovery of suitable agricultural land on the Parramatta and Hawkesbury Rivers prior to the year 1813, and west of the Blue Mountains thereafter. (*See No. 22, p. 670.*)

§ 2. Progress of Agriculture.

1. **Early Records.**—In an "Account of Live Stock and Ground under Crop in New South Wales, 19th August, 1797," Governor Hunter gives the acreage under crop as follows:—Wheat, 3,361 acres; maize, 1,527 acres; barley, 26 acres; potatoes, 11 acres; and vines, 8 acres.

At a muster taken in 1808 the following was the return of crops:—Wheat, 6,874 acres; maize, 3,389 acres; barley, 544 acres; oats, 92 acres; peas and beans, 100 acres; potatoes, 301 acres; turnips, 13 acres; orchards, 546 acres; and flax and hemp, 37 acres.

By the year 1850 the area under crop had increased to 491,000 acres, of which 198,000 acres were cultivated in what is now the State of New South Wales, and 169,000 acres in Tasmania. At the end of 1850 the area under cultivation in Victoria, which was then the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, was 52,190 acres.

The gold discoveries of 1851 and subsequent years had at first a very disturbing effect on agricultural progress, the area under crop declining from 491,000 acres in 1850 to 458,000 acres in 1854. The demand for agricultural products occasioned by the large influx of population was, however, soon reflected in the increased area cultivated, for at the end of 1858 the land under crop in Australia exceeded a million acres. The largest increase took place in Victoria, which returned an area of 299,000 acres. For the same year South Australia had 264,000 acres in cultivation, Tasmania 229,000 acres, and New South Wales 223,000 acres.

2. **Progress of Cultivation.**—The following table shows the area under crop in each of the States and Territories of Australia at decennial intervals since 1860 and during each of the last six seasons:—

AREA UNDER CROP.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1860-1	246,143	387,283	3,353	350,284	24,705	152,860	..	..	1,173,628
1870-1	385,151	692,840	52,210	801,571	54,527	157,410	..	..	2,143,709
1880-1	606,277	1,548,809	113,978	2,087,237	63,902	140,788	..	..	4,560,991
1890-1	852,704	2,031,955	224,993	2,093,515	69,678	157,376	..	..	5,430,221
1900-1	2,446,767	3,114,132	457,397	2,369,680	201,338	242,352	..	..	8,813,666
1910-11	3,386,017	3,952,070	667,113	2,746,334	855,024	286,920	360	..	11,893,838
1920-21	4,475,143	4,179,503	779,117	3,231,923	1,500,157	307,383	246	1,966	13,000,858
1929-30	5,500,946	5,579,258	1,046,235	4,966,916	4,566,001	265,317	609	4,439	21,929,721
1930-31	6,811,247	6,715,660	1,144,216	5,426,075	4,792,017	267,632	1,550	5,419	25,163,816
1931-32	5,108,554	5,407,109	1,216,402	5,219,870	3,961,459	247,353	1,030	5,123	21,166,900
1932-33	6,332,716	5,145,745	1,245,438	5,170,556	4,201,017	277,117	1,015	6,508	22,408,189
1933-34	6,283,951	5,266,913	1,313,438	5,078,558	4,215,360	288,390	1,250	6,467	22,454,327
1934-35	5,667,953	4,677,683	1,266,619	4,620,000	3,858,619	267,300	1,122	5,156	20,129,799

The progress of agriculture was uninterrupted from 1860 until 1915-16, when, as the result of a special war effort to produce wheat, Australia cultivated 18,528,734 acres. This effort, however, was not maintained and four years later the area under crop was down to 13,296,407 acres. When shipping tonnage again became available after the

was, and it was possible to determine the accumulated stocks of wheat the area under crop steadily rose to over 25 million acres in 1930-31, which is the largest area yet planted in Australia. The increase in acreage was almost entirely due to wheat. Coincident with the commencement of the economic depression the area planted with all crops dropped to 21.2 million acres in 1931-32, a decrease of 4 million acres, or 16 per cent. on the previous year. During the next two years, however, the area remained constant at 22.4 million acres but in 1934-35 a further decline of 2 million acres was recorded. Wheat is by far the most extensively grown crop in Australia, representing 65 per cent. of the total area under crop in 1934-35. Consequently changes in the area sown to wheat dominate the changes in the total area planted.

3. Artificially-sown Grasses.—In all the States there are considerable areas under artificially-grown grasses mainly sown on uncultivated land after burning off the scrub, and not included in "area under crops." These areas are, however, liable to revert to their natural state, and the information respecting them is too uncertain for formal record.

4. Australian Agricultural Council.—Arising out of a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers on agricultural and marketing matters held at Canberra in December, 1934, a permanent organization known as the Australian Agricultural Council was formed. The Council consists of the Federal Minister for Commerce, the Federal Minister in charge of Development and the corresponding State Ministers, with power to co-opt the services of other Federal and State Ministers as required. The principal functions of the Council are (i) the promotion of the welfare and development of agricultural industries generally; (ii) the improvement of the quality of agricultural products and the maintenance of high grade standards; (iii) to ensure, as far as possible, balance between production and available markets; and (iv) organized marketing, etc.

In addition a permanent technical committee known as the Standing Committee on Agriculture was formed to act in an advisory capacity to the Council and to undertake the following duties:—(i) to secure co-operation and co-ordination in agricultural research throughout Australia; (ii) to advise the Commonwealth and State Governments, either directly or through the Council, on matters pertaining to the initiation and development of research on agricultural problems; and (iii) to secure co-operation between the Commonwealth and States and between the States themselves, with respect to quarantine measures relating to pests and diseases of plants and animals, and to advise the Commonwealth and State Governments with respect thereto. The personnel of this Committee consists of the permanent heads of the State Departments of Agriculture, members of the Executive Committee of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Secretary, Department of Commerce, and the Director-General of Health.

§ 3. Distribution, Production and Value of Crops.

1. Distribution of Crops.—The following table gives the areas in the several States under each of the principal crops for the season 1934-35:—

DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS, 1934-35.

Crop.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat ..	3,892,768	2,458,583	221,729	3,188,225	2,704,373	10,050	..	1,844	12,544,178
Oats ..	237,195	506,938	4,506	367,192	408,810	30,911	..	331	1,501,553
Maize ..	115,570	18,727	160,607	30	34	..	..	13	294,981
Barley—									
Malting ..	4,725	70,062	6,600	286,504	21,204	5,158	..	..	395,243
Other ..	4,755	10,047	3,004	30,213	5,385	621	..	63	60,678
Beans and Peas ..	4	9,386	58	8,320	2,979	30,691	..	..	51,438
Rye ..	4,605	1,325	75	1,083	380	138	..	..	7,606
Other Cereals ..	21,738	..	..	..	180	309	..	..	22,227
Hay ..	757,414	1,261,552	86,177	561,071	413,138	96,010	..	2,502	3,178,173
Green Forage ..	427,000	115,037	338,312	91,782	186,332	24,041	..	548	1,083,611
Orchards and other Fruit ..	87,035	76,254	30,646	29,167	20,811	33,779	..	70	277,762

Crop.

2. **Relative Areas of Crops in States and Territories.**—Taking the principal crops, i.e., those cultivated to the extent of over 100,000 acres, the proportion of each in the various States and Territories on the total area under crop for the season 1934-35 is shown in the next table. In four of the States, viz., New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, wheat-growing for grain is by far the most extensive whilst hay is second in extent. In Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia the oat crop occupies third position, while green forage ranks third in New South Wales. In Queensland the most extensive crops are sugar cane, green forage, wheat and maize and in Tasmania hay, potatoes, orchards and fruit gardens, and oats occupy the greatest area.

RELATIVE AREAS UNDER CROP, 1934-35.

[illegible]

3. Area under Chief Crops, Australia. The area under the chief crops during each of the last six seasons, together with the average for the decennial period 1915-25 is shown hereunder:—

AREA UNDER CHIEF CROPS.—AUSTRALIA.

Crop.	Average, 1915-25.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35
	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.	1,000 acres.
Barley (a)	195	389	328	299	400	440	395
Maize ..	319	298	293	269	228	204	295
Oats ..	891	1,516	1,082	1,085	1,027	1,004	1,562
Rice ..	..	19.8	19.9	19.6	22	2	22
Wheat ..	9,712	14,977	18,105	14,741	15,766	14,004	12,514
Green Forage	655	977	845	980	1,087	1,011	1,234
Hay ..	3,930	2,959	3,323	2,635	2,727	2,887	3,178
Beans and Peas ..	39	50	42	42	52	64	51
Onions ..	7	8.9	7.4	6	9	6	7
Potatoes (b)	133	124	142	145	147	140	131
Sugar Beet	1	2.5	3	3	3	5	1
Vineyards	85	115	113	113	114	110	117
Hops ..	1.5	1.4	1.2	1	1	1	1
Sugar Cane	196	307	312	326	307	307	352
Cotton ..	20	28	36	50	56	88	46
Tobacco ..	2	2.5	3.4	18	26	28	8
Market Gardens (c)	43	52	54	51	46	55	53
Orchards ..	269	278	276	273	274	282	276
All Other Crops ..	106	126	118	110	116	105	0
Total ..	15,707	21,930	25,164	21,167	22,408	22,054	20,405

(a) Malting only. (b) Not including Sweet Potatoes. (c) Including Pumpkins and Melons.

4. Total and Average Production, Chief Crops, Australia.—The following table shows the production of the chief crops for the six years ended 1934-35 and for the decennium 1915-1925:—

TOTAL AND AVERAGE PRODUCTION, CHIEF CROPS.—AUSTRALIA.

Crop.	Unit of Quantity.	Average, 1915-25.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35
Barley (a)	1,000 bushels	3,757	6,439	5,674	5,547	7,837	7,014	6,091
Maize	8,097	7,946	8,026	7,002	5,066	7,494	8,101
Oats	14,029	14,424	16,058	15,195	16,160	16,922	16,000
Rice	8.0	1,428	1,350	1,901	2,172	1,888
Wheat	124,180	126,884	213,594	190,612	213,927	177,336	133,391
Hay	3,800	..	..	..	..	..	3,811
Beans and Peas	..	602	813	737	..	..	..	721
Onions	30	50	47	..	..	..	42
Potatoes (b)	..	316	343	365	..	..	..	288
Sugar (Beet)	..	1.9	3.5	5.0	..	..	..	5.6
Grapes	158	386	284	324	440	362	..
Wine	9,317	16,669	13,078	14,191	15,417	13,507	16,201
Raisins and Currants	..	466	1,160	1,016	1,207	1,000	1,350	..
Hops	2,139	2,340	1,973	1,810	1,000	1,055	2,008
Sugar (Cane)	..	256	538	536	604	500	600	..
Cotton, Unginned
Tobacco	3,132	8,024	17,023	15,245	6,270	17,718	26,501
Pumpkins and Melons	..	1,618	1,702	1,594	10,160	9,723	4,345	3,188
	..	49	45	59	58	38	54	..

(a) Malting only.

(b) Not including Sweet Potatoes.

5. Average Yield per Acre, Chief Crops, Australia. -Details of the average yield per acre for Australia of the principal crops are shown hereunder for the periods indicated :—

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, CHIEF CROPS.—AUSTRALIA.

Crop.	Unit of Quantity.	Average, 1915-25.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Barley (a)	bushel	19.31	16.56	17.30	18.55	19.60	17.09	17.69
Maize ..	"	25.38	26.71	27.34	26.21	22.20	24.67	27.46
Oats ..	"	16.35	9.52	15.39	14.00	15.73	12.32	10.83
Rice ..	"	..	92.44	71.88	68.91	86.30	107.36	88.84
Wheat ..	"	12.79	8.47	11.76	12.93	13.57	11.90	10.63
Hay ..	ton	1.27	1.03	1.25	1.20	1.31	1.16	1.20
Beans and Peas	bushel	16.82	16.16	17.45	11.96	19.14	14.97	14.02
Onions ..	ton	5.02	5.57	6.29	3.67	5.53	6.35	5.97
Potatoes (b)	"	2.00	2.76	2.57	2.74	2.61	2.35	2.19
Sugar (Beet)	"	1.38	1.39	1.67	1.70	1.80	1.64	1.63
Grapes (c)	"	2.43	3.61	2.67	3.02	3.78	3.31	3.30
Wine (c)	gallon	274	345	281	299	341	296	342
Raisins and Currants (c)	cwt.	19.16	27.77	19.17	22.88	29.02	25.00	24.54
Hops (c)	lb.	1,472	1,708	1,689	1,747	1,753	2,001	2,173
Sugar (Cane) (c)	ton.	2.15	2.41	2.33	2.50	2.50	2.80	2.83
Cotton, Unginned (c)	lb.	332	535	752	679	209	260	620
Tobacco ..	"	778	689	475	572	426	291	393
Pumpkins and Melons	ton	3.55	2.76	2.96	3.13	2.54	2.84	2.91

(a) Malting only. (b) Not including Sweet Potatoes. (c) Per acre of productive crops.

6. Gross Value of Agricultural Production, Australia. -The following table shows the gross value of recorded agricultural production at the principal markets in each State for the years 1927-28 to 1934-35 :—

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.—AUSTRALIA.

Crops.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Barley (a)	1,006	1,096	1,059	685	829	911	884	984
Maize ..	2,799	1,665	2,085	1,617	1,193	1,234	1,277	1,298
Oats ..	2,321	2,137	2,097	1,437	1,448	1,550	1,853	1,940
Rice ..	198	234	335	295	297	352	392	383
Wheat	31,895	38,303	27,299	25,047	33,728	33,316	27,897	24,738
Green Forage	2,731	2,680	3,167	2,385	2,642	3,046	2,540	2,435
Hay ..	15,120	14,137	12,721	14,307	8,145	9,520	10,265	10,587
Beans and Peas	333	256	257	199	220	302	234	194
Onions ..	319	314	193	139	253	218	230	311
Potatoes (b)	2,327	3,424	2,375	1,690	2,073	1,791	1,905	2,491
Sugar Beet	54	33	58	82	86	73	91	76
Grapes ..	3,786	4,022	4,145	3,496	3,495	3,918	3,674	3,562
Hops ..	258	189	132	157	144	128	142	151
Sugar Cane	7,469	7,444	7,476	7,340	7,649	7,098	7,601	7,310
Tobacco	108	97	92	187	1,115	961	340	257
Cotton, Unginned	145	214	186	355	308	125	283	397
Market Gardens (c)	2,374	2,384	2,640	2,259	2,152	1,965	2,020	2,136
Orchards ..	9,109	8,807	8,469	7,086	7,030	7,414	7,082	7,343
Other Crops	1,976	2,004	2,323	1,647	1,682	1,640	2,013	1,994
Total, Gross Value	84,328	89,440	77,109	70,500	74,489	75,562	70,732	68,587

(a) Malting only. (b) Not including Sweet Potatoes. (c) Including Pumpkins and Melons.

7. Value of Production—Gross and Net. In previous issues of the Official Year Book to No. 27 the gross, local and net values of agricultural production were shown for each of the years 1926-27 to 1932-33, computed in accordance with resolutions of the several Conferences of Australian Statisticians. It was apparent, however, that the methods adopted in each State were not in complete harmony, and at the Conference held in March, 1935, attention was directed to the elimination of any existing differences in computation. The success achieved at that conference makes it possible to present the value of agricultural production for 1934-35 on a basis of uniformity not hitherto attained. Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable the State Statisticians to carry this revision back to 1926-27 as is intended and consequently it is possible to publish results for one year only. A more detailed reference to the value of production of agriculture and other industries in Australia as well as a brief explanation of the terms used will be found in Chapter XXVIII., § 9.

Attention is directed to the fact that in computing the net value of production no deduction has been made for the cost of maintenance of farm buildings and fences, nor for the depreciation of farm machinery. Consequently the figure stated is greater than it should be.

GROSS, FARM AND NET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. AUSTRALIA. 1934-35.

(AS ESTIMATED BY STATE STATISTICIANS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONFERENCE
RESOLUTIONS.)

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Farm Costs.		Net Value of Production. (a)	Depreciation
				Seed used, and Fodder for Farm Stock.	Value of other Materials used in process of production.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	2,777,310	4,777,000	2,000,000	2,777,000	22,000	12,707,000	801,000
Victoria ..	15,794,092	2,771,310	13,021,782	3,158,126	1,127,850	8,735,776	824,000
Queensland ..	11,005,860	1,100,858	10,714,048	878,344	818,417	6,018,187	526,286
South Australia ..	9,082,418	1,448,455	8,533,963	1,341,084	817,344	6,375,538	593,460
Western Australia ..	8,167,860	1,516,088	6,650,881	1,441,323	941,011	4,268,547	638,087
Tasmania ..	3,151,500	630,770	2,514,730	438,940	124,040	1,951,150	54,790
Total ..	68,439,685	11,842,411	56,597,274	9,003,817	4,457,250	43,136,108	3,497,621

(a) No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance.

§ 4. Wheat.

1. Royal Commission on the Wheat Industry. —A Royal Commission was appointed in January, 1934, to inquire into and report upon the economic condition of the industries of growing, handling and marketing wheat, and the manufacturing, distributing and selling of flour and bread. A searching inquiry was made by the Commission and the results of its investigations were submitted in a series of five reports. The first and second reports covered the wheat growing industry, the third, that of baking, the fourth, the flour milling industry, while the fifth, completed in February, 1935, dealt with the history of the Commission's investigations and traversed the principal recommendations submitted.

Reference to the financial assistance to the wheat industry will be found in § 18. Bounties hereafter.

2. Progress of Wheat growing.—(i) *Area and Production.* (a) *Seasons 1930-31 to 1935-36.* Wheat is the principal crop raised in Australia, and its development since 1860 has been almost continuous, the exceptions being the period of the Great War and of the economic depression of 1929-30 and subsequent years. As previously mentioned, any change in the area sown to this cereal dominates the changes in the total area under crop. The area and yield of wheat for grain are given below for each State for the five years ended 1934-35 and are shown from the year 1860 onwards in the graphs hereinafter. The figures in the table include an estimate for the 1935-36 crop, and the averages for the past decennium have also been inserted:—

WHEAT.—AREA AND PRODUCTION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
AREA.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31 ..	5,134,960	4,600,200	272,316	4,180,513	3,955,763	19,107	2,061	18,164,920
1931-32 ..	3,682,445	3,662,522	246,823	3,671,270	3,129,585	11,722	1,733	14,741,313
1932-33 ..	4,803,943	3,230,955	250,049	4,066,782	3,389,352	20,985	3,438	15,765,504
1933-34 ..	4,803,943	3,230,955	250,049	4,066,782	3,389,352	24,097	3,067	14,001,271
1934-35 ..	3,776,190	2,323,753	283,041	2,089,490	2,538,930	10,600	1,619	11,923,623
Average for ten seasons 1925-35 ..	3,946,985	3,268,656	208,527	3,450,542	3,104,509	20,368	1,628	14,010,215

PRODUCTION.

	Busbels.	Busbels.	Busbels.	Busbels.	Busbels.	Busbels.	Busbels.	Busbels.
1930-31 ..	65,877,000	53,814,369	5,107,561	34,871,526	53,504,149	391,490	28,296	213,594,391
1931-32 ..	54,966,000	41,955,856	3,863,894	48,093,102	41,521,245	182,913	29,178	190,612,188
1932-33 ..	78,870,000	47,843,129	2,493,902	42,429,614	41,791,866	433,031	65,439	213,926,981
1933-34 ..	57,057,000	42,613,106	4,301,614	35,373,466	37,305,100	560,665	66,852	177,337,803
1934-35 ..	46,678,000	25,850,528	4,076,181	27,455,600	26,985,000	307,525	40,398	133,393,232
1935-36 (a) ..	47,265,000	37,552,062	2,632,111	31,615,744	23,289,904	212,000	36,516	142,603,337
Average for ten seasons 1925-35 ..	49,732,833	38,661,078	3,279,029	33,662,232	36,084,160	441,155	28,883	160,889,370

(a) Subject to revision.

The acreage under wheat for grain increased steadily until 1915-16, when, largely as the result of a special war effort, 12,484,512 acres were sown. After that year, however, there was a serious decline, brought about by war conditions and unfavourable seasons, and the area in 1919-20 fell to 6,419,160 acres, or only half that of 1915-16.

From 1920-21 onwards there was a rapid extension of the area under wheat until in response to the urge of Commonwealth and State Governments the maximum area of 18 million acres was sown in 1930-31. The acreage declined to 14½ million acres in the following year, and after expanding by more than one million acres in 1932-33 declined heavily in the next three years to slightly under 12 million acres.

The season 1934-35 was not a satisfactory one due to unfavourable weather conditions and a plague of grasshoppers during the growing season. Compared with the average of the ten years ended 1934-35 the total yield and the yield per acre were less in each of the four principal producing States. New South Wales was least affected, but in Victoria the output was nearly 13 million bushels less, and the yield per acre declined by 1.32 bushels. The total production of grain for the year amounted to 133.4 million bushels compared with 177.3 million bushels, the production of the previous year, and with 213.9 million bushels, the record harvest of 1932-33. The average yield per acre for Australia in 1934-35 amounted to 10.63 bushels, compared with 11.90 bushels for the previous year and 11.48 bushels, the average for the decennium ending 1934-35.

The annual production of wheat over the fifteen seasons ending with 1934-35 has exceeded 100 million bushels. It is the opinion of agricultural experts that, notwithstanding the vagaries of the weather, the improved methods of agriculture—seed selection, bare fallowing, application of fertilizers, etc.—will assure the wheat crop of Australia against total failure in the future.

Although final figures are not yet available for all States, the data to hand for the year 1935-36 indicate the area sown to wheat for grain in Australia to be about 11,924,000 acres, a decrease of approximately 620,000 acres or 5 per cent. on that of the previous year. Production is estimated to amount to 142.6 million bushels, or 11.96 bushels per acre, compared with 133 million bushels or 10.63 bushels per acre for the previous year. The decline in acreage in 1935-36 represents the third recorded in successive years and indicates the seriousness of the conditions affecting the wheat industry in Australia. The main reason for the decrease is of course unremunerative prices which, as will be seen in paragraph 3 below, have had the effect of reducing the number of farms growing wheat by more than 7,700 since 1930-31.

(b) *Area, Production and Prices, 1861-70 to 1921-30.* The following table gives average area, production and yield per acre for decennial periods since 1861, together with the average wholesale price since 1871. The price quoted represents the average at Melbourne. *WHEAT, 1861-70 TO 1921-30.*

WHEAT. AVERAGE AREA, PRODUCTION AND WHOLESALE PRICE.
AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Area.	Production.	Yield per Acre.	Average Wholesale Price.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	s. d.
1861-70	831,457	10,621,697	12.77	(a)
1871-80	1,046,383	17,711,312	10.76	5 1
1881-90	3,257,709	26,992,020	8.29	4 7
1891-1900	4,086,701	29,933,993	7.32	3 8
1901-10	5,711,230	56,058,070	9.82	3 10
1911-20	8,927,974	95,479,866	10.69	5 0
1921-30	11,290,543	135,399,860	11.99	5 8

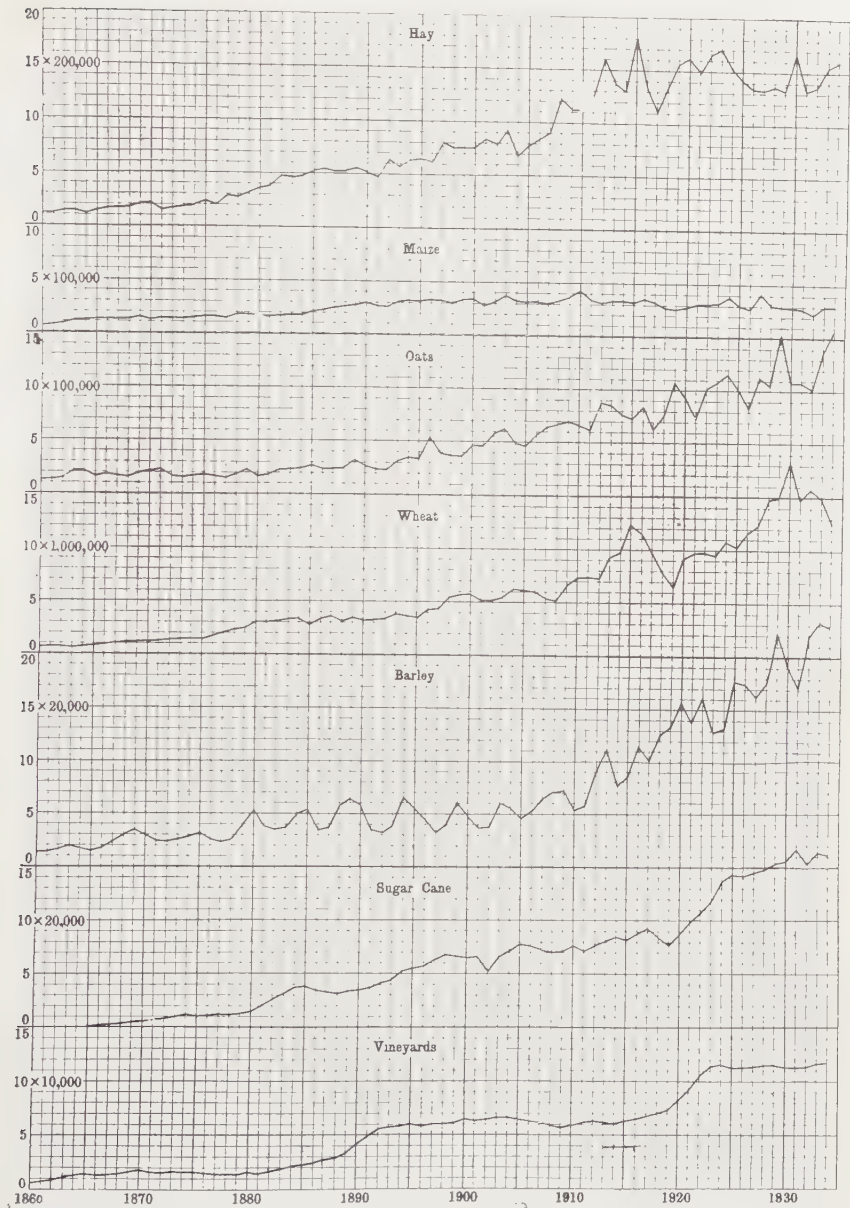
(a) Not available.

Average Yield. In the next table will be found the average yield of wheat per acre in each of the last five seasons, and for the decennium 1925-35:—

WHEAT.—YIELD PER ACRE.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1930-31 ..	12.83	11.70	15.76	8.51	13.53	20.49	13.73	11.70
1931-32 ..	14.92	11.77	15.53	11.81	13.14	15.61	16.84	12.93
1932-33 ..	16.42	14.81	9.97	10.43	12.33	20.64	19.03	13.57
1933-34 ..	12.45	13.96	18.80	9.26	11.72	23.27	21.66	11.90
1934-35 ..	12.50	10.51	18.38	8.61	9.76	18.46	21.91	10.63
Average 10 seasons, 1925-35	12.60	11.83	15.72	9.44	11.62	21.66	17.74	11.48

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS—AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1934-35.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year, while the vertical height represents a number of acres, varying with the nature of the crop in accordance with the scale given on the left of the graph. The height of each curve above its base line denotes, for the crop to which it relates, the total area under cultivation in Australia during the successive seasons.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS—AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1934-35.



EXPLANATION.—A separate base line is provided for each of the crops dealt with. In each instance the base of a small square represents an interval of one year, the vertical height of such square representing in the case of wheat, 10,000,000 bushels; oats, 5,000,000 bushels; barley, 1,000,000 bushels; maize, 2,500,000 bushels, and hay, 500,000 tons. The height of each curve above its base line denotes the aggregate yield in Australia of the particular crop during the successive seasons.

Variations in the average yields are chiefly due to the vagaries of the seasons. The best average yields for single seasons were obtained in 1924-25, 15.20 bushels; in 1920-21, 16.08 bushels; and in 1866, 10.35 bushels. In the last mentioned year less than 1,000,000 acres of relatively fertile land were sown. Annual averages for the past three decennia were 10.22, 12.79 and 11.48 bushels per acre.

(iii) *Relation to Population.* The main wheat producing States of Australia are New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. Queensland production closely approaches local demands, but Tasmania imports from the mainland to satisfy its needs though partly in exchange it ships flour made from local wheat which is particularly suitable for biscuits. Normally the production of wheat greatly exceeds Australian requirements, and from half to three-quarters of the crop is exported overseas. During recent years Australia has ranked third on the list of exporting countries, as compared with sixth in the pre-war period 1909-13. For the later years its exports are exceeded by those of Canada and Argentine Republic. The quantity exported was approximately 18½ per cent. of the total quantity shipped by exporting countries during the five years ended 1934.

3. *Wheat Farms.* Particulars of the number of farms growing wheat for grain on 20 acres and upwards during the past five years are shown in the following table. It should be remembered that a farm worked on the share system or as a partnership is included as one holding only.

NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING WHEAT FOR GRAIN ON 20 ACRES AND UPWARDS.—
AUSTRALIA.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ..	16,140	15,192	17,040	16,312	15,099
Victoria ..	17,215	14,846	15,299	14,319	12,582
Queensland ..	(a) 2,719	(a) 2,251	1,655	2,188	1,957
South Australia ..	13,186	13,456	13,434	13,133	13,053
Western Australia ..	9,703	9,808	9,532	9,632	9,161
Tasmania ..	(a) 922	195	378	413	275
Total ..	59,885	55,748	57,338	55,997	52,127

(a) Total number of farms growing wheat for grain.

4. *Australian and Foreign Wheat Yields.* (i) *Average Yield.* The next table gives the average return per acre in the principal wheat-growing countries of the world, ranging from a maximum in Denmark of 43 bushels per acre to a minimum in Tunis of nearly 7 bushels per acre:—

WHEAT.—YIELD PER ACRE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Average Yield in Bushels per acre.		Country.	Average Yield in Bushels per acre.	
	Average, 1931-1933.	1934.		Average, 1931-1933.	1934.
Denmark ..	42.60	45.79	Yugoslavia ..	16.32	13.68
Netherlands ..	42.23	46.22	Argentine Republic ..	14.10	13.98
Belgium ..	38.84	43.57	Manchuria ..	14.15	11.45
United Kingdom ..	33.16	37.47	United States of America ..	13.60	11.75
Germany ..	32.62	30.63	Spain ..	13.57	16.36
Sweden ..	32.45	39.55	Rumania ..	13.27	10.11
Switzerland ..	31.65	35.39	Canada ..	13.20	11.45
New Zealand ..	31.11	26.32	Australia ..	12.81	10.63
Egypt ..	28.65	25.87			

WHEAT—YIELD PER ACRE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued*.

Country.	Average Yield In Bushels per acre.		Country.	Average Yield in Bushels per acre.	
	Average 1931-1933.	1934.		Average, 1931-1933.	1934.
Japan ..	26.47	30.04	Portugal ..	12.53	18.44
Czechoslovakia ..	26.30	21.71	Greece ..	12.04	13.09
Finland ..	25.95	26.32	Korea ..	11.07	11.60
Norway ..	24.77	26.00	Peru ..	10.55	6.60
France ..	24.14	25.28	India ..	10.48	9.81
Austria ..	23.72	23.20	Syria ..	10.41	11.90
Italy ..	22.37	19.03	French Morocco ..	10.24	13.09
Hungary ..	19.90	17.10	Mexico ..	10.06	8.92
Latvia ..	19.78	22.90	Uruguay ..	9.75	9.07
Bulgaria ..	18.06	12.79	Soviet Union ..	9.73	12.79
Lithuania ..	17.46	20.37	Cyprus ..	8.50	13.68
Brazil ..	(b) 16.90	(a) 12.94	Union of South Africa ..	8.05	10.86
Chile ..	16.76	14.28	Algeria ..	7.04	10.71
China ..	16.59	17.10	Tunis ..	6.03	7.14
Poland ..	16.42	17.70			
Estonia ..	16.40	19.33			

(a) Year 1928.

(b) Average 1924-28.

(ii) *Total Production.* The latest available official statistics of the production of wheat in various countries are given in the following table:—

WHEAT.—TOTAL PRODUCTION, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Yield In Bushels (,000 omitted).		Country.	Yield In Bushels (,000 omitted).	
	Average, 1931-1933.	1934.		Average, 1931-33.	1934.
Soviet Union ..	838,007	1,117,501	Sweden ..	23,465	28,376
China ..	819,082	825,280	Greece ..	18,894	25,079
United States of America ..	735,103	496,937	Portugal ..	17,300	24,090
Canada ..	348,705	275,854	Belgium ..	14,753	16,134
India ..	345,760	351,450	Tunis ..	13,534	13,779
France ..	319,994	338,510	Mexico ..	12,609	10,950
Italy ..	273,208	233,036	Austria ..	12,000	13,306
Argentine Republic ..	248,004	240,671	Syria ..	12,512	16,279
Australia ..	193,959	133,393	Union of South Africa ..	11,944	15,343
Germany ..	181,767	166,542	Netherlands ..	11,038	18,042
Spain ..	152,291	186,837	Denmark ..	10,805	12,847
Rumania ..	103,304	76,554	Uruguay ..	10,447	10,072
Yugoslavia ..	82,039	68,329	New Zealand ..	8,891	5,933
Hungary ..	77,790	64,825	Korea ..	8,859	9,268
Poland ..	70,859	76,441	Lithuania ..	8,650	10,476
Czechoslovakia ..	55,955	50,014	Brazil ..	5,693	5,464
Bulgaria ..	55,804	39,595	Latvia ..	5,135	8,051
Manchuria ..	50,746	23,463	Switzerland ..	4,334	5,824
United Kingdom ..	47,948	69,776	Peru ..	3,092	1,759
Egypt ..	46,204	37,277	Estonia ..	2,991	3,107
Japan ..	35,161	47,661	Finland ..	1,688	3,280
Algeria ..	28,062	43,529	Cyprus ..	1,499	2,197
French Morocco ..	28,885	39,586	Norway ..	699	1,204
Chile ..	28,413	30,130			

NOTE.—The harvests reported above for 1934 relate to the year 1934 for the Northern, and 1934-35 for the Southern Hemisphere.

A complete statement of the world's production of wheat is not possible owing to the failure of certain countries to supply the necessary information. The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, has, however, compiled figures obtained from the countries reporting with the following results:—

WHEAT.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.(a)

Year.				Area.	Production.	Yield per acre.
				Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Average 1909-1913				270,266,000	3,779,479,000	13.98
1930	..	..	..	344,630,470	4,882,135,000	14.17
1931	..	..	..	347,620,280	4,623,400,000	13.30
1932	..	..	..	345,396,380	4,586,716,000	13.27
1933	..	..	..	331,608,200	4,817,834,000	14.53
1934	..	..	..	328,643,000	4,587,084,000	13.96
Average, 1930-1934				339,579,666	4,699,445,800	13.84

(a) From countries reporting including the Soviet Union.

The chief countries excluded from the above table are China and Manchuria. For the year 1934 the former produced 825 million bushels of wheat from an area of 48.3 million acres or an average yield of 17.10 bushels per acre while Manchuria produced 23.5 million bushels from 2.0 million acres or an average of 11.49 bushels per acre. It is stated by the International Institute, however, that these figures for China are largely conjectural and can be accepted only as approximate estimates. In addition they do not include all of the Territories embraced in the Chinese Republic. By the addition of the production of these two countries the world's total production for the year 1934 would exceed 5,436 million bushels.

The total area harvested in 1934 shows a further reduction in the area which commenced to decline in 1932. This decrease was due principally to the heavy decline in the United States and the contraction of areas in Canada, Australia and the Argentine Republic. Importing European countries also reduced their acreages. An increase in the area under wheat was recorded in the Soviet Union and in India but these were more than offset by the decreases already mentioned. In comparison with the average for the period 1926-30, areas sown to wheat throughout the world have increased considerably, the Soviet Union and European countries being the chief contributors.

The world's acreage under wheat in 1931 was the highest ever recorded, but the production was somewhat lower than that for the record year of 1930. A succession of bountiful years commencing in 1928 led to very heavy accumulations of stocks, particularly in North America. These stocks reached their maximum about the year 1932 but they have now been reduced to about normal dimensions owing to reductions in world production during 1934 and 1935.

The Australian contribution to the world's production during the last five years was not quite 4 per cent.

5. Price of Wheat.—The collapse in the price of wheat which occurred between 1928 and 1931 was chiefly due to the accumulation of stocks in exporting countries. Additional factors were the reduced import demand in European countries consequent upon increased production and the raising of trade barriers. The weighted average price of wheat (shippers' limits Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide) fell from 5s. 1½d. in 1928 to 2s. 4¾d. in 1931, a decline of 53 per cent. In 1932 the price increased to 3s. 0½d. but dropped to 2s. 9½d. in 1933 and to 2s. 7½d. in 1934. In 1935, however, it rose to 3s. 1½d. and in August, 1936, was 4s. 7½d. The table hereunder shows prices of Australian wheat during each of the last six years:—

PRICE OF WHEAT.—AUSTRALIA.

(WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SHIPPERS' LIMITS FOR GROWERS' BAGGED LOTS, SYDNEY
MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Price per bushel	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

b. Exports of Wheat and Flour. *Continued.* The table appended shows the exports and net exports of wheat and flour from 1931-32 to 1935-36. For the sake of convenience, flour has been expressed at its equivalent in wheat, 1 ton of flour being taken as equal to 48 bushels of grain. There have been two occasions since the beginning of the century when it has been necessary to import wheat and flour to tide over lean seasons. For the season 1902-3 the wheat harvested was as low as 12,378,000 bushels and wheat and flour representing 12,468,000 bushels of wheat were imported. For the season 1914-15 slightly less than 25,000,000 bushels was produced, with the result that an equivalent of 7,279,000 bushels of wheat was imported. During the last five years exports in terms of wheat ranged between 87,035,144 bushels in 1933-34 and 156,722,189 bushels in 1931-32, the net exports for the period averaging 122,057,414 bushels:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Exports.			Net Exports.
	Wheat.	Flour.	Total.	
	Bushels.	Eq. Bushels.(a)	Bushels.	Bushels.
1931-32 ..	127,401,005	29,321,184	156,722,189	156,720,746
1932-33 ..	119,555,938	30,310,032	149,865,970	149,862,751
1933-34 ..	61,598,528	26,039,616	87,638,144	87,635,144
1934-35 ..	75,959,090	33,502,008	109,462,298	109,457,913
1935-36 (b) ..	70,993,133	29,619,888	100,613,021	100,610,518

(a) Equivalent in bushels of wheat.

(b) Subject to revision.

(ii) *Destination.* The following table gives the exports of wheat to various countries for each of the six years ended 1934-35, together with averages for the pre-war period 1909-13:—

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.—AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Average, 1909-13.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom ..	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131
Japan ..	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131
France ..	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131
Union of South Africa ..	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131
Belgium ..	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131
Egypt ..	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131
Germany ..	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131
Netherlands ..	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131
Other Countries ..	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131	1,113,131
Total ..	41,997,274	40,390,707	119,223,290	127,401,005	119,555,938	61,598,528	75,959,690

(a) Included with other Countries.

(b) Includes China 13,663,893 bushels.

Exports of flour from Australia for the periods mentioned are given in the next table:—

EXPORTS OF FLOUR.—AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Average, 1909-13.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Egypt ..	(a)	125,963	145,694	106,526	28,589	27,766	26,864
United Kingdom ..	27,699	85,364	134,547	191,963	121,995	136,677	99,332
Netherlands East Indies ..	26,099	82,595	74,765	85,570	73,179	80,623	82,127
Malaya (British) ..	15,492	51,160	41,841	43,664	43,965	50,834	61,926
Union of South Africa ..	30,714	18,256	9,051	1,230	228	436	371
Ceylon ..	3,389	21,252	21,630	19,441	19,239	18,893	18,821
New Zealand ..	3,221	3,823	5,168	4,833	2,716	1,246	648
Philippine Islands ..	13,680	8,707	8,949	11,762	11,484	10,998	27,437
Hong Kong ..	2,672	2,933	5,947	53,557	50,874	27,663	50,616
Mauritius ..	2,221	5,988	4,896	13,231	10,905	14,277	10,966
Portuguese East Africa ..	13,462	5,410	5,747	6,199	5,896	7,432	6,186
Other Countries ..	28,463	54,282	66,008	72,882	62,638	61,654	63,127
Total ..	167,112	465,733	524,243	610,858	631,459	542,492	697,971

(a) Included with other Countries.

(b) Includes China 160,062 tons in 1932-33 and 79,261 tons in 1933-34.

(c) Includes Manchuria (including Kwantung Peninsula) 240,181 tons.

7. Exports—Principal Countries.—The following table shows the net quantities of wheat exported from the chief exporting countries for each of the years 1930 to 1934, the average for that period and the average for the period 1909-13. The figures are based mainly on information supplied by the International Institute of Agriculture. Comparison between the periods 1930-34 and 1909-13 shows that the world's supply of wheat in the later years has been principally obtained from North America, Canada supplying 33 per cent., and the United States 10 per cent., as compared with 14 and 15 per cent. respectively for the pre-war period. Russia's exports, which amounted to about 24 per cent. of the total for the period 1909-13 fell to 7 per cent. for the years 1930-34. While Australian production was less than 4 per cent. of the world's total, the exports accounted for 18.4 per cent. of the quantities exported in the years 1930-34:—

WHEAT.(a)—NET EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Average, 1909-13.		1930.	1931.
	Bushels.	Per cent.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Soviet Union (b) ..	157,109,000	23.71	93,500,338	93,294,187
Canada ..	89,919,000	13.57	240,076,983	219,380,719
United States of America ..	100,864,000	15.22	127,484,281	109,348,836
Argentine Republic ..	95,041,000	14.34	86,434,936	137,917,662
British India ..	50,886,000	7.68	4,376,075	
Australia ..	49,417,000	7.46	75,115,330	156,306,844
All other Countries ..	119,351,000	18.02	78,525,402	102,588,781
Total ..	662,587,000	100.00	705,513,345	818,837,029
World's Production ..	3,779,479,000		4,882,135,000	4,623,460,000
Percentage of Australian Net Exports on Total Net Exports ..	7.46		10.65	19.09
Percentage of Australian Production on World's Production ..	2.39		4.43	4.12

WHEAT.(a)—NET EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—*continued*.

Country.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Average, 1930-34.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per cent.
Soviet Union (b)	16,934,885	28,781,201	8,671,263	48,230,375	7.17
Canada ..	259,412,350	216,329,250	189,140,845	223,009,229	33.14
United States of America ..	74,044,725	17,580,145	19,120,466	60,515,691	10.32
Argentine Republic	129,300,246	149,221,042	181,549,089	139,885,795	20.34
British India ..	2,207,172	..	1,024,705	1,710,590	0.26
Australia ..	151,035,103	112,122,360	96,389,558	120,611,662	18.37
All other Countries	58,523,510	49,050,940	60,701,430	70,011,220	10.40
Total ..	682,584,041	603,992,941	554,473,456	673,080,162	100.00
World's Production	4,586,716,000	4,817,834,000	4,587,084,000	4,699,445,800	
Percentage of Australian Net Exports on Total Net Exports ..	22.13	23.58	16.83	18.37	
Percentage of Australian Production on World's Production ..	4.66	3.68	2.91	3.95	

(a) Including flour expressed in terms of wheat. (b) The average for 1909-13 is not strictly comparable with the later years, owing to changes of frontiers under the Peace Treaty.

8. Imports—Principal Countries.—The quantities of wheat and flour (expressed in terms of wheat) imported into the principal countries for the periods indicated are shown in the following table. The United Kingdom is easily the leading importing country. Under the terms of the Agreement at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in August, 1932, the Government of the United Kingdom undertook to provide a duty of 3d. per bushel on foreign wheat imported, and the concession has proved of considerable benefit to Canada and Australia. During recent years the imports of wheat by China and Japan have grown considerably, and a large share in this trade has been supplied by Australia:—

WHEAT.(a)—IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.(b)

Country Importing.	Average, 1909-13.		1930.	1931.
	Bushels.	Per cent.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom ..	210,305,265	30.42	224,768,113	249,661,162
Germany ..	89,731,507	12.44	45,076,168	29,833,110
Netherlands ..	70,340,387	10.59	33,845,929	34,050,390
Belgium ..	73,962,974	10.26	44,870,382	54,100,075
Italy ..	57,150,174	7.93	71,420,187	55,192,480
France ..	38,681,717	5.30	39,317,137	87,744,709
Brazil ..	20,774,307	2.88	39,271,111	32,247,550
Egypt ..	7,914,620	1.10	10,228,090	8,867,739
Union of South Africa ..	6,519,097	0.90	2,798,084	3,408,704
China (c) ..	5,525,863	0.77	21,501,395	65,067,217
Japan ..	3,713,840	0.52	18,750,906	26,846,094
All other Countries ..	121,409,356	16.83	215,629,206	239,617,214
Total ..	721,095,113	100.00	767,487,708	886,636,504

WHEAT.(a)—IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.(b)—*continued.*

Country Importing.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Average, 1930-34.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per cent.
United Kingdom..	218,416,777	234,263,567	215,078,609	228,437,645	30.15
Germany ..	37,934,262	28,466,425	23,893,524	33,040,698	4.36
Netherlands ..	29,407,321	29,251,108	20,057,030	29,320,356	3.87
Belgium ..	46,925,317	44,048,528	48,190,674	47,628,195	6.28
Italy ..	39,449,749	17,943,158	17,054,190	40,333,753	5.32
France ..	78,789,358	32,349,616	29,034,434	53,447,051	7.05
Brazil ..	28,625,653	33,615,404	34,589,803	33,669,904	4.44
Egypt ..	4,230,872	271,848	845,046	4,888,719	0.65
Union of South Africa ..	1,095,763	80,024	913,018	1,659,131	0.22
China (c) ..	65,270,480	73,759,793	45,628,514	54,245,474	7.16
Japan ..	28,158,858	19,538,407	18,100,248	22,280,102	2.94
All other Countries	218,005,056	192,953,085	178,116,781	208,864,268	27.56
Total ..	796,309,466	706,540,933	632,101,871	757,815,296	100.00

(a) Including flour expressed in terms of wheat. (b) In some instances, the average 1909-13 is not strictly comparable with the other years shown, owing to changes of frontiers. (c) Including Manchurian ports.

9. Consumption of Wheat.—(i) *Australia.* The estimated consumption of wheat for food and the quantity used for seed in Australia during the last five years are shown hereunder :—

AVERAGE HUMAN CONSUMPTION, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Flour Milled	1,273,304 tons
Less Net exports of flour	601,347 tons
Less Net exports of flour in Biscuits 932 ..	602,279 "
Net quantity available for home consumption ..	671,025 "
Equivalent in terms of wheat	32,209,200 bushels
Net quantity available per head of population—	
As flour	203 lb.
As wheat	4.878 bushels

AVERAGE USED FOR SEED, 1930-31 TO 1934-35.

Average area sown for grain, hay and green forage ..	16,263,987 acres
Average quantity of seed used	16,005,490 bushels
Average quantity of seed used per acre	59 lb.
Average quantity per head of population	2.424 bushels

In addition to the above, allowance must be made for wheat fed to poultry and other live stock. Hitherto the quantity so used has been estimated to range from one half to one bushel per head of population per annum. This amount is now considered to be too low. The revised figures give a total annual consumption of 8.6 million bushels, or 1.30 bushels per head of population. Almost the whole of this quantity is used in the form of grain as feed for poultry, principally fowls, which numbered 15.2 million

during the year 1933-34. The average quantity of flour consumed per annum for the five years under consideration was 203 lb. per head of population, which, expressed in terms of wheat, represents 4.878 bushels. The estimates of quantity of grain used for seed in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia are based on data collected from growers. In the other States estimates supplied by the Agricultural Departments have been used. The average output quantity used for the purposes included during the last five years was 2.424 bushels per head of population, or 59 lb. per acre sown. The consumption of wheat in Australia for all purposes during the period dealt with averaged, therefore, 56,814,000 bushels, or 8.60 bushels per head of population.

(ii) *Other Countries.* The following table gives the consumption of wheat in some of the principal countries of the world. The figures, which were obtained partly from the Food Research Institute of California, represent the *per capita* consumption of wheat exclusive of the quantity used for seed purposes :—

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT, EXCLUDING SEED, FOR PERIOD 1922-1929.

Country.	Used for human consumption.	Fed to Stock.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Argentine Republic (a)	5.4	0.2	5.6
Australia (a)	4.9	1.3	6.2
Canada	4.5	3.3	7.8
New Zealand (b)	4.2	1.1	5.3
United Kingdom	4.8	1.0	5.8
United States	4.2	0.6	4.8

(a) Average for five years ended 1934-35.

(b) Average for five years ended 1934.

10. *Value of the Wheat Crop.*—The estimated value of the wheat crop in each State and in Australia during the season 1934-35 is shown below. The values shown are inclusive of financial assistance granted by the Commonwealth Government which amounted to £4,040,608 for the year 1934-35. Particulars for this and previous years are shown in § 18, Bounties, below.

WHEAT.—VALUE OF CROP(a), 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aggregate value..	8,569,360	5,104,638	776,689	5,158,887	5,061,500	59,900	6,619	24,737,593
Value per acre ..	£2/4/0	£2/0/2	£3/10/1	£1/12/4	£1/16/7	£3/11/11	£3/11/9	£1/19/5

(a) Gross value of wheat crop, including seed used on farm, valued at metropolitan prices but exclusive of value of straw.

11. *Varieties of Wheat Sown.*—Particulars of the varieties of wheat sown and the area thereunder are collected from time to time. The following table shows particulars of the nine principal varieties sown in the four main producing States and the percentage each bears to the total area sown for the year 1934-35.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN—STATES, 1934-35.

New South Wales.			Victoria.		South Australia.		Western Australia.	
Variety.	Per- cent- age.		Variety.	Per- cent- age.	Variety.	Per- cent- age.	Variety.	Per- cent- age.
	%			%		%		%
Nabawa ..	27.5	Free Gallipoli ..	41.1	Nabawa ..	19.7	Bencubbin ..	22.5	
Ford ..	12.4	Ranee ..	21.6	Ranee ..	14.3	Gluyas Early ..	13.2	
Bobin ..	10.9	Ghurka ..	15.5	Gallipoli ..	8.6	Nabawa ..	11.4	
Waratah ..	8.8	Sepoy ..	4.5	Sword ..	8.0	Glueclub ..	11.0	
Free Gallipoli ..	4.9	Nabawa ..	3.0	Waratah ..	7.0	Merredin ..	10.8	
Yandilla King ..	4.9	Rajah ..	2.0	Gluyas ..	6.3	Noongaar ..	5.8	
Ranee ..	4.0	Major..	1.6	Ford ..	6.2	Waratah ..	4.2	
Dundee ..	2.7	Federation ..	1.5	Late Gluyas ..	3.6	Bena ..	3.4	
Penny ..	2.0	Nizam ..	1.3	Ghurka ..	2.0	Geeralying ..	2.2	
All Others ..	21.9	All Others ..	7.9	All Others ..	24.3	All Others ..	15.8	
Total ..	100.0	Total ..	100.0	Total ..	100.0	Total ..	100.0	

It is interesting to note the changes that have taken place in the leading varieties during recent years. In New South Wales and South Australia Nabawa occupied a very minor place on the list in 1929, but by 1933-34 it had risen to the leading position which it still retains. On the other hand this variety, while still one of the leading wheats grown in Western Australia, declined from 47 per cent. of the total area in 1929 to 11 per cent. in 1934-35 in which year it receded to third place. Free Gallipoli, the leading variety in Victoria, increased its lead from 22 per cent. in 1929 to 49 per cent. in 1933-34, but in 1934-35, while still retaining its leading position, declined to 41 per cent. More than 1,000 different varieties of Australian wheat have been catalogued by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

12. Stocks of Wheat and Flour.—Stocks of wheat and flour held by each State at 30th November, 1935, and the total held in Australia on the same date for the previous four years will be found in the following table. The figures have been compiled from information collected from millers, merchants, the Railway Departments and other sources, but are exclusive in certain instances of stocks held by farmers :—

STOCKS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR. AUSTRALIA, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1935.

State.		Wheat.	Flour.	Total in terms of wheat.(a)
		Bushels.	Tons.	Bushels.
New South Wales ..	..	4,216,005	30,742	5,979,621
Victoria ..	..	5,840,992	26,117	7,094,629
Queensland ..	..	533,092	1,830	620,932
South Australia ..	..	1,004,834	10,315	1,499,954
Western Australia ..	..	443,422	12,651	1,050,670
Tasmania ..	..	171,963	1,982	267,099
Total, 30th November, 1935 ..	..	12,210,308	89,637	16,512,905
" " 1934 ..	..	34,708,963	112,385	40,103,463
" " 1933 ..	..	14,375,614	86,638	18,534,212
" " 1932 ..	..	6,647,325	85,658	10,758,925
" " 1931 ..	..	12,708,848	77,066	13,805,879

(a) One ton of flour treated as equivalent to 48 bushels of wheat.

13. **Voluntary Wheat Pools.**—(i) *General.* Voluntary wheat pools operated in the States of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia during the season 1935-36. In New South Wales the pool was inactive during the year. The system adopted in these States is somewhat similar, and is a co-operative one controlled by trustees, or committees appointed by the growers, the whole of the proceeds, less administrative expenses, being distributed amongst contributors of wheat to the pool. The trading names of these organizations in the various States are as follows:—

New South Wales.—The Wheat Growers' Pooling and Marketing Co. Ltd.

Victoria.—Victorian Wheat-growers' Corporation Ltd.

South Australia.—South Australian Co-operative Wheat Pools Ltd.

Western Australia.—The Trustees of the Wheat Pool of Western Australia.

The marketing of wheat in Queensland is conducted on a compulsory basis by the State Wheat Board, consisting of four elected representatives and one member nominated by the Minister for Agriculture who represents the Queensland Government. The present Board was elected on 1st August, 1935, and holds office for three years from that date.

(ii) *Delivery of Wheat to Pools, Costs, etc.* The quantities of wheat received and the estimated average costs per bushel of rail freight and of administrative and other expenses are given hereunder. As the season's operations are not yet complete, the costs shown are subject to revision.

WHEAT RECEIVED BY VOLUNTARY POOLS, 1935-36.

Particulars.	Unit.	Victoria.	Queen-land. (a)	South Australia.	Western Australia.
Wheat received	Bushel	61,500,000	2,389,444	1,012,599	3,354,403
Percentage on Total Market- able Wheat	%	5.0	90.8	3.5	18.0
Estimated average cost of rail freight to seaboard, per bushel	d.	4.6	4.75	3.30	4.57
Estimated average cost per bushel of Administration and other expenses ..	d.	3.50	(b) 3.00	(b) 3.50	2.75

(a) Compulsory Pool.

(b) Approximate.

(iii) *Finance.* The requisite financial accommodation in Victoria and South Australia was furnished by the Commonwealth Bank. In Western Australia funds were made available by financial houses in London. Initial advances made available to growers on the delivery of their wheat at country stations are shown, together with subsequent payments, in the following table:—

WHEAT POOLS ADVANCES PER BUSHEL MADE TO SEPTEMBER, 1936.

Particulars.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1st Payment	3 0	2 5	2 4
2nd Payment		0 4	0 8
3rd Payment		0 3	0 4
4th Payment		0 3	..
Estimated Final Payment ..		(b)	(b)

(a) Less Rail Freight.

(b) Not yet available.

In Queensland the Commonwealth Bank provides the financial assistance necessary to make advances on wheat delivered, the State Government guaranteeing the Wheat Board's accounts with the bank. All wheat not required for consumption on the farm is delivered to the Board, which is the sole marketing agency. The crop in 1935-36 amounted to 2,632,111 bushels, of which 2,389,444 bushels, or 90.8 per cent., was delivered into the pool. Net advances made to growers on No. 1 quality wheat totalled 3s. 9d. per bushel; other grades bear the dockages ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per bushel assessed at the time of delivery according to quality. The dockages being a deduction from the first advance, subsequent advances are uniform on all grades.

§ 5. Oats.

1. Progress of Cultivation.—(i) *Area and Production.* Oats are usually next in importance to wheat amongst the grain crops cultivated in Australia, but while wheat grown for grain accounted for 61.40 per cent., oats represented only 7.64 per cent. of the area under crop in 1934-35. The acreage and production of oats for the last five years are shown in the table hereunder, and more fully in the graphs herein:—

OATS.—AREA AND PRODUCTION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
AREA.								
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.
1930-31.. ..	176,659	371,024	5,132	218,416	274,874	35,919	77	1,082,101
1931-32.. ..	151,600	439,026	1,304	206,470	267,894	18,412	123	1,085,489
1932-33.. ..	163,809	308,846	3,733	174,244	285,850	30,052	128	1,027,262
1933-34.. ..	203,693	525,976	5,207	265,074	342,042	31,199	130	1,373,921
1934-35.. ..	237,405	506,638	4,566	367,192	408,810	36,611	331	1,561,553
Average 10 seasons, 1925-35 ..	156,135	445,988	2,670	222,385	303,967	35,751	256	1,167,152
PRODUCTION.								
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1930-31.. ..	3,241,980	6,893,827	94,452	2,080,311	3,292,560	1,052,768	2,160	16,658,058
1931-32.. ..	2,526,450	6,450,281	20,352	2,287,844	3,549,636	356,847	3,270	15,191,680
1932-33.. ..	3,513,790	6,363,853	58,729	1,788,712	3,603,147	828,239	2,868	16,159,628
1933-34.. ..	3,178,470	6,778,754	69,534	2,087,772	3,949,005	854,239	3,357	16,922,031
1934-35.. ..	3,856,680	5,248,767	82,198	2,412,117	4,244,322	1,054,256	7,662	16,906,022
Average 10 seasons, 1925-35 ..	2,618,268	5,696,135	43,750	1,886,178	3,483,132	992,505	4,073	14,724,041

The oat crop showed considerable variation during the past decennium, ranging from 12,084,265 bushels in 1927-28 to 16,922,031 bushels in 1933-34, with an average for the period of 14,972,813 bushels. The demand for the grain for oatmeal varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels to 2 million bushels annually. The cereal is mainly used as feed grain, and its value, particularly in good seasons, does not warrant an extension of area.

The principal oat-growing State is Victoria, which produces on the average more than one-third of the total quantity grown in Australia. South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania also produce considerable quantities in excess of local requirements. Western Australia disposes of its surplus to the East, principally to Malaya (British), whilst the other States export chiefly to New South Wales and Queensland. For Australia as a whole the record yield of oats was obtained during 1924-25, when 19,393,737 bushels were harvested.

(ii) *Average Yield.* The average yield per acre of oats varies considerably in the different States, being highest in Tasmania and lowest in South Australia. Averages for each of the last five seasons, and for the decennium 1925 to 1935 are given in the table below :—

OATS.—AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Season.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1930-31 ..	18.35	18.58	18.40	9.52	11.98	29.31	28.05	15.39
1931-32 ..	16.67	14.67	14.92	11.08	13.25	19.38	26.59	14.00
1932-33 ..	21.45	17.25	15.73	10.27	12.61	27.02	22.41	15.73
1933-34 ..	15.60	12.89	13.35	7.88	11.53	27.38	25.82	12.32
1934-35 ..	16.25	10.36	18.00	6.57	10.38	28.80	23.14	10.83
Average for 10 seasons 1925-35	16.77	12.77	16.39	8.48	11.46	27.6	15.75	12.62

The smallest average yield per acre ever recorded for Australia was that experienced in the abnormally dry season 1914-15, viz., 5.60 bushels, while the largest in the last ten years was that of the season 1924-25, amounting to 16.65 bushels per acre.

2. *World's Production.* The world's production of oats for the year 1928, as computed by the International Institute of Agriculture, amounted to 3,213 million bushels. This quantity was harvested from 137 million acres, and represents an average yield of 23.64 bushels per acre. The following table shows the world's production and average yield for the last five years, together with the average for the quinquennium 1924-1928 :—

OATS.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

Year.	Area.	Production.	Average Yield per Acre.
	Million Acres.	Million Bushels.	Bushels.
Average 1924-28 ..	145	3,677	25.36
1930 ..	148	3,788	25.59
1931 ..	146	3,262	22.30
1932 ..	141	3,552	25.20
1933 ..	139	3,361	24.09
1934 ..	137	3,213	23.64

3. *Prices of Oats.* The average wholesale prices in the Metropolitan markets for the year 1934-35 are given in the following table :—

OATS.—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES, 1934-35.

Particulars.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average price per bushel ..	2 5½	3 1½	3 7½	2 1	1 9½	2 4½

4. *Imports and Exports.*—The production of oats in Australia has not yet reached sufficient proportions to admit of a regular export trade. During the year 1927-28 there

was a net import of 400,581 bushels. The quantities and values of oats imported into and exported from Australia during the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are given hereunder :—

OATS.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
1930-31(a) ..	3,293	1,090	171,825	23,957	168,532	22,867
1931-32(a) ..	5,470	1,435	245,700	30,394	240,230	28,959
1932-33(a) ..	4,443	981	245,178	26,311	240,735	25,330
1933-34(a) ..	3,542	772	87,275	12,789	83,733	12,017
1934-35(a) ..	7,302	1,728	576,062	61,581	568,760	59,853

(a) Australian currency values.

Imports have been obtained chiefly from New Zealand, while the principal countries to which oats were exported during the years quoted were New Zealand, Malaya (British), Ceylon, India and Mauritius. In 1934-35, however, 457,015 bushels, valued at £45,372, were shipped to the United Kingdom.

5. *Oatmeal, etc.*—The production of oatmeal in Australia during 1934-35 amounted to 272,127 cwt., practically the whole of which is consumed locally, the quantity of oats used for oatmeal being 1,489,092 bushels, or about 9 per cent. of the total production. Oversea trade in this and similar products is small; the imports of oatmeal, wheatmeal and rolled oats during 1934-35 amounted to 95 cwt., and exports to 15,983 cwt.

6. *Value of Oat Crop.*—The estimated value of the oat crop for the season 1934-35 was as follows :—

OATS.—VALUE OF CROP,(a) 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aggregate value	454,780	601,424	14,214	281,570	462,808	124,300	904	1,910,000
Value per acre	£1/18/4	£1/3/9	£3/1/11	£0/15/4	£1/2/8	£3/7/11	£2/14/7	£1/4/10

(a) Exclusive of the value of straw.

§ 6. Maize.

1. *States Growing Maize.*—Maize is grown for grain chiefly in New South Wales and Queensland, the area so cropped in these States during the season 1934-35 being 276,177 acres, or 94 per cent. of the total for Australia. Of the balance, Victoria contributed 18,727 acres, Western Australia, 34 acres, South Australia, 30 acres and the Federal Capital Territory, 13 acres. The climate of Tasmania is unsuitable for the growing of maize for grain. In the States mentioned the crop is grown to a greater or less extent for green forage, particularly in connexion with the dairying industry.

2. *Progress of Cultivation.*—(i) *Area and Production.* Notwithstanding its pre-eminence as the world's most extensively grown cereal, the cultivation of maize has decreased in Australia during the past decennium. Compared with the previous year, the area in 1934-35 decreased by nearly 9,000 acres. The greatest area grown was in 1910-11 when it amounted to 414,914 acres. The average for the decennium 1925-35 was 299,000 acres.

The area and production of maize for grain in each State for the last five years and the average for the decennium 1925-35 are given in the following table. The fluctuations from year to year are shown more fully on the graph herein:—

MAIZE.—AREA AND PRODUCTION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
AREA.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31..	105,024	16,227	172,176	..	10	..	13	293,450
1931-32..	100,047	15,714	147,669	7	11	..	..	269,448
1932-33..	113,434	16,125	98,487	5	8	..	2	228,200
1933-34..	117,231	19,248	160,148	18	14	..	12	303,701
1934-35..	115,579	18,727	160,607	30	34	..	13	294,951
Average 10 seasons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-35	117,953	17,995	163,843	6	26	6	6	298,640

PRODUCTION.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1930-31..	2,766,660	692,899	4,565,850	..	87	..	126	8,025,614
1931-32..	2,669,580	611,902	3,780,597	217	87	..	..	7,062,383
1932-33..	2,935,140	477,145	1,653,853	135	42	..	6	5,066,121
1933-34..	3,133,899	644,033	3,715,704	150	183	..	60	7,494,080
1934-35..	3,238,599	719,390	4,142,071	450	210	..	132	8,100,827
Average 10 seasons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-35	3,112,051	657,081	4,011,675	110	345	..	53	7,781,315

The greatest production of maize in Australia was recorded in 1910-11, when it amounted to over 13,000,000 bushels. This figure was considerably in excess of the yields for recent years, except in 1924, when a bountiful harvest in Queensland increased the Australian total to 12,400,000 bushels. The production in 1934-35 amounted to 8,100,827 bushels, and the average for the last decennium was 7,781,315 bushels.

(ii) *Average Yield.* The following table gives particulars of the average yield per acre of the maize crops of the States for the seasons 1930-31 to 1934-35 and for the decennium 1925-1935:—

MAIZE.—AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Season.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1930-31 ..	26.34	42.70	26.52	..	8.70	..	9.09	27.34
1931-32 ..	25.17	38.94	25.60	31.00	7.91	..	..	26.21
1932-33 ..	25.00	29.05	16.79	27.00	5.25	..	3.00	22.20
1933-34 ..	26.73	32.90	22.26	8.33	13.07	..	5.00	24.67
1934-35 ..	28.02	38.41	25.79	15.00	6.35	..	10.15	27.46
Average for 10 seasons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-35	26.59	36.51	24.53	17.22	13.07	7.00	9.43	26.06

The average for Victoria is generally amongst the highest in the world. The area however, is comparatively small and is situated in specially favourable districts. The average for New South Wales is generally higher than for Queensland.

(iii) *Production per Acre—Various Countries.* The average for Australia for the past 10 years was 26.1 bushels per acre. During the period 1925-29 the United States of America averaged 10.9 bushels, Argentina 31.9 bushels, Rumania 10.9 bushels, and the Soviet Union 16.3 bushels per acre.

3. **World's Production.**—The following table furnishes particulars of the world's acreage, production and average yield per acre of maize according to the data compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture:—

MAIZE.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

Year.					Area.	Production.	Average Yield per Acre.
					Million Acres.	Million Bushels.	Bushels.
Average 1924-28	..	..	..	..	194	4,362	22.48
1930 ..	..	..	..	..	203	4,027	19.84
1931 ..	..	..	..	..	211	4,606	21.83
1932 ..	..	..	..	..	214	4,901	22.93
1933 ..	..	..	..	..	210	4,295	20.50
1934 ..	..	..	..	..	198	3,559	17.96

The United States is the most important maize-producing country in the world. Approximately 100,000,000 acres are planted there annually, and more than 2,500 million bushels are reaped, representing nearly 60 per cent. of the world's production. About 85 per cent. of the total is fed to live stock on farms, 10 per cent. is used for human food, and only a very small fraction—less than one per cent., is exported.

4. **Price of Maize.**—The average wholesale price of maize in the Sydney market for each of the last five years is given in the following table:—

MAIZE.—AVERAGE PRICE, SYDNEY.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average price per bushel ..	4 1	3 9	4 11	3 6½	3 5

5. **Overseas Imports and Exports.**—The import of maize into Australia has diminished in the last five years to a negligible quantity, averaging less than 2,000 bushels compared with nearly 600,000 bushels during the five years ended 1929-30. Details of imports and exports for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are as follows:—

MAIZE.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.		Imports.		Exports.		Net Imports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
1930-31(a)	..	3,945	769	1,498	377	2,447	392
1931-32(a)	..	229	307	2,586	554	2,357	247
1932-33(a)	..	5,064	878	1,370	377	3,694	501
1933-34(a)	..	23	26	3,120	731	3,097	705
1934-35(a)	..	7	16	3,430	851	3,423	835

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes net exports.

(a) Australian currency values.

6. **Maize Products.**—A small quantity of corn-flour is imported annually into Australia, the principal countries of supply being the United Kingdom, Union of South Africa, and the United States of America. During the year 1929-30 the imports

amounted to 702,062 lb., and represented a value of £7,956, but since then they were negligible. Exports from Australia are small, and in 1934-35 amounted to 7,837 lb., valued at £206.

7. Value of Crop.—The value of the crop for the season 1934-35 was as follows:—

MAIZE.—VALUE OF CROP, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	F.C.T.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aggregate value	580,260	155,861	562,005	130	75	24	1,298,445
Value per acre	£5, 0/5	£8 6/6	£3 10 0	£4 6/6	£2 4/1	£1 17/0	£4, 8/0

§ 7. Barley.

i. Progress of Cultivation.—(i) *Area and Production.* The area under barley has fluctuated considerably, but with a marked upward tendency during the past ten years. The average annual area sown for the decennium 1925-1935 amounted to 396,301 acres, as compared with an average of 262,169 acres for the previous ten years. Victoria was originally the principal barley-growing State, but since 1913-14 South Australia has been the chief producing State, accounting for 69 per cent. of the Australian acreage in 1934-35. Victoria was next in importance with 19 per cent., leaving a small balance of about 12 per cent. distributed among the other States. The figures here given relate to the areas harvested for grain; small areas only are sown for hay, while more considerable quantities are cut for green forage. These, however, are not included in this section. The area and production of barley for grain in the several States for the last five years and the average for the decennium 1925-35 are shown in the following table, while the progress since 1860 is illustrated in the graphs herein:—

BARLEY.—AREA AND PRODUCTION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
AREA.							
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31..	11,526	87,518	8,434	251,957	17,236	6,102	(a) 382,887
1931-32..	8,349	60,381	2,223	242,339	14,533	8,377	(b) 342,306
1932-33..	7,736	93,555	4,700	314,286	13,772	8,595	(c) 442,833
1933-34..	10,006	100,339	8,705	307,423	24,534	7,840	(d) 464,959
1934-35..	9,480	87,599	9,604	316,807	26,589	5,779	(e) 455,921
Average 10 seasons							
1925-35	7,791	88,358	6,184	270,084	17,401	6,432	(f) 396,301
PRODUCTION.							
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1930-31..	188,610	1,983,130	173,503	3,960,929	185,301	168,625	(a) 6,660,911
1931-32..	137,430	1,256,078	30,397	4,572,041	164,580	119,725	(b) 6,290,672
1932-33..	154,530	1,995,446	101,033	6,070,161	135,243	211,570	(c) 8,670,077
1933-34..	105,120	1,888,981	152,480	5,254,280	324,846	172,267	(d) 7,959,018
1934-35..	168,090	1,609,518	156,604	5,682,923	237,765	175,503	(e) 8,032,455
Average 10 seasons							
1925-35	128,066	1,772,099	110,007	4,654,749	191,244	149,559	(f) 7,006,660

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory, 24 acres, 753 bushels.

(b) " " " " 194 acres, 2,921 bushels.

(c) " " " " 99 acres, 2,094 bushels.

(d) " " " " 52 acres, 1,014 bushels.

(e) " " " " 63 acres, 1,152 bushels.

(f) " " " " 51 acres, 936 bushels.

The States in which the annual production of barley averaged over 1,000,000 bushels for the past decade were South Australia and Victoria, the yields being respectively 4,654,749 and 1,772,099 bushels, the higher return per acre in the latter State tending to diminish the advantage held by South Australia in regard to acreage.

(ii) *Malting and Other Barley.* (a) Year 1934-35. Particulars for the season 1934-35 are as follows:—

BARLEY, MALTING AND OTHER.—AREA AND PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Malting Barley..	4,725	70,962	6,600	286,594	21,204	5,158	395,243
Other Barley ..	4,755	16,637	3,004	30,213	5,385	621	(a)60,678
Total ..	9,480	87,599	9,604	316,807	26,589	5,779	(a)455,921

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Malting barley..	94,710	1,275,037	111,588	5,160,141	191,904	157,376	6,990,756
Other barley ..	74,280	334,481	45,016	522,782	45,861	18,127	41,041,699
Total ..	168,990	1,609,518	156,604	5,682,923	237,765	175,503	48,032,455

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory, 63 acres, 1,152 bushels.

Taking Australia as a whole, about 87 per cent. of the area under barley in 1934-35 was sown with malting or English barley while the remainder consisted of Cape and other varieties. The proportion, however, varied largely in the several States. The disposal of barley during the season 1934-35 was as follows: malt works, 2,416,280 bushels; distilleries, 76,243 bushels; exports, 2,901,708 bushels; leaving a balance of approximately 2,600,000 bushels for feed, pearling and seed.

(b) *Progress of Cultivation.* The following table sets out the acreage and production of malting and other barley in Australia during the last five seasons:—

BARLEY, MALTING AND OTHER.—AREA AND PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

Season.	Acres.			Bushels.			Average Yield per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Total.	Malting.	Other.	Total.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
1930-31 ..	328,059	54,828	382,887	5,673,940	986,921	6,660,861	17.30	18.00	17.40
1931-32 ..	299,074	43,322	342,396	5,347,141	743,531	6,290,672	18.55	17.16	18.37
1932-33 ..	399,731	43,102	442,833	7,837,111	832,966	8,670,077	19.60	19.33	19.58
1933-34 ..	410,478	54,481	464,959	7,013,769	945,249	7,959,018	17.09	17.35	17.12
1934-35 ..	395,243	60,678	455,921	6,990,756	1,041,699	8,032,455	17.69	17.17	17.62
Average 10 seasons									
1925-35..	344,536	51,765	396,301	6,050,785	955,875	7,006,660	17.56	18.47	17.68

During the past ten seasons the area and production of malting barley have represented almost six times the corresponding figures for other barley. The average yield per acre differs very little in respect of the two classes, the results for the last ten-yearly period being slightly in favour of the Cape variety.

(iii) *Average Yield.* The average yield of barley per acre varies considerably in the different States, being as a rule highest in Tasmania and Victoria, and lowest in Western Australia. Details for each State during the last five seasons, and for the decennium 1925-35, are given in the following table:—

BARLEY.—YIELD PER ACRE.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1930-31	10.36	22.66	20.58	15.72	10.75	27.23	17.40
1931-32	16.46	18.93	16.37	18.87	11.32	14.29	18.37
1932-33	19.68	21.33	21.09	19.31	9.82	24.62	19.58
1933-34	16.50	17.70	17.40	17.09	13.34	21.97	17.12
1934-35	17.83	18.37	10.31	17.94	8.94	30.37	17.62
Average for 10 seasons 1925-35	16.44	20.06	17.80	17.23	10.99	23.25	17.68

2. *Comparison with Other Countries.*—In comparison with the barley production of other countries, that of Australia appears extremely small. Particulars for some of the leading countries during 1934 are as follows:—China, 354 million bushels; Soviet Union, 301 million bushels; Germany, 141 million bushels; United States, 114 million bushels; India, 109 million bushels; and Canada, 61 million bushels.

3. *World's Production.*—The following table shows the world's acreage under barley, the production and average yield per acre according to the results compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture:—

BARLEY.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

Period.	Area.	Production.	Average Yield per Acre.
	Million Acres.	Million Bushels.	Bushels.
Average 1924-28	83.8	1,602	19.12
1930	93.4	1,894	20.29
1931	89.0	1,616	18.16
1932	90.4	1,802	19.91
1933	87.4	1,780	20.37
1934	88.9	1,685	18.95

4. *Prices.* The average price in the Melbourne market during each of the last five years is given in the following table:—

BARLEY.—AVERAGE MELBOURNE PRICE PER BUSHEL.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Malting barley	2 11	2 11½	2 9	2 8	2 11
Cape barley	2 2	2 3	2 4	2 3½	2 5

5. Imports and Exports.—Australian exports of barley during the last five years averaged 3,059,703 bushels. The grain was consigned mainly to the United Kingdom and Belgium, South Australia being the principal exporting State. Particulars of the Australian overseas imports and exports for the last five years are contained in the following table :—

BARLEY.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
1930-31(a)	110	59	3,328,652	403,919	3,328,542	403,860
1931-32(a)	44	16	3,315,110	450,477	3,315,066	450,461
1932-33(a)	1,396	470	3,051,138	352,152	3,049,742	351,682
1933-34(a)	134	59	2,701,908	305,359	2,701,774	305,300
1934-35(a)	12	5	2,901,708	394,466	2,901,696	394,461

(a) Australian currency values.

In some years there is an export of Australian pearl and Scotch barley, the total for 1934-35 reaching 90,046 lb., valued at £472, consigned mainly to the Pacific Islands.

6. Imports and Exports of Malt.—In pre-war times the imports of malt into Australia were fairly extensive, the supply being obtained principally from the United Kingdom. Since 1914, however, imports have practically ceased, and in 1917-18 and 1920-21 fairly large quantities were exported to the Union of South Africa and Japan. Details of imports and exports for the five years ended 1934-35 are given in the next table :—

MALT.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£	Bushels.	£
1930-31(a)	38	64	4,253	1,730	4,215	1,666
1931-32(a)	5	2	3,805	1,392	3,800	1,390
1932-33(a)	..	..	9,950	3,358	9,950	3,358
1933-34(a)	178	197	24,472	8,259	24,294	8,062
1934-35(a)	152	74	55,990	17,209	55,838	17,135

(a) Australian currency values.

7. Value of Barley Crop.—The estimated value of the barley crop for the season 1934-35 and the value per acre are shown in the following table :—

BARLEY.—VALUE OF CROP(a), 1934-35.

Value.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total ..	26,310	223,703	25,754	776,717	36,607	28,100	163	1,117,354
Per acre ..	£2/15/6	£2/11/1	£2/13/8	£2/9/0	£1/7/6	£4/17/3	£2/11/9	£2/9/0

(a) Exclusive of the value of straw.

§ 8. Rice.

Experimental rice cultivation was carried on at the Yanco Experimental Farm for a number of years, but it was not until 1924-25 that an attempt was made to grow the crop on a commercial basis. In that year production amounted to 16,240 bushels from 153 acres, or an average of 106 bushels per acre. Favoured by tariff protection and high average yields the development of rice culture in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area made rapid progress, and the production now exceeds the annual requirements of Australia. During the past five years an annual average of 380,000 bushels of cleaned and uncleaned rice has been exported from Australia, mainly to the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Canada and the Pacific Islands.

Figures relating to area, production, etc., since 1930-31 will be found in the following table :—

RICE.—AREA, PRODUCTION, ETC., AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Area.	Production Paddy Rice.	Average Yield.	Imports.	Exports.	Retail Price.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pence per lb
1930-31 ..	19,860	1,427,524	71.88	117,024	200,700	3.58
1931-32 ..	19,580	1,340,869	68.91	90,101	292,453	3.46
1932-33 ..	22,034	1,901,476	86.30	104,846	260,245	3.24
1933-34 ..	20,226	2,171,544	107.36	98,495	516,437	3.24
1934-35 ..	21,740	1,888,445	88.84	89,981	629,738	3.22

The production from several small experimental plots in States other than New South Wales is included in the above figures, but the quantity is negligible.

§ 9. Other Grain and Pulse Crops.

In addition to the grain crops already specified, the principal other grain and pulse crops grown in Australia are beans, peas and rye. The total area under the two first mentioned crops for the season 1934-35 was 51,438 acres, giving a yield of 720,929 bushels, or an average of 14.02 bushels per acre, which was less than the average yield for the decennium ended 1934-35, viz., 14.82 bushels per acre. Beans and peas are grown chiefly in Tasmania, South Australia and Victoria. Peas are exported in considerable quantities to the United Kingdom, the chief exporting State being Tasmania. The total area under rye in Australia during the season 1934-35 was 7,606 acres, yielding 85,540 bushels, or an average of 11.25 bushels per acre, as compared with the average of 16.10 bushels for the last ten seasons. Nearly 72 per cent. of the rye grown during the season was produced in New South Wales, 17 per cent. in Victoria, and 7 per cent. in South Australia.

§ 10. Potatoes.

1. Progress of Cultivation.—(1) *Area and Production.* Victoria possesses peculiar advantages for the growth of potatoes, as the rainfall is generally satisfactory, and the climate is unfavourable to the spread of Irish blight; consequently the crop is grown in nearly every district except in the wheat belt. Tasmania comes next in order of importance, followed by New South Wales.

The area and production of potatoes in each State during the last five years and the average for the decennium 1925-35 are given hereunder :—

POTATOES.—AREA AND PRODUCTION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
AREA.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31 ..	15,304	67,590	10,277	4,998	6,306	37,229	12	141,716
1931-32 ..	17,522	69,929	10,374	5,996	4,892	36,390	8	145,111
1932-33 ..	20,739	69,783	9,743	6,454	4,971	35,769	11	147,485
1933-34 ..	20,089	60,856	11,936	5,824	4,462	30,518	7	139,692
1934-35 ..	19,662	54,214	11,666	4,664	4,050	36,358	15	130,629
Average 10 seasons								
1925-35..	18,714	65,678	9,942	4,774	5,021	36,482	14	140,628

PRODUCTION.

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1930-31 ..	32,283	173,341	18,489	18,991	26,318	95,289	13	364,724
1931-32 ..	33,709	206,489	17,189	24,062	20,253	95,389	11	397,102
1932-33 ..	42,403	182,471	14,017	24,814	22,309	98,232	25	384,271
1933-34 ..	43,532	142,132	20,123	19,501	21,204	81,274	9	327,775
1934-35 ..	46,033	109,329	21,627	19,377	19,162	70,018	17	285,563
Average 10 seasons								
1925-35..	39,191	167,965	15,840	17,948	20,612	92,684	22	354,265

(a) Includes Northern Territory, 15 acres.
(b) " " " " 3 acres.

The acreages grown during the last ten years were fairly uniform, except in 1927-28, when the area was increased to 163,231, chiefly owing to larger plantings in Victoria and Tasmania. The production in 1934-35 amounted to 285,563 tons, as compared with an average of 354,265 tons for the last ten years and 346,091 tons for the previous decennial period. The record production of 507,153 tons was obtained in 1906-7.

(ii) *Average Production.* Particulars for each State for the five seasons ended 1934-35 and for the last decennium are given hereunder :—

POTATOES.—PRODUCTION YIELD PER ACRE.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1930-31 ..	2.11	2.56	1.89	3.80	4.17	2.56	1.05	2.57
1931-32 ..	1.92	2.95	1.66	4.01	4.14	2.62	1.37	2.74
1932-33 ..	2.04	2.61	1.44	3.84	4.49	2.77	2.27	2.61
1933-34 ..	2.17	2.34	1.69	3.35	4.75	2.23	1.29	2.35
1934-35 ..	2.34	2.02	1.82	4.15	4.73	1.92	1.13	2.19
Average for 10 seasons								
1925-35..	2.09	2.56	1.59	3.76	4.11	2.54	1.83	2.52

The comparatively low yield per acre compared with that of many other countries is due in large measure to the neglect of rotation, and the insufficient use of manures. The production in New Zealand, for example, in 1934-35 averaged 4.74 tons per acre from an area of 23,001 acres, as compared with 2.19 tons per acre from 130,629 acres in Australia.

(iii) *Relation to Population.* The average annual production of potatoes per head of the population of Australia for the last five seasons was approximately 119 lb. In Tasmania, where this crop is of far greater importance in relation to population than is the case in any other State, the production per head in 1906-7 was nearly a ton, while for the last five seasons it has averaged $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Details for each State for the five seasons ended 1934-35 are as follows:—

POTATOES.—PRODUCTION PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons
1930-31 ..	13	97	20	33	63	432	2	50
1931-32 ..	13	115	18	41	48	427	1	61
1932-33 ..	16	101	15	43	51	431	3	58
1933-34 ..	17	78	21	34	48	353	1	49
1934-35 ..	17	59	23	33	43	306	2	43

(iv) *Consumption.* Oversea trade in potatoes is comparatively small, and the consumption in Australia during the last five years averaged about 53 tons per 1,000 of population, or about 119 lb. per head. From the figures shown above, therefore, it is apparent that New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia do not produce the quantities necessary for their requirements and must import from Tasmania and Victoria which have a surplus.

2. *Imports and Exports.*—Under normal conditions small quantities of potatoes are exported, principally to the Pacific Islands and Papua. In case of a shortage in Australia, supplies are usually obtained from New Zealand. Figures showing the trade for the last five years are given in the following table:—

POTATOES.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1930-31(a) ..	7	144	1,917	13,048	1,910	13,804
1931-32(a) ..	33	418	1,612	13,662	1,579	13,244
1932-33(a) ..	47	753	1,859	12,484	1,812	11,731
1933-34(a) ..	29	348	1,040	12,639	1,011	12,291
1934-35(a) ..	..	18	1,605	12,510	1,605	12,492

(a) Australian currency values.

3. *Value of Potato Crop.*—The estimated value of the potato crop of each State for the season 1934-35 is given in the following table:—

POTATOES.—VALUE OF CROP, 1934-35.

Value.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total ..	397,230	956,629	180,225	143,417	125,632	617,900	147	2,491,180
Per acre ..	£20/4/0	£17/12/11	£15/9/0	£30/15/0	£48/6/1	£16/10/11	£9/13/4	£19/1/5

§ 11. Other Root and Tuber Crops.

1. *General.*—Root crops, other than potatoes, are not extensively grown in Australia, the total area under such crops for the season 1934-35 being only 24,591 acres. The most important were onions, mangolds, sugar beet, turnips and sweet potatoes. Of these, onions, sugar beet and mangolds are most largely grown in Victoria, turnips in Tasmania, and sweet potatoes in Queensland. The total area under onions in Australia during the season 1934-35 was 7,101 acres, giving a yield of 11,734 tons, and averaging

5.97 tons per acre. The area in 1934-35 under root crops other than potatoes and onions was 17,490 acres, from which a production of 140,701 tons was obtained, or an average of 8.04 tons per acre. The areas and yields here given are exclusive of the production of "market gardens," reference to which is made in § 17, 2.

2. Imports and Exports.—The only root crop, other than potatoes, in which any considerable overseas trade is carried on by Australia is that of onions. During the last five years 4,801 tons, valued at £28,176, were imported, principally from Japan, the United States of America and New Zealand, while during the same period the exports, which amounted to 15,499 tons, valued at £91,959, were shipped mainly to New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, the Philippine Islands and Canada.

§ 12. Hay.

1. General.—(i) *Area and Production.* As already stated, the chief crop in Australia is wheat grown for grain. Next in importance is hay, which for the season 1934-35 averaged nearly 16 per cent. of the total area cropped. In most European countries the hay consists almost entirely of meadow and other grasses, but in Australia a very large proportion consists of wheat, oats and lucerne. The area under hay of all kinds in the several States during the last five years is given hereunder. The progress from 1860 onwards may be traced from the graph accompanying this chapter.

HAY.—AREA AND PRODUCTION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
AREA.									
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31 ..	896,770	1,277,308	52,228	612,935	398,411	83,268	..	2,453	3,323,463
1931-32 ..	612,150	955,839	59,601	539,076	381,447	84,307	..	2,260	2,634,680
1932-33 ..	645,609	1,044,523	64,076	461,332	417,435	92,668	..	1,765	2,727,408
1933-34 ..	724,538	1,190,259	92,943	507,248	479,768	77,625	..	2,299	3,080,680
1934-35 ..	757,414	1,261,552	86,477	561,071	413,138	99,019	..	2,502	3,178,173
Average 10 seasons									
1925-35 ..	707,314	1,060,906	63,295	526,953	403,046	87,088	..	1,957	2,850,559
PRODUCTION.									
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1930-31 ..	1,191,696	1,605,900	87,146	641,273	491,595	128,957	..	3,094	4,149,661
1931-32 ..	811,243	1,069,276	91,275	647,058	453,353	92,595	..	2,659	3,167,459
1932-33 ..	908,931	1,386,028	82,104	565,589	485,368	141,138	..	1,889	3,571,047
1933-34 ..	920,480	1,353,796	144,250	539,846	512,439	109,397	..	2,549	3,582,748
1934-35 ..	1,004,761	1,464,264	154,157	571,133	462,947	150,083	..	3,363	3,810,708
Average 10 seasons									
1925-35 ..	881,071	1,242,808	96,664	557,388	445,135	125,244	..	2,326	3,350,636

Owing to various causes, the principal being the variation in the relative prices of grain and hay and the favourableness or otherwise of the season for a grain crop, the area under hay is liable to fluctuate considerably. The area under hay in Australia during the season 1915-16, 3,597,771 acres, was the largest on record, whilst the average during the last decennium amounted to 2,850,559 acres.

(ii) *Average Production.* During the last ten years Tasmania and Queensland show the highest average production per acre, although the area sown in these States is the smallest. For the same period the lowest yield for Australia as a whole was that

of 21 cwt. per acre in 1929-30, while the highest was that of 26 cwt. in 1932-33. The average for the decennium was nearly 24 cwt. Particulars for the several States for the seasons 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, and the average for the last ten years are given hereunder:

HAY.—PRODUCTION PER ACRE.

Season.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1930-31	1.33	1.26	1.67	1.05	1.23	1.55	..	1.26	1.25
1931-32	1.33	1.12	1.53	1.20	1.19	1.10	..	1.18	1.20
1932-33	1.41	1.33	1.28	1.23	1.16	1.52	..	1.07	1.31
1933-34	1.27	1.13	1.55	1.06	1.07	1.41	..	0.92	1.16
1934-35	1.33	1.16	1.78	1.02	1.12	1.50	..	1.34	1.20
Average for 10 seasons									
1925-35	1.25	1.17	1.53	1.06	1.10	1.44	..	1.19	1.18

(iii) *Varieties Grown.* Information in regard to the crops cut for hay is available for all States excepting Tasmania. It is known, however, that oaten hay constitutes the most important variety grown in the island State.

Details for the last five seasons are given in the following table:—

HAY.—VARIETIES GROWN.

Varieties.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Wheaten	520,993	292,234	290,556	324,129	271,272
Oaten	278,865	222,212	248,222	275,493	349,174
Barley	1,081	740	955	933	1,354
Lucerne	95,181	96,396	105,246	123,280	134,793
Other	650	568	630	793	911
Total	896,770	612,150	645,609	724,538	757,414
VICTORIA—					
Wheaten	188,360	139,683	89,549	155,688	117,430
Oaten	1,049,019	781,932	860,854	945,855	1,010,205
Lucerne, etc. ..	40,019	34,224	94,120	94,716	127,911
Total	1,277,398	955,839	1,044,523	1,196,259	1,261,552
QUEENSLAND—					
Wheaten	10,645	5,282	5,498	6,058	3,472
Oaten	4,280	1,617	2,724	4,280	3,426
Lucerne	34,845	47,547	52,925	77,473	75,538
Other	2,458	5,155	2,929	5,132	4,041
Total	52,228	59,601	64,076	92,943	86,477
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Wheaten	321,295	250,285	205,372	246,999	264,373
Oaten	275,526	273,375	243,015	247,879	280,710
Lucerne	6,390	5,660	3,704	3,572	4,444
Other	9,724	9,756	9,241	8,798	11,544
Total	612,935	539,076	461,332	507,248	561,071
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Wheaten	192,345	197,982	173,327	216,688	138,080
Oaten	192,345	167,326	224,000	238,718	251,288
Lucerne	234	190	106	179	238
Other	13,589	15,949	19,996	24,183	22,623
Total	398,411	381,447	417,435	479,768	413,138

Wheat is most largely used for hay in New South Wales and South Australia, oats in Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania, and lucerne in Queensland. For all States the proportions of the principal kinds of hay produced average about 58.5 per cent. for oats, 24.9 per cent. for wheaten, 11.4 per cent. for lucerne, and 5.2 per cent. for other hay.

2. **Comparison with Other Countries.**—As already noted, the hay crops of most European countries consist of grasses of various kinds, amongst which clover, lucerne, sainfoin and rye grass occupy prominent places. The statistics of hay production in these countries are not prepared on a uniform basis, consequently any attempt to furnish extensive comparisons would be misleading. It may be noted, however, that in Great Britain the production of hay from clover, sainfoin, etc., for the year 1934 amounted to 2,229,000 tons from 1,683,000 acres, while from permanent grasses a yield of 4,424,000 tons of hay was obtained from 5,003,000 acres, giving a total of 6,653,000 tons from 6,686,000 acres, or an average of about 20 cwt. per acre.

3. **Imports and Exports.**—Under normal conditions, hay, whether whole or in the form of chaff, is somewhat bulky for oversea trade, and consequently does not in such circumstances figure largely amongst the imports and exports of Australia. During 1934-35, 606 tons were imported, while the exports amounted to 2,495 tons, valued at £13,954, the principal purchases being made by Malaya (British), India, Ceylon and Hong Kong.

4. **Value of Hay Crop.**—The following table shows the value, and the value per acre, of the hay crop of the several States for the season 1934-35 :—

HAY.—VALUE OF CROP, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total Value ..	11,954,749	11,361,260	614,010	1,235,913	982,165	435,000	13,626	10,526,114
Value per acre ..	£5/4/5	£2/13/3	£7/2/1	£2/3/8	£2/7/7	£4/10/8	£5/8/11	£3/6/8

§ 13. Green Forage.

1. **Nature and Extent.**—A considerable area is devoted to the production of green forage, mainly in connexion with the dairying industry. The total area so cropped is considerably swollen in adverse seasons by the inclusion of wheat or other cereal crops deemed unsuitable for the production of either grain or hay. Under normal conditions, the principal crops cut for green forage are maize, wheat, sorghum, oats, barley, rye, rape and lucerne, while small quantities of sugar-cane also are so used. Particulars concerning the area under green forage in the several States during each of the last five years are given in the following table :—

GREEN FORAGE.—AREA.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31	310,341	126,347	217,282	59,956	107,384	23,438	662	845,410
1931-32	367,346	119,006	309,957	58,604	101,370	23,024	724	980,031
1932-33	405,206	107,732	392,762	46,232	115,785	18,522	953	1,087,192
1933-34	444,946	121,737	311,462	70,147	146,402	25,689	699	1,121,082
1934-35	477,060	115,037	338,312	91,783	186,233	24,941	548	1,233,914

2. *Value of Green Forage Crops.*—The value of these crops is variously estimated in the several States, and the Australian total for the season 1934-35 may be taken approximately as £24,355,261, or about £1 19s. 6d. per acre.

§ 14. Sugar-cane and Sugar-beet.

1. *Sugar-cane.*—(i) *Area.* Sugar-cane for sugar-making purposes is grown only in Queensland and New South Wales, and much more extensively in the former than in the latter State. Thus, of a total area of 322,457 acres under sugar-cane in Australia for the season 1934-35, there were 303,026 acres, or about 94 per cent., in Queensland. Sugar cane growing appears to have been started in Australia in or about 1862, as the earliest statistical record of sugar-cane as a crop is that which credits Queensland with an area of 20 acres for the season 1862-63. In the following season the New South Wales returns show an area of 2 acres under this crop. The area under cane in New South Wales reached its maximum in 1895-96 with a total of 32,927 acres. Thenceforward, with slight variations, it gradually fell to 10,490 acres in 1918-19, but from that year it expanded until 1924-25, when about 20,000 acres were planted. Later, however, the area declined, and in 1934-35 only 18,531 acres were under cultivation. In Queensland, although fluctuations in area are manifest, the general trend has been upwards, the acreage under cane for the season 1933-34 being the highest on record, viz., 311,910 acres. The area under sugar-cane in Australia from 1930-31 and the average for the past decennium are given in the following table, and particulars for earlier years may be seen from the accompanying graphs:—

SUGAR-CANE.—AREA.

Season.	New South Wales.		Queensland.		Australia.		Total.
	Pro- ductive.	Unpro- ductive.	Pro- ductive.	Unpro- ductive.	Pro- ductive.	Unpro- ductive.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1930-31	7,617	8,007	222,044	74,026	229,661	82,033	311,694
1931-32	8,272	7,647	233,304	76,514	241,576	84,161	325,737
1932-33	7,796	8,349	205,046	86,090	212,842	94,439	307,281
1933-34	10,015	6,014	228,154	83,756	238,160	96,670	328,839
1934-35	7,572	10,959	218,426	85,500	225,998	96,459	322,457
Average 10 seasons ..							
1925-35	8,339	8,515	212,026	77,860	220,365	86,375	306,740

(ii) *Productive and Unproductive Cane.* The areas given in the preceding table do not include the small acreage cut for green forage. The whole area was not necessarily cut for crushing during any one season, there being always a considerable amount of young and "stand-over" cane, as well as a small quantity required for plants. The season in which the highest acreage is recorded may not show the greatest area of productive cane cut for crushing, as was evidenced in 1933-34, when, although the total acreage was greater, the area cut was less than in the year 1931-32.

(iii) *Production of Cane and Sugar.* For Queensland, statistics of the production of sugar-cane are not available prior to the season 1897-98. In that season the total for Australia was 1,005,885 tons, as against the maximum production of 4,868,040 tons in 1933-34 and 4,498,804 tons in 1934-35. The average production of cane during the decennium ended 1934-35 was 4,068,342 tons. On three occasions the yield of sugar has exceeded 600,000 tons, viz., 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1931-32, when the production

amounted to 666,145 tons, 640,589 tons and 603,735 tons respectively. The decennial average was 548,879 tons of sugar. Particulars relative to the total production of cane and sugar for the last five years are as follows. The averages for the past ten seasons are also included for comparison :—

SUGAR-CANE.—PRODUCTION OF CANE AND SUGAR.

Season.	New South Wales.		Queensland.		Australia.	
	Cane.	Sugar.	Cane.	Sugar.	Cane.	Sugar.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1930-31	160,209	18,841	3,528,660	516,783	3,688,869	535,624
1931-32	179,153	22,459	4,034,300	581,276	4,213,453	603,735
1932-33	156,818	18,567	3,546,370	514,027	3,703,188	532,594
1933-34	230,918	27,586	4,667,122	638,559	4,898,040	666,145
1934-35	227,424	29,428	4,271,380	611,161	4,498,804	640,589
Average 10 seasons						
1925-35	204,357	23,574	3,863,985	525,305	4,068,342	548,879

The production of raw sugar in Australia in 1934-35 amounted to 640,589 tons manufactured from 4,498,804 tons of cane, and was only slightly below the record production of 1933-34 which amounted to 666,145 tons. In 1924-25 the area cultivated in Queensland was 253,519 acres and the number of farms growing cane was 7,062, whereas in 1934-35, 303,926 acres were under cultivation and the number of growers had risen to 7,426, or an increase of 364 farms in ten years. Official data are not available regarding the total number engaged in the sugar industry in Queensland, other than the number of persons employed in sugar mills which in 1934-35 totalled 4,715. In the report of the Sugar Inquiry Committee, 1931, however, it was stated that the number of persons employed in all branches of the industry was 28,737. In addition, there is the employment afforded in New South Wales, particulars of which are not available, but the number is probably in the vicinity of 2,000.

Final figures for the 1935-36 season are not yet complete, but it is estimated that the production of raw sugar will amount to 638,851 tons from 4,411,665 tons of cane crushed. Early indications point to a record crop in 1936-37, and it is anticipated that the production will amount to about 688,000 tons of raw sugar.

(iv) *Average Production of Cane and Sugar.* Owing to climatic variation, comparison between the average yield of cane per productive acre in Queensland and New South Wales cannot be accurately made except on an annual basis. In New South Wales between 20 and 24 months are required for the crop to mature, but in Queensland 12 to 14 months is sufficient. After making due allowance on this score, therefore, the average annual yield of cane per productive acre for the decennium ending 1934-35 was for New South Wales, 13.37 tons, and 16.82 tons for Queensland. Similarly, the production of sugar per acre for the same period is estimated at 1.54 tons and 2.29 tons respectively. Leaving aside the consideration mentioned above, the yield of cane and sugar per acre crushed for Australia for the ten years ended 1934-35 was 18.46 tons and 2.49 tons respectively, as compared with 17.48 tons and 2.15 tons for the decennium ended 1924-25.

(v) *Quality of Cane.* The quantity of cane required to produce a ton of sugar varies with the variety planted, the district and the season, and for the decennium ended 1934-35 averaged 7.41 tons, the average production of sugar being 13.49 per cent. of the weight of cane crushed. As the result of the systematic study of cane culture in Queensland and improvements in field and mill methods the sugar content of the cane has been considerably increased in recent years, and in 1930-31 only 6.83 tons of cane were required to produce one ton of sugar. It is believed that this is the highest sugar content obtained anywhere in the world. During the ten years ended 1924-25 it required on the average 8.15 tons of cane to produce one ton of sugar in Australia, whereas the average figure for the last decennium was reduced to 7.41 tons.

SUGAR-CANE AND SUGAR.—YIELD PER ACRE.

Season.	New South Wales.			Queensland.			Australia.		
	Cane per acre Crushed.	Sugar per acre Crushed.	Cane to each ton of Sugar.	Cane per acre Crushed.	Sugar per acre Crushed.	Cane to each ton of Sugar.	Cane per acre Crushed.	Sugar per acre Crushed.	Cane to each ton of Sugar.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1930-31	21.03	2.47	8.50	15.89	2.33	6.83	16.06	2.33	6.89
1931-32	21.66	2.72	7.98	17.29	2.49	6.94	17.44	2.50	6.98
1932-33	20.12	2.38	8.45	17.30	2.51	6.90	17.40	2.50	6.95
1933-34	23.06	2.75	8.37	20.46	2.80	7.31	20.57	2.80	7.35
1934-35	30.03	3.89	7.73	19.56	2.80	6.99	19.91	2.83	7.02
Average 10 seasons									
1925-35	24.51	2.83	8.68	18.22	2.48	7.38	18.46	2.49	7.41

The Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations in Queensland is rendering useful service to the sugar industry by advocating and demonstrating better methods of cultivation, the more scientific use of fertilizers, lime, etc., and by producing and distributing improved varieties of cane.

(vi) *Relation to Population.* The yield of raw sugar in Australia during the last five years was more than sufficient to supply local requirements, the average production during the period amounting to 197 lb. per head of population. Details for the period 1930-31 to 1934-35 are as follows:—

RAW SUGAR.—PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales ..	19	20	16	24	25
Queensland	1,221	1,351	1,221	1,505	1,425
Australia	185	207	181	224	214

For comparison, the average annual consumption of raw sugar during the four years ended 1934-35 was estimated at 337.550 tons, equal to 114 lb. of raw sugar or 109 lb. of refined sugar per head of population. Sugar contained in jam, preserved fruit, milk, etc., exported during the period has been excluded in arriving at the figures quoted. The quantity of sugar used during the last five years in factories is shown in the following table, the figures in brackets, where necessary, estimates of consumption based on the sugar contents of the finished product. Particulars of sugar used in establishments not classified as factories are not available, and consequently the quantities shown below are deficient to that extent.

SUGAR.—CONSUMPTION IN FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA.

Factories.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Aerated Waters and Cordials	6,316	5,665	5,639	5,779	6,490
Bacon Factories	102	96	50	60	66
Bakeries—including Cakes and Pastry	7,267	5,920	5,789	8,110	9,032
Breweries	10,939	9,170	9,117	10,023	11,208
Condensed and Concentrated Milk	6,133	6,731	6,796	6,620	7,501
Confectionery	16,940	16,277	18,101	17,685	20,356
Jams, Jellies and Preserved Fruit	22,786	26,329	28,667	26,108	28,022
Jelly Crystals	896	556	541	649	600
Total	75,738	74,951	79,858	80,744	89,713

2. *Sugar-beet.*—(i) *Area and Production.* Victoria is the only State at present growing beets for sugar, and particulars in regard to acreage and production for the last four years and for the decennium 1914-24 are incorporated in the table below :—

SUGAR-BEET.—AREA AND PRODUCTION, VICTORIA.

Particulars.		Average 10 seasons 1914-24.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Area harvested ..	acres	1,282	3,173	3,155	3,234	3,062
Production ..	tons	14,247	43,209	36,740	50,625	40,788
Average per acre ..	„	11.11	13.62	11.65	15.65	13.32
Sugar produced ..	„	1,714	5,428	5,701	5,303	4,998

Seasonal conditions were not so favourable during 1934-35 and consequently reduced yields were recorded : the production from 3,062 acres amounted to 40,788 tons of beet which yielded 4,998 tons of sugar. The quantity of beet required to produce one ton of sugar was 8.16 tons as compared with 9.55 tons for the previous year. The average production of beets per acre was 13.32 tons, and the average for the ten years ended 1934-35 was 11.59 tons.

(ii) *Encouragement of Beet-growing.* The irrigation scheme on the Macalister River has provided an assured water supply for the district and thereby enabled the industry to expand. A fine grade of white sugar is manufactured at Maffra, and considerable quantities of beet pulp and molasses are distributed for stock feed.

3. *Sugar Bounties.*—An account of the various Acts in connexion with sugar bounties and sugar excise tariffs will be found on pages 394 to 396 of Year Book No. 6. In 1912 the Sugar Excise Repeal Act and the Sugar Bounty Abolition Act were passed by the Federal Parliament, conditionally on the Queensland Parliament approving of legislation prohibiting the employment of coloured labour in connexion with the industry. The State Sugar Cultivation Act, the Sugar Growers Act, and the Sugar Growers' Employees Act of 1913 having been approved, the 1912 Commonwealth Acts, which repeal all previous enactments in regard to excise on sugar and bounty on cane, came into force by proclamation in July, 1913.

4. *Sugar Purchase by Commonwealth Government.*—The steps taken by the Commonwealth Government in connexion with this matter were alluded to in previous issues of the Official Year Book. (*Sec No. 18, p. 720.*)

5. *Sugar Agreement—Embargo on Imports, etc.*—By agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments in 1925, the embargo on the importation of foreign sugar, which was first introduced in September, 1915, was extended for three years from 1st September, 1925. The price of raw sugar needed for home consumption was fixed at £27 per ton, £1 of which was to defray administrative and general expenses of the Sugar Board and to provide special concessions to certain consumers of sugar. The embargo was later extended for a further period of three years until 1st August, 1931, on practically the same terms as previously. In response to representations, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Committee of Inquiry on the 23rd August, 1930, to report on the industry. The Committee consisted of eight members, representing the various interests concerned. The reports of the Committee were made available in March, 1931, and the renewal of the sugar agreement with certain modifications was recommended. The terms of the new agreement followed largely on those previously in force, particularly as regards the embargo on imports and fixation of prices. The assistance to the fruit industry was increased from an average of £180,000 per annum to £315,000 by way of grant from the sugar industry. The agreement was signed on 1st June, 1931, and was to remain in force for a period of five years from 1st September, 1931. In 1932, however, conferences arranged between the Commonwealth Government and representatives of the industry agreed to a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. in the retail price of

sugar from 1st January, 1933, until the end of the period of the agreement (31st August, 1936). It was also decided to reduce the amount of the assistance to the fruit industry to £200,000. A renewal of the agreement for a period of five years commencing 1st September, 1936, was negotiated between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments in July, 1935. No alteration was made in the wholesale or retail price of sugar, but an increase to £216,000 per annum was granted to the fruit industry.

6. Net Return for Sugar Crop.—Final calculations by the Sugar Board regarding the disposal of the crop, net value of exports and the average price for the crop will be found in the following table :—

SUGAR.—NET RETURN, ETC., FOR CROP, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Percentage Exported. (a)	Net Value of Exports per Ton. (a)	Average Price per Ton for Whole Crop. (a)	Estimated Value of Crop.
	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
1930-31	39.23	8 5 0	19 12 11	10,458,998
1931-32	49.84	9 7 0	18 2 11	11,909,407
1932-33	30.80	8 5 9	18 17 9	10,304,925
1933-34	47.89	8 0 6	16 6 3	10,610,318
1934-35	50.56	7 11 3	15 13 9	10,701,092
1935-36	47.97	7 18 9	16 5 11	(b)

(a) As supplied by the Queensland Sugar Board. (b) Not yet available.

The estimated value of the raw sugar produced has been taken from the audited accounts of the Queensland Sugar Board. The values stated represent the gross receipts from sales in Australia and overseas less refining costs, freight, administrative charges, etc., and export charges, but not deducting concessions to the fruit industry and other rebates. The value thus obtained represents the net market value of all raw sugar sold, and since 1933 is divided between the growers and millers in the following approximate proportions, viz., 70 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively. Prior to that year the distribution was about two-thirds to the grower and one-third to the miller.

7. Imports and Exports of Sugar.—Owing to the embargo and the increased production of sugar in Australia the imports have practically ceased. Particulars concerning the imports and exports of cane sugar for the last five years are as follows :—

SUGAR.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1930-31(a) ..	..	1	199,161	1,805,897	199,161	1,805,896
1931-32(a) ..	..	6	287,920	2,514,724	287,920	2,514,718
1932-33(a) ..	13	265	187,061	1,490,036	187,048	1,489,771
1933-34(a) ..	3	48	307,980	2,295,203	307,977	2,295,155
1934-35(a) ..	1	38	306,497	2,195,893	306,496	2,195,855

(a) Australian currency values.

The export value quoted in the above table represents the value f.o.b. at which the sugar is sold overseas.

8. **Sugar By-products.**—Large quantities of molasses are produced as a by-product in the sugar mills. Details for a series of years of the quantity produced and the proportions used for distilling, fuel, manure and other purposes will be found in Chapter XXIV.—**Manufacturing.** A distillation plant erected at the Plane Creek Central Sugar Mill, Mackay, was opened during 1927 and produces power alcohol of excellent quality.

A material known as "megass board" can be made from the residuum of crushed fibre after the removal of the sugar content from the sugar cane, and the possibility of the manufacture of artificial silk from the same material has also been considered. Up to the present, however, there is no record of commercial production of these commodities, but the production of a fibre board suitable for insulation and lining is contemplated.

9. **Sugar Prices.**—The prices of sugar in Australia from 1915 to 1941 are shown in the following table. During recent years the prices were fixed in accordance with the agreements referred to on page 685.

SUGAR.—PRICES FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Date of Determination.	Raw Sugar.		Refined Sugar.	
	Price to Grower and Miller per Ton.		Wholesale Price per Ton.	Retail Price per lb.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
19.7.15 to 15.1.16	18	0 0	25 10 0	3
16.1.16 to 30.6.17	18	0 0	29 5 0	3½
1.7.17 to 24.3.20	21	0 0	29 5 0	3½
25.3.20 to 30.6.20	21	0 0	49 0 0	6
1.7.20 to 31.10.22	30	6 8	49 0 0	6
1.11.22 to 30.6.23	30	6 8	42 0 0	5
1.7.23 to 21.10.23	27	0 0	42 0 0	5
22.10.23 to 31.8.25	26	0 0	37 11 4	4½
1.9.25 to 31.8.31	(a) 26	10 0	37 6 8	4½
1.9.31 to 4.1.33	26	0 0	37 6 8	4½
5.1.33 to 31.8.36	24	0 0	33 4 0	4
1.9.36 to 31.8.41	24	0 0	33 4 0	4

(a) The price of raw sugar for the years 1925 to 1936 was estimated at from £24 to £26 10s. per ton, but as the result of the values received for the surpluses exported, the actual price obtained in 1925-26 was £19 10s. 7d.; in 1926-27, £24 10s. 10d.; in 1927-28, £22 0s. 4d.; in 1928-29, £20 17s. 11d.; in 1929-30, £20 8s. 2d.; in 1930-31, £19 12s. 11d.; in 1931-32, £18 2s. 11d.; in 1932-33, £18 17s. 9d.; in 1933-34, £16 6s. 3d.; in 1934-35, £15 13s. 9d. and in 1935-36, £16 5s. 11d.

§ 15. Vineyards.

1. **Progress of Cultivation.**—(i) *Area of Vineyards.* The date of introduction of the vine into Australia has been variously set down by different investigators, the years 1815 and 1828 being principally favoured. It would seem, however, that plants were brought out with the first fleet in 1788, consequently the Australian vine is as old as Australian settlement. As already mentioned, a report by Governor Hunter gives the area under vines in 1797 as 8 acres. From New South Wales the cultivation spread to Victoria and South Australia, and these States have now far outstripped the mother State in the area under this crop. In Queensland and Western Australia also, vine growing has been carried on for many years, but little progress has been made. In Tasmania the climate is not favourable to the growth of grapes. The purposes for which grapes are grown in Australia are three in number, viz. :— (a) for wine-making, (b) for table use, and (c) for drying. The total area under vines in the several States

during each of the last five years and the average for the past decennium are given in the following table, which must be read from top to bottom and may be gathered from the graph accompanying this chapter :—

VINEYARDS.—AREA.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31.. ..	15,363	38,720	1,687	52,234	4,966	There are no vineyards in Tasmania.	112,970
1931-32.. ..	15,360	38,215	1,749	52,498	5,139		112,961
1932-33.. ..	15,444	39,144	1,868	52,479	5,511		114,446
1933-34.. ..	15,243	40,485	1,963	52,880	5,700		116,271
1934-35.. ..	15,143	41,180	1,926	53,361	5,737		117,347
Average 10 seasons							
1925-35	15,097	40,222	1,783	51,911	5,246		114,259

The total area under vines in Australia has shown a substantial expansion since 1860. This development has been interrupted from time to time, decreases occurring in 1896, the years between 1904 and 1910, and in 1914. Since the last named year the area increased without interruption from about 61,000 acres to more than 114,000 acres in 1924-25, due largely to the planting of varieties suitable for drying. Subsequently the area fluctuated somewhat but increased again during the past three years to the record area of 117,347 acres in 1934-35.

(ii) *Report on the Wine Industry.* An investigation into conditions in the wine industry was undertaken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Development and the Senior Inspector of Excise, Department of Trade and Customs, and a comprehensive report was presented to Parliament on the 17th July, 1931.

(iii) *Wine Production, Bounties, etc.* The production of wine has not increased as rapidly as the suitability of soil and climate would appear to warrant, owing chiefly to two causes. In the first place Australians are not a wine-drinking people. It is estimated that they consume approximately 5 million gallons or 0.8 gallons per head per annum and consequently the local market is restricted. Secondly, the comparatively new and unknown wines of Australia must compete in the markets of the old world with the well-known and long-established brands from other countries. Continued efforts are made to bring the Australian wines under notice, and with the assistance of a Commonwealth bounty on the export of fortified wine of specified strength, the industry has been greatly stimulated. Particulars of the Wine Export Bounty are shown in § 18 hereafter. The Wine Export Bounty Act 1930 which provided for payment at the rate of 1s. 9d. per gallon was replaced by a new Act in 1934 which fixed the rate at 1s. 3d. per gallon for the two years ending 28th February, 1937, and thereafter at a reduction of 1d. per gallon for each succeeding year until 1940 when it will be 1s. per gallon.

At the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932, the margin of preference granted by the Government of the United Kingdom was 2s. per gallon on Australian wines not exceeding 27 degrees of proof spirit. Hitherto the duties imposed were as follows :—Empire wines not exceeding 27 degrees, 2s. per gallon, foreign wines not exceeding 25 degrees, 3s. per gallon, a margin of preference of 1s. per gallon. The margin of 2 degrees in the strength of Empire wines is also considered a measure of preference. The bulk of the wine exported from Australia contains more than 27 degrees of proof spirit, and, under the duties in force in the United Kingdom in 1932, Australian wines of a strength exceeding 27 but under 42 degrees enjoy a preference of 4s. per gallon. New or additional preferences are also hoped for from certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

The quantity of wine produced in the several States during the last five seasons together with the average for the past decennium is given in the table hereunder:—

WINE.—PRODUCTION.

Season.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	No production of wine in Tasmania.	Gallons.
1930-31 ..	1,335,882	1,254,615	48,899	10,131,034	307,788		13,078,218
1931-32 ..	1,583,707	1,335,661	41,776	10,664,546	364,752		14,326,742
1932-33 ..	2,075,737	1,440,244	38,891	12,233,071	435,933		16,417,691
1933-34 ..	1,818,334	1,361,176	31,770	13,322,012	427,457		13,995,691
1934-35 ..	1,539,274	1,276,176	38,050	12,914,905	496,252		16,264,657
Average 10 seasons 1925-35	1,693,062	1,639,231	39,182	12,529,365	359,781		16,260,621

2. Imports and Exports of Wine. — (i) *Imports.* The principal countries of origin of wine imported into Australia are France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, the bulk of the sparkling wines coming from France. The imports for the last five years are given hereunder:—

WINE.—IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Quantity.			Value.(a)		
	Sparkling.	Other.	Total.	Sparkling.	Other.	Total.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	2,314	13,166	15,480	6,095	7,068	13,163
1931-32 ..	325	8,098	8,423	1,026	5,224	6,250
1932-33 ..	2,402	12,411	14,813	8,042	12,015	20,057
1933-34 ..	5,469	18,772	24,241	16,612	16,137	32,749
1934-35 ..	7,936	20,367	28,303	26,577	17,422	43,999

(a) Australian currency values.

(ii) *Exports.* Practically all of the wine exported from Australia is sent to the United Kingdom; less than 200,000 gallons are sent to other countries. New Zealand absorbs the major portion of this quantity although exports to Canada have increased under the Canadian-Australian Trade Treaty; the former took 81,750 gallons valued at £34,914 while the latter imported 69,881 gallons valued at £27,897 during 1934-35. The amendment to the liquor laws of the United States enabled Australia to export 61,917 gallons valued at £18,529 to that country in 1933-34 and 31,032 gallons valued at £7,684 in 1934-35. Exports for the last five years are given in the following table:—

WINE.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Quantity.			Value.(a)		
	Sparkling.	Other.	Total.	Sparkling.	Other.	Total.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	2,224	2,205,983	2,208,207	3,684	506,368	510,052
1931-32 ..	4,123	3,471,462	3,475,585	6,705	901,837	908,542
1932-33 ..	1,656	3,096,114	3,097,770	2,392	788,409	790,801
1933-34 ..	5,289	3,063,449	3,068,738	6,683	796,705	803,388
1934-35 ..	4,111	3,392,570	3,396,681	5,854	806,334	812,188

(a) Australian currency values.

3. Other Viticultural Products. — (i) *Table Grapes.* Grapes for table use are grown in all the States except Tasmania, but the greatest development in the industry has

taken place in the drying of raisins and currants, particularly in Victoria and South Australia. The quantities of table grapes grown during the last five seasons are as follows :—

TABLE GRAPES.—PRODUCTION.

Season.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Australia.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1930-31	..	3,680	3,709	2,067	891	2,835	13,272
1931-32	..	3,542	3,807	1,961	670	3,053	13,033
1932-33	..	5,401	4,008	2,165	957	2,679	15,210
1933-34	..	4,469	3,837	2,050	695	2,602	13,653
1934-35	..	3,638	3,113	1,900	646	3,214	12,511

(ii) *Raisins and Currants.* The quantities of raisins (sultanas and lexias) and currants dried during each of the last five seasons are given in the following table :—

RAISINS(a) AND CURRANTS.—PRODUCTION.

Season.	N. S. Wales.		Victoria.		South Aust.		Western Aust.		Australia.	
	Raisins.	Currants.	Raisins.	Currants.	Raisins.	Currants.	Raisins.	Currants.	Raisins.	Currants.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1930-31	2,364	425	22,377	7,834	7,825	7,588	651	1,738	33,217	17,585
1931-32	3,043	497	29,702	7,832	9,234	7,820	797	1,428	42,776	17,577
1932-33	4,009	670	42,568	7,814	12,434	6,300	704	1,330	60,615	16,410
1933-34	3,022	721	33,062	7,476	12,480	8,018	595	1,323	50,959	17,538
1934-35	3,331	755	29,637	8,801	12,211	9,259	616	2,037	45,898	20,852
Average to seasons 1925-35	2,955	509	30,656	7,178	9,174	6,748	638	1,362	43,423	16,097

(a) Sultanas and Lexias.

4. Imports and Exports of Raisins and Currants.—The following table gives the overseas imports and exports of raisins and currants during each of the last five years :—

RAISINS AND CURRANTS.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
RAISINS.						
	tons.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£
1930-31(b)	(a)	24	39,803	1,606,735	39,803	1,606,711
1931-32(b)	(a)	80	29,454	1,353,987	29,454	1,353,907
1932-33(b)	2	276	35,439	1,728,581	35,437	1,728,305
1933-34(b)	5	570	46,825	1,867,134	46,820	1,866,564
1934-35(b)	(c)104	(c)5,988	40,041	1,447,686	39,937	1,441,698
CURRANTS.						
	(a)	I	14,381	578,037	14,381	578,036
1931-32(b)	(a)	30	13,505	597,698	13,505	597,668
1932-33(b)	(a)	35	11,134	450,502	11,134	450,467
1933-34(b)	..	..	15,659	632,978	15,659	632,978
1934-35(b)	(a)	15	14,562	583,422	14,562	583,407

(a) Quantity negligible.

(b) Australian currency values.

(c) Re-imports.

Since 1912 Australia has not only produced sufficient raisins and currants for home consumption, but has been able to maintain a large export trade. The average annual production for the decennium ended 1934-35 exceeded 59,500 tons, of which 13,500 tons satisfied local requirements, leaving a surplus averaging 46,000 tons available for export. The production has nearly reached 78,000 tons and under favourable conditions may exceed 80,000 tons from the existing acreages. The chief countries importing Australian raisins and currants are the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand, which took 77 per cent., 28 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively of the average quantity exported during 1934-35. Exports to Canada have increased from 4,600 tons in 1928-29 to 15,400 tons in 1934-35. Under the terms of the agreement reached at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932, the tariff in the United Kingdom on dried fruits imported from foreign countries was increased from 7s. per cwt. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. As already stated, the United Kingdom absorbs 64 per cent. of Australia's exports, and the preference given will therefore prove of considerable benefit to the Australian grower. The existence of the Anglo-Grecian Trade Treaty, however, precludes any immediate prospect of an advance in the present rate of preference—2s. per cwt.—being secured on Australian currants imported into Great Britain.

5. Prices of Australian Sultanas and Currants.—The average prices of Australian sultanas and currants both locally and in Great Britain during the last five years will be found in the following table. Those for Great Britain are shown in British and Australian currency values and represent average prices realized on sales recorded each year by the London agency of the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board :—

SULTANAS AND CURRANTS.—PRICES.

Year.	Average Wholesale Price per lb.—Australia.		Average Price per lb.—Great Britain.			
			In British Currency.		In Australian Currency.	
	Sultanas.	Currants.	Sultanas.	Currants.	Sultanas.	Currants.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1930-31 ..	7	7	6½	4½	7	5
1931-32 ..	7½	7	5½	4	7	5
1932-33 ..	8½	7½	3½	3½	4½	4½
1933-34 ..	8½	7	4	3½	5	4½
1934-35 ..	8½	7½	4	3½	5	4½

§ 16. Orchards and Fruit Gardens.

1. Progress of Cultivation. — The greatest area under orchards and fruit gardens was attained in 1933-34 when 281,989 acres were planted, but in 1934-35 it declined to 277,762 acres owing to the reduction in areas under citrus fruits and bananas. Since 1921-22, when the next highest figure of 281,149 acres was recorded,

the area has fluctuated with the changing demand for fruit. The total area under orchards and fruit gardens in the several States is given in the following table:—

ORCHARDS AND FRUIT GARDENS.—AREA.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31 ..	78,176*	79,400	37,102	29,630	19,333	32,561	55	276,347
1931-32 ..	79,890	76,834	34,974	29,077	19,530	32,403	48	272,756
1932-33 ..	83,909	77,173	30,578	29,109	20,026	32,774	58	273,627
1933-34 ..	90,227	76,945	31,511	28,899	20,658	33,679	70	281,989
1934-35 ..	87,035	76,254	30,646	29,167	20,811	33,779	70	277,762

2. *Varieties of Crops.*—(i) *General.* The varieties grown differ in various parts of the States, ranging from such fruits as the pineapple, paw-paw, mango and guava of the tropics to the strawberry, the raspberry and the currant of the colder parts of the temperate zone. The principal varieties grown in Victoria are the apple, peach, pear, orange, plum and apricot. In New South Wales citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, etc.) occupy the leading position, although apples, peaches, plums, pears, cherries and bananas are extensively grown. In Queensland, the banana, the pineapple, the apple, the orange, the peach, the plum and the coco-nut are the varieties most largely cultivated. In South Australia, in addition to the apple, orange, apricot, plum, peach and pear, the almond and the olive are extensively grown. In Western Australia, the apple, orange, pear, plum, peach, apricot and fig are the chief varieties. In Tasmania, the apple occupies nearly four-fifths of the fruit-growing area, but small fruits, such as the currant, raspberry and gooseberry are extensively grown, while the balance of the area is taken up with the pear, apricot, plum and cherry. The following tables give the acreage—bearing and non-bearing—under the principal kinds of fruit, and the quantity and value of fruit produced.

(ii) *Area.* The table hereunder shows the total acreage for 1934-35:—

ORCHARDS AND FRUIT GARDENS.—AREA, 1934-35.

Fruit.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Apples ..	16,341	30,830	5,373	10,717	12,150	20,645	49	102,414
Apricots ..	1,832	4,081	162	3,059	673	1,447	3	11,257
Bananas ..	16,072	..	10,323	..	198	..	..	26,593
Cherries ..	3,044	1,397	6	817	14	96	2	5,97*
Citrus—								
Oranges ..	20,815	5,367	3,121	4,819	2,805	..	..	42,974
Mandarins ..	5,504							
Lemons ..	2,796							
Other ..	620	1,699	139	432	490	..	..	5,556
Nectarines and ..	..	..	..	66	31	..	..	717
Peaches ..	7,116	12,330	1,828	1,855	682	66	4	24,181
Nuts ..	680	536	..	1,404	277	..	1	2,953
Pineapples ..	193	..	5,584	..	9	..	..	5,786
Pears ..	3,678	11,492	245	1,892	1,013	2,254	4	20,578
Plums ..	5,769	4,394	1,295	2,074	1,014	590	5	15,741
Small fruits ..	16	301	159	372	70	2,595	..	4,01*
Other fruits ..	1,959	3,318	2,111	1,000	542	86	2	9,01*
Total ..	87,035	76,254	30,646	29,167	20,811	33,779	70	277,762

(a) Estimated

(iii) *Production*—(a) *Quantities*. The production in 1934-35 is shown in the next table :—

ORCHARDS AND FRUIT GARDENS.—PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Fruit	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
Apples .. bushel	1,235,389	2,085,081	284,893	800,768	1,228,300	3,934,000	730	9,569,161
Apricots .. "	160,295	260,161	6,992	359,816	62,760	107,000	42	957,066
Bananas .. "	1,589,064	..	1,429,425	..	8,679	..	..	3,027,168
Cherries .. "	112,549	30,712	419	27,100	376	5,300	17	176,473
Citrus—								
Oranges .. "	2,296,987	621,813	388,207	575,314	{ 289,955	..	..	4,629,333
Mandarins .. "	423,321	17,712		16,024		..	..
Lemons .. "	278,642	219,944		47,761		64,085	..	
Other .. "	44,494	793	..	6,398	1,275	..	..	625,053
Nectarines and Peaches .. "	554,074	1,186,641	101,492	172,349	76,889	4,000	28	2,065,473
Nuts .. lb.	329,280	158,421	..	733,488	70,992	..	..	1,292,181
Pineapples .. dozen	37,403	..	1,126,831	..	..	..	..	1,164,234
Pears .. bushel	333,905	1,021,780	19,396	175,966	103,860	280,000	59	1,934,975
Plums .. "	340,869	265,811	73,948	190,365	77,717	56,000	111	1,004,821
Small Fruits .. cwt.	308	19,336	3,440	6,114	578	86,760	..	116,536

(b) *Values*. The value of production for the various classes of fruit for the year 1934-35 is given in the following table :—

ORCHARDS AND FRUIT GARDENS.—VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Fruit	New South Wales.	Victoria	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apples ..	382,200	417,016	89,940	142,086	474,500	1,075,600	226	2,581,568
Apricots ..	67,100	58,536	3,496	97,811	27,784	23,600	18	278,345
Bananas ..	558,660	..	335,685	..	6,312	..	..	900,657
Cherries ..	70,210	23,802	500	16,712	865	2,700	11	114,800
Citrus—								
Oranges ..	562,230	204,162	97,900	189,660	{ 106,450	..	..	1,201,238
Mandarins ..	89,060	5,314		14,328		6,732	..	
Lemons ..	68,060	60,485		5,239		16,756	..	
Other ..	14,680	258	..	1,440	549	..	..	16,927
Nectarines and Peaches ..	210,150	267,675	38,651	47,325	42,277	1,100	10	607,188
Nuts ..	7,815	5,550	..	21,233	2,366	..	..	36,973
Pineapples ..	8,570	..	207,870	..	136	..	..	216,576
Pears ..	104,610	225,643	5,170	37,559	46,437	80,500	18	499,937
Plums ..	117,820	43,194	38,200	33,060	28,202	9,100	41	269,626
Small Fruits ..	1,140	33,849	5,375	16,090	3,885	106,600	..	166,939
Other Fruits ..	51,025	92,093	48,004	17,154	16,022	2,100	29	226,427
Total ..	2,314,230	1,437,586	876,030	631,467	779,273	1,301,300	353	7,343,239

3. *Principal Fruit Crops*.—(i) *Area*. The area in Australia under the principal fruit crops for the year 1913-14 and for each of the last five years is shown hereunder :—

PRINCIPAL FRUIT CROPS.—AREA, BEARING AND NON BEARING, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Apples.	Bananas.	Citrus Fruits.	Peaches.	Pears.	Plums.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1913-14 ..	56,577	7,778	24,840	13,045	9,657	8,410
1930-31 ..	97,598	22,999	51,222	22,601	20,698	17,113
1931-32 ..	99,150	21,941	53,052	22,760	20,042	16,443
1932-33 ..	100,309	21,803	52,407	22,321	19,022	16,418
1933-34 ..	101,812	28,440	52,724	22,392	19,751	16,210
1934-35 ..	102,414	26,593	49,247	22,990	20,578	15,741

(ii) *Production*—(a) *Quantities*. In the next table the total production for the principal varieties of fruit grown in Australia is shown for the same periods:—

PRINCIPAL FRUIT CROPS.—PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Apples.	Bananas.	Citrus Fruits.	Peaches.	Pears.	Plums.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1913-14 ..	5,000,178	835,868	1,638,961	930,144	951,277	621,525
1930-31 ..	7,678,103	2,627,317	4,688,848	1,725,039	1,549,233	959,213
1931-32 ..	9,227,736	2,728,982	5,220,772	1,911,166	1,641,228	579,293
1932-33 ..	10,798,538	2,256,520	4,920,419	2,090,584	2,152,887	1,183,700
1933-34 ..	10,500,288	2,636,288	5,159,524	1,762,923	1,614,118	943,102
1934-35 ..	9,599,161	3,027,168	5,307,146	2,011,542	1,934,975	1,004,821

° (b) *Values*. The value of the principal fruit crops during the periods mentioned is given in the subjoined table:—

PRINCIPAL FRUIT CROPS.—VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Apples.	Bananas.	Citrus Fruits.	Peaches.	Pears.	Plums.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14 ..	1,132,427	157,710	719,808	306,433	258,235	135,654
1930-31 ..	2,267,769	1,105,226	1,490,373	484,904	377,800	297,687
1931-32 ..	2,667,713	907,820	1,528,067	609,296	504,634	327,172
1932-33 ..	2,240,108	1,013,812	1,540,707	455,021	465,875	243,549
1934-35 ..	2,581,508	900,657	1,444,203	572,643	409,937	269,626

4. *Imports and Exports of Fruit*.—(i) *General*. A considerable export trade in both fresh and dried fruits is carried on by Australia with overseas countries. The import trade in fresh fruits declined heavily during recent years owing to the imposition of a Customs duty of 1d. per lb. on imported bananas, which had previously been the chief variety of fresh fruit imported into Australia. Under the terms of the agreement reached at Ottawa in 1932, however, 40,000 centials of bananas may be admitted annually from Fiji at the rate of duty of 2s. 6d. per cental. The imports of dried fruits at present consist mainly of dates. The export trade in fresh and dried fruits has expanded greatly during recent years, the value of the shipments in 1934-35 amounting to £1,777,331 and £2,165,334 respectively. Apples constitute the bulk of the fresh fruit exported, although the exports of citrus fruits and pears are fairly considerable, and experiments are being conducted in regard to the dispatch of other fruits. Shipments of raisins and currants have increased greatly since 1914-15, and are mainly responsible for the growth in the dried fruits exports. Dried apricots also figure amongst the exports.

(ii) *Fresh Fruits*. Information with regard to the Australian overseas trade in fresh fruits is given hereunder:—

FRESH FRUITS.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
1930-31 (a)	4,015,400	26,930	168,035,900	1,588,128	164,020,500	1,561,198
1931-32 (a)	3,007,000	18,115	225,460,700	2,085,597	222,459,700	2,067,482
1932-33 (a)	5,186,400	34,462	275,080,400	2,417,982	269,894,000	2,383,520
1933-34 (a)	6,219,200	33,592	240,290,800	2,011,731	234,071,600	1,978,139
1934-35 (a)	4,212,300	29,247	226,132,000	1,777,331	221,919,700	1,757,084

(a) Australian currency values.

(iii) *Exports of Apples, Pears and Citrus Fruits.* The quantity and value of apples, pears and citrus fruits exported during each of the last five years are shown in the following table :—

APPLES, PEARS AND CITRUS FRUITS.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Apples.		Pears.		Citrus Fruits.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cental.	£	Cental.	£	Cental.	£
1930-31	1,329,563	1,235,583	160,684	150,069	117,000	110,414
1931-32	1,879,653	1,701,569	127,708	130,744	181,450	170,573
1932-33	2,273,724	1,951,994	283,397	262,134	136,183	123,809
1933-34	2,058,965	1,654,241	171,753	163,585	132,666	132,363
1934-35	1,745,337	1,307,791	254,978	240,836	242,891	212,135

(iv) *Dried Fruits.* The quantity and value of oversea imports and exports of dried fruits, other than raisins and currants, for the last five years are shown below ; about 95 per cent. of the total imports consisted of dates obtained almost entirely from Iraq :—

DRIED FRUITS(a).—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Imports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
1930-31(b)	4,423,939	40,766	2,083,242	65,168	2,340,697	— 24,402
1931-32(b)	9,988,817	74,002	727,186	14,220	9,261,631	59,782
1932-33(b)	9,415,551	62,281	2,093,159	51,764	7,322,392	10,517
1933-34(b)	8,227,544	74,804	1,671,276	154,573	6,556,268	— 70,079
1934-35(b)	13,187,250	94,903	5,507,100	134,426	7,680,150	— 39,523

(a) Excluding raisins and currants referred to separately under Vineyards, § 15, 4. (b) Australian currency values.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies net exports.

(v) *Jams and Jellies.* Jams and jellies were exported in large quantities during the war years, and in 1918-19 the record shipment of 79,277,560 lb., valued at £1,847,970, was dispatched from Australia. Since that year, however, the trade has dwindled, the value of the exports in 1934-35 amounting to only £63,425. Particulars relative to imports and exports during each of the last five years are as follows :—

JAMS AND JELLIES.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
1930-31(a)	6,423	471	1,445,520	40,916	1,439,097	40,445
1931-32(a)	2,099	182	1,074,862	44,630	1,072,763	44,448
1932-33(a)	24,492	1,180	1,886,344	47,682	1,861,852	46,502
1933-34(a)	16,159	909	2,245,262	55,958	2,229,103	55,049
1934-35(a)	30,322	1,265	2,949,105	63,425	2,918,783	62,160

(a) Australian currency values.

(vi) *Preserved Fruit.* Details concerning the quantities and values of preserved fruit imported from Australia are not readily to be obtained, owing to the fact that in the Customs returns particulars concerning fruit and vegetables are in certain cases combined. The total value of fruit and vegetables preserved or partly preserved in liquid, or pulped, imported into Australia during 1934-35 was £25,560 or £32,014 in Australian currency. Overseas exports in 1934-35 were as follows—Apricots, 8,142,109 lb., £136,901; peaches, 33,365,307 lb., £503,669; pears, 15,608,650 lb., £264,655; pineapples, 3,839,827 lb., £69,819; and other 1,069,222 lb., £22,127; or a total shipment valued at £997,171.

§ 17. Minor Crops.

1. *General.*—In addition to the crops previously dealt with, there are many others which, owing either to their nature, or to the fact that their cultivation has advanced but little beyond the experimental stage, do not occupy so prominent a position. Some of the more important of these are included under the headings—Market Gardens, Pumpkins and Melons, Nurseries, Grass Seed, Tobacco and Millet. Cotton growing has received considerable attention in the tropical portions of Queensland, and the prospects of establishing this industry are hopeful. The total area in Australia during the season 1934-35 devoted to crops not dealt with in previous sections was 206,022 acres, the major portion of which consisted of cotton, market gardens and tobacco.

2. *Market Gardens.*—Under this head are included all areas on which mixed vegetables are grown. Where considerable areas are devoted to the production of one vegetable, such for instance as the potato, the onion, the melon, the tomato, etc., the figures are usually not included with market gardens, but are shown either under some specific head, or under some general head as "Other Root Crops," or "All Other Crops." The area under market gardens during each of the last five seasons is given hereunder:—

MARKET GARDENS.—AREA.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1930-31 ..	7,448	20,197	903	1,663	3,025	600	13	33,849
1931-32 ..	6,655	19,786	778	1,726	3,123	660	33	32,761
1932-33 ..	6,047	18,249	902	1,896	3,807	804	55	31,850
1933-34 ..	5,664	20,010	833	2,105	3,281	779	61	32,733
1934-35 ..	6,696	20,728	801	1,994	3,024	869	13	34,125

3. *Grass Seed.*—The area under this crop during 1934-35, exclusive of New South Wales and Western Australia, for which States complete figures as to area are not available, was 14,650 acres, of which 5,840 acres were in Victoria, 1,587 acres in Tasmania, 3,823 acres in Queensland, and 3,400 acres in South Australia. The production for 1934-35 for these States was 210,443 bushels. In addition to the areas planted above, 8,337 acres were sown to canary seed in Queensland and 50 acres in New South Wales during 1934-35, returning a total yield of 61,806 bushels, valued at £41,723.

4. *Tobacco.* Tobacco growing some years ago promised to occupy an important place amongst the agricultural industries of Australia. Thus, as early as the season 1888-89, the area under this crop amounted to 6,411 acres, of which 4,833 were in New South Wales, 1,408 in Victoria, and 170 in Queensland. This promise was, however, not fulfilled, and after numerous fluctuations, in the course of which the Victorian area rose in 1895 to over 2,000 acres, and that in Queensland to over 1,000 acres, the total area declined considerably.

In all the States in which its cultivation has been tried, the soil and climate appear to be suitable for the growth of the plant, and the large import of tobacco in its various forms is an index of the market for a satisfactory product. The net imports of tobacco into Australia during the year 1934-35 were valued at £A.1,508,715, while the net quantity of unmanufactured tobacco imported was 17,036,835 lb. valued at £A.1,628,669. The area under this crop in 1934-35 amounted to 8,429 acres which produced 3.1 million lb. Victoria with 4,765 acres and Queensland with 2,585 acres were the chief producing States.

It has been proved that suitable leaf can be grown, and research is in progress with a view to improvement in the quality and aroma of the product and the combating of disease. With the increased protection afforded by the Tariff the area expanded considerably in 1931-32 and in that year, as the result of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government, the Australian Tobacco Manufacturers agreed to purchase 7.2 million lb. of suitable leaf at an average price of 2s. 3d. per lb.; actually more than 10.5 million lb. was purchased at an average of 2s. 1½d. per lb. The agreement was not renewed and the area has since declined to less than half of that planted in 1931-32, after encountering many checks from frosts and diseases of the plant.

The following table furnishes details of the average area, production, etc., in quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1930, and annually from 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

TOBACCO.—AREA, PRODUCTION, ETC., AUSTRALIA.

Period.				Area.	Production.	Value.	Number of Producers Registered.
				Acres.	lb.	£	No.
1901-05	..	..	..	1,412	1,172,976	(a)	387
1906-10	..	..	..	1,678	1,419,040	41,581	518
1911-15	..	..	..	2,496	2,106,160	65,615	479
1916-20	..	..	..	1,648	1,449,616	104,978	487
1921-25	..	..	..	2,677	1,962,576	158,748	925
1926-30	..	..	..	2,478	1,632,243	121,589	666
1930-31	..	..	..	3,354	1,593,872	186,984	693
1931-32	..	..	..	17,738	10,160,192	1,114,737	2,774
1932-33	..	..	..	26,272	9,723,056	960,565	5,527
1933-34	..	..	..	16,304	4,348,964	339,663	5,081
1934-35	..	..	..	8,429	3,113,315	256,655	4,205

(a) Not available.

In 1929 a Select Committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to report on the tobacco industry in Australia. The report of the Committee was submitted on 1st July, 1930, and among the recommendations made was one for the formation of a Tobacco Investigation Committee. This Committee was formed, and was financed jointly by the Commonwealth Government and the British Australian Tobacco Company, the Company undertaking to contribute up to £3,000 on the £ for £ basis. In 1933 another Committee was appointed. The recommendation of this Committee, which reported on 16th November, 1933, that the sum of £20,000 should be provided annually for five years to assist the States to continue economic and scientific investigations was adopted, and this amount has been included in the Budget for each year since 1933-34. £5,000 was allotted to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and the balance was distributed among the States to provide additional services, £3,750 being allocated to each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and £1,750 each to South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is investigating diseases affecting the tobacco plant, including work on disease resisting varieties, and is making tests of smoking quality. The Council has been successful in discovering effective means of preventing blue mould, and consequently the development of the industry should proceed on much sounder lines than hitherto.

The States are carrying out field investigations on disease resistance, selection, yield and quality improvement, and are conducting instructional, demonstrational and field experimental work.

5. Pumpkins and Melons.—The total area under this crop in Australia during 1934-35 was 18,495 acres, of which 3,713 acres were in New South Wales, 1,199 acres in Victoria, 12,461 acres in Queensland, 308 acres in South Australia, and 707 acres in Western Australia. The production for Australia amounted to 53,503 tons.

6. Hops.—Hop growing in Australia is practically confined to Tasmania and some of the cooler districts of Victoria, the total area for the season 1934-35 being 978 acres, of which 854 acres were in Tasmania and 112 acres in Victoria. Small areas were also recorded in South Australia, 1 acre, and in Western Australia, 11 acres. The Tasmanian area, though still small, has increased during the past 32 years, the total for the season 1901-2 being only 599 acres. In Victoria, the area which in 1901-2 was 307 acres, dwindled to 71 acres in 1918-19, then rose to 312 acres in 1925-26 and dropped to 112 in 1934-35. The cultivation of hops was much more extensive in Victoria some 50 years ago than at present, the area in 1883-84 being 1,758 acres. During the year 1934-35 the imports of hops exceeded the exports by 93,057 lb., valued at £A10,005. This excess of imports was due to the reimportation of 85,920 lb. to meet local requirements. The value of the production in Australia in 1934-35 amounted to £151,112.

7. Flax.—For many years flax was grown intermittently in the Gippsland district of Victoria, and attempts were made to introduce its cultivation into Tasmania and New South Wales, but without success. About the end of the year 1917 the shortage of flax fibre in the world had become acute, and endeavours were made by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local cultivation. The acreage in Victoria increased from 419 acres in 1917-18 to 1,611 acres in 1919-20, but fell to 179 acres in 1928-29. As the result of a bounty introduced in 1930 the area increased to 1,216 acres in 1930-31, but declined to 509 acres in 1932-33. In 1933-34 the area expanded to 709 acres but fell again in 1934-35 to 584 acres.

An investigation into the linseed-flax industry was conducted by the Development Branch of the Prime Minister's Department and a report was presented in 1933. From the evidence obtained in the course of the investigation it was concluded that, on account of the limited local demand and the inability to develop an export trade, any aggressive policy of expansion was to be avoided. It was found also that the growing of flax solely for seed was not likely to become an important industry.

Bounty was payable on flax and linseed grown in Australia for a period of five years ending 28th February, 1935. During this period the total amount disbursed as bounty was £2,839.

8. Millet.—Millet figures in the statistical returns of three of the States. The total area devoted thereto in 1934-35 was 3,986 acres, of which 2,614 acres were in New South Wales, 955 in Victoria, and 399 in Queensland. The particulars here given relate to millet grown for green seedlings, the quantities for green forage being dealt with in the section relating thereto.

9. Nurseries.—In all the States fairly large areas are occupied as nurseries, but figures in regard to acreages under flowers, fruit trees, etc., are available only for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. During 1934-35 the areas in those States were 733, 1,111, 165 and 163 acres respectively.

10. Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton was begun in Queensland in 1860, and ten years later the area cropped had increased from 14 acres to over 14,000 acres. The reappearance of American cotton in the European market on the conclusion of the Civil War gave a severe setback to the new industry, and the area declined continuously till 1888, when only 37 acres were planted. Later on the industry was reconstituted, and manufacturing on a small scale was undertaken on two separate occasions at Ipswich, but low prices over a term of years checked development. In 1913 the Queensland Government made an advance of 1½d. per lb. on seed cotton, and ginned

it on owner's account, the final return being equal to about 1½d. per lb. The rise in price enabled the Government to offer a guarantee of 5½d. per lb. for seeded cotton of good quality for the three years ended 31st July, 1923, and the area picked increased from 166 acres in 1920 to 50,186 acres in 1924. Guarantees were continued until 1926, when the Commonwealth Government granted a bounty of 1½d. per lb. on the better grades and ¾d. on the lower grades of seed cotton grown in Australia. In addition to this direct assistance to the growers the Government subsidized the cotton-manufacturing industry by granting a graduated bounty, varying from ¾d. to 1s. per lb., on all cotton yarn manufactured in Australia which contained 50 per cent. of home-grown cotton. This bounty, however, ceased to operate after 30th June, 1932. The Raw Cotton Bounty Act of 1934, which repealed the previous Acts, provided, *inter alia*, that a bounty of 5½d. per lb., fluctuating according to variations in the Liverpool price, shall be payable on raw cotton produced in Australia from Australian grown seed. The amount of raw cotton for the purpose of the bounty was limited to the requirements of Australia plus 20 per cent. With the change over to the bounty system, a cotton pool was formed in Queensland under the Primary Products Pools Act, and a Cotton Board was elected to control the handling, financing and marketing of all cotton grown in the State. The number of growers were;—1930, 1,461; 1931, 1,988; 1932, 1989; 1933, 3,857; and 1934, 2,679.

In the report covering the operations of the Cotton Board for the year 1934-35 it is stated that the crop for that year in terms of raw cotton was disposed of in the following manner:—12,242 bales were sold for use within Australia, 3,430 bales were exported to Liverpool and 1,799 bales to Japan. The quantity of cotton seed treated at the oil mill for the same year was 17.2 million lb. The products manufactured therefrom included 7,238, 105 lb. of cake, 1,560,050 lb. of meal, 918,568 lb. of bran and lintens, and 2,373,500 lb. of crude oil. Other oils were obtained from this crude oil and included 1.8 million lb. of refined oil and 523,000 lb. of soap-making oil.

The area under cultivation and the production in Queensland since the year 1926 are shown hereunder:—

COTTON.—AREA AND PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.						Area(a).	Yield of Unginned Cotton.
						Acres.	lb.
1926	..	..	..	..	..	18,743	9,059,907
1927	..	..	..	..	..	14,975	7,060,756
1928	..	..	..	..	..	20,316	12,290,910
1929	..	..	..	..	..	15,003	8,024,502
1930	..	..	..	..	..	22,652	17,022,897
1931	..	..	..	..	..	22,452	15,244,644
1932	..	..	..	..	..	29,995	6,270,116
1933	..	..	..	..	..	68,203	17,718,306
1934	..	..	..	..	..	43,397	26,924,179
1935(b)	..	..	..	..	..	57,000	20,705,036

(a) Area picked.

(b) Subject to revision.

11. **Coffee.**—Queensland is the only State in which coffee has been grown to any extent, and the results have not been satisfactory. The area under crop reached its highest point in the season 1901-2 with 547 acres. Thereafter the acreage fluctuated, but on the whole with a downward tendency, and in 1934-35 only 23 acres were recorded with a production of 13,766 lb.

12. **Other Crops.**—Miscellaneous small crops grown in Australia include tomatoes, rhubarb, artichokes, arrowroot, chicory and flowers.

§ 18. Bounties.

1. Bounties.—The bounties paid by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1936, amounted to £367,539. This amount refers only to bounties paid under the Bounties Acts and does not include financial assistance given to wheat-growers and other primary producers under other Acts. Particulars of the assistance so rendered by the Commonwealth Government are furnished hereafter. Particulars of the amounts paid as bounty on the items mentioned during the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 have been included in the following table:—

BOUNTIES.—AUSTRALIA.

Articles on which Bounty was Paid.	Rate of Bounty Payable(a).	Date of Expiry of Bounty	Amount Paid				
			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35	1935-36.
Iron and Steel Products			£	£	£	£	£
Bounty Act—							
*Fencing Wire ..	£2 12s. per ton (d) ..	(e) 6th Nov., 1930					
*Galvanized Sheets ..	£2 12s. per ton (b) ..	(e) 27th Mar., 1931					
*Wire Netting ..	£3 8s. per ton (c) ..	..	6,334	8,947	9,838	10,044	10,659
Traction Engines ..	According to capacity, £40-£90 per tractor less 10 per cent. from 9th July, 1930, increased to 16 per cent. from 7th November, 1930, and to 40% from 11th July, 1931. Restored to original rate from 4th December, 1933	..	1,058	894	5,152	6,192	9,814
* Manufactured from Materials produced and manufactured in Australia							
Sulphur Bounty Act—							
Sulphur from Australian Pyrites and other Sulphide Ores or Concentrates	£2 5s. per ton ..	..	30,962	46,245	47,955	50,831	74,282
Flax and Linseed Bounties Act 1930	Rates vary according to year	28th Feb., 1935	1,561	412	205	599	62
Wine Export Bounty Act 1934-35—							
Fortified Wine, containing not less than 34 per centum of proof spirit, exported from Australia from 1st March, 1935, to 29th February, 1940	1s. 3d. per gallon from 1st March, 1935, to 28th February, 1937, reduced by 1d. per annum from 1938 to 1s. per gallon in 1940.	29th Feb., 1940	201,268	178,491	183,981	181,433	181,433

(a) All bounties are subject to 20 per cent. reduction from 26th July, 1931, excepting that paid on gold, wine and wheat.

(b) Amount of Bounty raised to £3 12s. per ton on 1st January, 1928; to £4 10s. per ton from 1st January, 1930; reduced to £3 12s. on 21st June, 1930, and to £3 3s. on 10th July, 1930. Bounty ceased on 27th March, 1931, owing to increase in Customs duty.

(c) Amount of Bounty reduced to £2 14s. per ton on 10th July, 1930; to £2 5s. 6d. per ton on 7th November, 1930; and to 12s. per ton from 11th July, 1931.

(d) Amount of Bounty reduced to £2 6s. on 10th July, 1930. Bounty ceased on 6th November, 1930, owing to increase in Customs duty.

(e) Date Bounty ceased.

BOUNTIES.—AUSTRALIA—continued.

Articles on which Bounty was paid.	Rate of Bounty Payable. (c)	Date of Expiry of Bounty.	Amount Paid.				
			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
			£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Bounty Act—							
Seed Cotton grown in Australia and delivered and graded as prescribed	Varies on Higher Grades from 1½d. per lb. up to 1932, to ½d. per lb. in 1936	30th Sept., 1936	64,206	56,182	87,268	21,729	
	Varies on Lower Grades from ½d. per lb. up to 1932, to ¼d. per lb. in 1936						
Cotton Yarn manufactured in Australia	Varies according to count and year	(e) 30th June, 1932	94,395	36,985	2,287	..	..
Raw Cotton Bounty Act—							
Raw cotton produced in Australia and graded as prescribed	½d. per lb. fluctuating according to variations in Liverpool price	30th Nov., 1939	..	..	..	96,752	77,089
Papua and New Guinea Bounties Act—							
Cocoa and Coffee Beans (a) produced in these Territories imported into Australia for home consumption	1½d. per lb.	31st Dec., 1936	(b) 830	(b) 632	(b) 844	1,430	1,166
Sisal Hemp	.. £6 per ton	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold Bounty Act—							
Gold produced in Australia as prescribed	Varies according to production (d)	(e) 30th Sept., 1932	80,904	96,112	1,216		
Wheat Bounty Act—(g)							
Wheat harvested in Australia during the period 1st October, 1931, and 31st March, 1932, and sold or delivered for sale between 1st October, 1931, and 31st October, 1932, as prescribed	4½d. per bushel	31st Oct., 1932	3,296,464	132,807 (f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Total .. ..	.. ..	..	3,777,982	557,707	338,746	372,507	367,539

(a) Other goods are scheduled in the Act, *see* Note (b). (b) Including £1 9s. 3d., being amount of bounty paid on 234 lb. of spices in 1930-31; 12s. 7d. on 126 lb. in 1931-32; 17s. 2d. on 172 lb. in 1932-33; and £13 on 2,007 lb. of kapok in 1933-34. (c) All Bounties are subject to 20 per cent. reduction from 20th July, 1931, excepting that paid on gold, wine and wheat. (d) Rate of Bounty on gold produced for six months ending June, 1931, was 2.623s. and for six months ending December, 1931, 3.269s. per fine ounce; for the nine months ending September, 1932, the rate was 4.056s. per fine ounce. (e) Date Bounty ceased. (f) For details of other financial assistance *see* next table. (g) Includes Administrative expenses amounting to £14,087.

Other Financial Assistance. In addition to the payment of bounties mentioned in the preceding paragraph financial assistance has been granted by the Commonwealth Government for the relief of wheat-growers, fruit-growers and other primary producers. The amounts shown, however, do not include such items as the expenditure on cattle tick control, banana industry, tobacco investigation and apple and pear research, which indirectly benefits the industries concerned. The distribution as bounty, relief or subsidy has been made in the following manner:—

AMOUNTS PAID BY THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST PRIMARY PRODUCERS.—AUSTRALIA.

Amounts paid to—	Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat-growers as—									
Bounty (a) ..	1932-32	959,546	826,635	64,620	874,630	716,826	2,057	..	3,429,314
Relief ..	1932-33	570,002	442,121	40,714	567,138	430,115	2,342	308	2,000,000
Relief ..	1933-34	911,091	603,586	70,455	704,543	636,491	(e) 57,024	805	3,053,000
Bounty (a) ..	1934-35	531,593	285,000	45,717	300,687	296,652	2,543	222	1,462,414
Special Relief ..	1934-35	100,000	102,000	12,000	127,000	137,000	5,250	..	573,250
Relief ..	1941-33	590,000	400,000	42,710	593,545	434,527	(e) 33,990	226	2,004,944
Relief (b) ..	1935-36	565,281	441,048	42,948	432,146	392,850	3,483	360	1,878,906
Total ..	..	4,219,419	3,185,500	325,111	3,509,586	3,053,493	106,695	1,921	14,401,823
Fruit-growers as—									
Relief (c) ..	1933-34	8,228	36,321	478	5,258	10,918	63,800	..	125,000
Relief (c) ..	1934-35	12,548	22,299	2,103	13,116	14,713	70,231	..	135,000
Relief (c) ..	1935-36	14,582	12,729	100	9,043	14,163	30,500	..	90,103
Total ..	..	35,348	71,349	2,681	27,417	39,794	173,531	..	350,103
Primary Producers (other than wheat-growers)—									
Manure subsidy ..	1932-33	10,875	90,227	32,822	31,930	51,487	17,180	(d) 3,184	250,000
Manure subsidy (b) ..	1934-35	37,071	133,116	20,600	64,000	73,000	17,011	441	350,731
Manure subsidy (b) ..	1935-36	45,000	180,000	32,000	72,000	82,000	21,750	50	433,400
Total ..	..	92,846	403,643	95,112	170,930	206,487	56,841	3,278	1,034,131
Grand Total..		4,352,666	3,660,573	422,901	3,708,036	3,290,774	336,077	5,199	15,786,067

(a) Rate of Bounty 4½d. per bushel in 1932-32 and 3d. per bushel in 1934-35. (b) Subject to revision.
 (c) Growers of apples, pears and mandarins. (d) Includes £3,153 unallotted. (e) Includes special grant to Tasmania.

The moneys granted for the assistance of wheat-growers in 1932-33 and 1933-34 were paid through the Governments of the States on an acreage basis. In 1934-35, in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the wheat industry, assistance took the form of a bounty of 3d. per bushel, supplemented by a further relief payment of 3s. per acre. Further special relief was given to those farmers who were adversely affected by the weather conditions of the season 1934-35. Altogether, the amount paid during 1934-35 for the benefit of wheat-growers exceeded £4 million. For the year 1935-36 the amount paid by the Commonwealth Government as relief was £1,878,906. This also was paid through the State Governments. The relief granted to fruit-growers was paid to growers of apples, pears and mandarins. Payments were made to primary producers, other than wheat-growers, at the rate of 15s. for each ton of artificial manure used for the production of primary produce. In addition to the assistance outlined above the Loan (Farmers' Debt Adjustment) Act 1935 made provision for grants totalling £12 million to be made available to the States for the adjustment of farmers'

debts. Of this amount £10 million was allocated as follows:—New South Wales, £3,450,000; Victoria, £2,500,000; Queensland, £1,150,000; South Australia, £1,300,000; Western Australia, £1,300,000; and Tasmania, £300,000. The remaining £2 million is to be allocated in the same proportion, but is subject to review at a later date.

§ 19. Fertilizers.

1. **General.**—In the early days of settlement in Australia scientific cultivation was little understood. It was common, as in other new countries, for the land to be cropped continuously to a degree of exhaustion. The divergent character of the soils presented a difficulty in the proper use of fertilizers for different crops and the outstanding development of wheat-growing made a system of crop rotation impracticable. The importance of following and the application of suitable fertilizers in adequate quantities is, however, now widely appreciated by farmers. The introduction of the modern seed-drill acting also as a fertilizer distributor has greatly facilitated the use of artificial manures, and much land formerly regarded as useless for cultivation has now been made productive.

2. **Fertilizers Acts.**—In order to protect the users of artificial manures, legislation has been passed in each of the States regulating the sale and prohibiting the adulteration of fertilizers. A list of these Acts and their main features will be found in Official Year Book No. 12 (page 378).

3. **Imports.**—The Australian production of prepared fertilizers is sufficient for local requirements. Imports consist chiefly of rock phosphate, which is used in making superphosphate, a valuable fertilizer for cereals. During 1934-35 the value of rock phosphate imported represented more than 74 per cent. of the total imports of fertilizers. Nauru and Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony supplied almost the whole of the shipments. Sodium nitrate is obtained chiefly from Chile.

The imports of manures during the last five years are given in the following table. Although considerable quantities of manufactured superphosphate were imported up to the year 1914-15, imports during recent years were very small:—

FERTILIZERS.—IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Fertilizer.		1930-31. (a)	1931-32. (a)	1932-33. (a)	1933-34. (a)	1934-35. (a)
Guano	cwt.	..	..	130	11	..
„ .. ..	£	..	..	13	30	..
Superphosphate ..	cwt.	511	..	..	..	51,360
„	£	398	..	..	..	3,449
Rock phosphate ..	cwt.	8,614,718	5,948,490	9,569,006	7,480,378	8,201,296
„ „ ..	£	642,006	463,496	731,454	593,971	610,091
Soda nitrate ..	cwt.	27,434	13,041	64,388	59,534	83,548
„ „ ..	£	14,782	8,052	40,604	30,899	39,431
Other	cwt.	341,023	203,892	467,664	551,214	386,613
„	£	100,491	103,185	200,185	213,575	177,072
Total	cwt.	8,983,686	6,165,423	10,101,188	8,091,137	8,722,817
	£	823,677	574,734	981,559	838,488	821,053

(a) Australian currency values.

4. Exports. The subjoined table shows the exports of manures for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35. Practically all these fertilizers are manufactured locally, the quantities exported being consigned chiefly to New Zealand, Japan, Java, and the Pacific Islands :—

FERTILIZERS.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Fertilizer.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Bonodust	cwt.	6	5,340	12,000	25	41
	£	4	1,000	1,100	10	17
Superphosphate ..	cwt.	144	1,000	1,000	633	31,116
	£	52	1,000	1,000	155	5,590
Rock phosphate ..	cwt.					
	£					
Soda nitrate	cwt.	7	88	65	6	1
	£	14	60	49	7	1
Ammonia sulphate	cwt.	3,882	1,715	1,035	279	2,553
	£	1,470	540	423	121	1,074
Other	cwt.	12,035	41,300	11,811	21,445	18,188
	£	4,180	11,453	1,664	8,493	1,703
Total	cwt.	16,074	44,408	18,675	22,388	51,809
	£	5,720	12,258	2,005	8,786	8,385

5. Quantities Locally Used.—Information regarding quantities, etc., of manures used in each State during the year 1934-35 is given in the table hereunder :—

FERTILIZERS USED, 1934-35.

State or Territory.	Area Manured.		Manure Used.	
	Total Area of Crops.	Aggregate.	Percentage on Total Area of Crops.	Natural (Stable Yard, etc.).
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Tons.
New South Wales	5,687,088	3,367,725	59.21	95,441
Victoria	4,077,683	4,939,170	121.10	211,657
Queensland ..	1,290,619	160,289	12.83	44,279
South Australia	4,629,393	3,955,708	85.45	139,723
Western Australia	3,838,618	4,345,811	113.23	196,741
Tasmania	292,000	233,038	79.81	19,650
Northern Territory	1,132	..	..	..
Fed. Cap. Territory	5,456	3,743	68.60	126
Total	20,428,799	17,011,484	83.57	489,355

(a) Includes area under sown grasses and manure used thereon.

(b) 1923 figure.

(c) 1933-34 figure

Similar particulars in respect of Australia during the last five years are as shown below :—

FERTILIZERS USED IN AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Area of Crops.	Area Manured.		Manure Used.		
		Aggregate.	Percentage on Total Area of Crops.	Natural (Stable Yard, etc.).	Artificial.	Average per Acre of Total Area (Artificial).
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Loads.	Tons.	lb.
1930-31	25,163,816	22,150,934	88.02	466,468	885,827	79
1931-32	21,166,900	14,951,476	70.64	438,429	602,689	64
1932-33	22,408,489	17,444,090	77.85	559,831	693,430	69
1933-34	22,454,327	17,781,101	79.19	521,114	728,213	73
1934-35	20,428,799	17,011,484	83.27	489,355	707,617	78

The quantity of chemical fertilizers used per acre of all crops increased from 75 lb., the average for the period 1910-13, to 87 lb. in 1929-30. Following that year the quantity dropped to 64 lb. in 1931-32, but subsequently rose to 78 lb. in 1934-35. The recent decline was principally due to the low prices of farm produce. In order to meet the altered conditions farmers sowed their crops with a lighter dressing of manure in an effort to reduce the cost of production. Seasonal conditions were favourable and prevented any serious decrease in the quantities produced. These circumstances caused the percentage of the area manured on the total area cultivated to decline from 90.86 in 1929-30 to 83.27 in 1934-35 while the use of artificial manures decreased by 145,000 tons during the same period. As a measure of relief to primary producers, other than wheat-growers already referred to in § 18, the Commonwealth Government provided for the State Governments a sum of £250,000 which was distributed on the basis of 15s. od. per ton of artificial manure used during the year ended 30th November, 1933. A sum of £350,731 was provided in 1934-35 and £433,400 in 1935-36 for distribution on the same basis.

6. **Local Production.**—Complete information regarding local production of fertilizers is not available. The number of firms engaged in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers in Australia for the year 1934-35 was 33, made up as follows :—New South Wales, 4 ; Victoria, 6 ; Queensland, 5 ; South Australia, 7 ; Western Australia, 5 ; and Tasmania, 6. The production of superphosphates in Australia during 1934-35 amounted to 649,030 tons, the largest producing States being Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia.

§ 20. Ensilage.

1. **Government Assistance in Production.**—The various State Governments devote a considerable amount of attention to the education of the farming community in regard to the value of ensilage. Monetary aid is afforded in the erection of silos, and expert advice is supplied in connexion with the design of the silos and the cutting and packing of the silage.

2. Quantity Made. The quantity of ensilage made during the seasons 1930-31 to 1934-35 is given in the following table.

ENSILAGE MADE.

State.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	Holdings.	Ensilage Made.	Holdings.	Ensilage Made.	Holdings.	Ensilage Made.	Holdings.	Ensilage Made.	Holdings.	Ensilage Made.
	(a) No.	Tons.	(a) No.	Tons.	(a) No.	Tons.	(a) No.	Tons.	(a) No.	Tons.
New South Wales ..	669	60,172	628	54,885	738	62,435	892	70,835	1,068	88,901
Victoria ..	99	6,373	96	5,792	197	11,042	214	11,000	369	23,145
Queensland ..	60	4,880	79	5,810	112	6,305	134	8,515	105	7,500
South Australia ..	21	3,656	92	5,040	132	9,470	92	5,003	109	6,794
Western Australia ..	209	10,509	396	16,999	469	21,655	433	19,974	423	16,909
Tasmania ..	14	840	23	687	37	1,330	58	2,301	52	2,473
Australia ..	1,072	86,430	1,314	89,822	1,685	112,843	1,823	118,623	2,126	144,965

(a) No. of holdings on which ensilage was made.

The drought of 1902-3 drew increased attention to the value of stocks of ensilage and during the four seasons ended 1909-10 there was an increase both in the number of holdings on which ensilage was made and in the quantity produced. The following five seasons, however, showed a falling off, but the reduction was due to the fact that stocks had not been drawn upon to any great extent during the previous seasons. The accumulated stocks proved of great value during the 1914 drought, though far below what would have been the case if more attention had been paid to production during the previous years, when there was a surplus of green forage. The quantities made since that date have fluctuated considerably, the output in 1934-35 amounting to 144,965 tons.

21. Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms.

1. General.—In most of the States agricultural colleges and experimental farms have been established with a view to the promotion of more scientific methods in agriculture, stock-breeding and dairying. In the colleges, and on some of the farms, provision is made for the accommodation of pupils to whom both practical and theoretical instruction is given by experts in various branches of agriculture. Analyses of soils and fertilizers are made, manures are tested, and elementary veterinary science, etc., are taught, while general experimental work is carried on with cereal and other crops, not merely for the purpose of showing that it is practicable to produce certain crops in a given place, but to show also how it is possible to make farming pay in the locality. Opportunities are afforded for practice in general agricultural work, and instruction is given in the conservation of fodder; in cheese and butter making; in the management, breeding and preparation for the market of live stock; in the eradication of pests and weeds; and in carpentering, blacksmithing and other trades.

Expert lecturers visit the various agricultural and dairying centres, and there is a wide distribution of periodical agricultural gazettes and bulletins.

2. Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms.—In previous issues of this volume detailed information was given regarding agricultural colleges, experimental farms and agricultural education generally. See Year Book No. 11, pages 393-5, and a summary in respect of the year 1934-35 will be found in the Production Bulletin No. 29 issued by this Bureau.

3. Agricultural and Stock Departments.—A synopsis of the activities and operations of the Agricultural and Stock Departments of the several States on 30th June, 1920, will be found in the Official Year Book No. 14, pages 1180 to 1191.

§ 22. Employment in Agriculture.

Information relating to the number of persons employed is furnished annually by landholders of one acre and upwards. The particulars furnished refer to the owner, occupier or manager, those members of his family and other employees who are permanently engaged throughout the year in the work of the farm. Casual labour, such as harvesters and fruitpickers, is excluded. In the collection of statistics of this nature difficulty is experienced in correctly determining whether the duties of female employees are more domestic than rural and on that account it is considered advisable to leave females out of the table.

MALES EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
1913-14 ..	61,525	51,932	33,362	34,111	18,210	11,789	210,929
1923-24 ..	48,176	49,740	38,186	31,532	22,153	12,905	202,692
1930-31 ..	40,163	43,199	43,847	30,325	26,487	11,823	195,844
1931-32 ..	39,382	40,994	45,496	30,587	25,576	12,736	194,771
1932-33 ..	42,556	41,845	46,203	30,457	26,079	13,199	200,339
1933-34 ..	42,084	38,514	46,097	30,329	24,925	13,945	195,894
1934-35 ..	42,135	37,294	47,242	30,177	23,775	13,353	193,976

The above table reveals that there has been a decrease in the employment afforded in the agricultural branch of the rural industry in Australia. This has taken place despite the expansion in the area under crop during the past two decades. The increased employment of machinery in the cultivation of the soil and the harvesting of crops has largely contributed to this decline. Evidence of this is revealed by the fact that in 1913-14 the value of the machinery used mainly in general agriculture was £15.2 million, while the area under crop was 14.7 million acres. In 1923-24 the machinery values rose to £27.3 million and the area under crop increased to 16.5 million acres. Machinery values again increased to 29.6 million in 1934-35 while the area under crop also rose to 20.4 million acres, whereas employment decreased from 211,000 in 1913-14 to 203,000 in 1923-24 and to 194,000 in 1934-35.

CHAPTER XXI.

FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS.

§ 1. Introductory.

1. *General.*—The introduction of cattle into Australia and the early history of the dairying industry are referred to in some detail in earlier issues of this work (*see* Official Year Book No. 6, p. 430). It may here be noted that the original stock has been crossed with specially imported stud cattle, while further judicious crossings of strains have resulted in an increased and improved milk supply. In Australia, dairy cattle thrive in the open throughout the year, local climatic conditions demanding no protection other than tree plantations for shelter, and rugging in the coldest weather. Indigenous and imported grasses furnish food during the greater part of the year, and winter fodder, when necessary, is given to the cattle in the fields. With the wider application of scientific methods in the treatment of animals and pasturages and in the processes of manufacture, coupled with herd testing and effective State supervision, the dairying industry has shown rapid expansion. An investigation into the problems of the dairying industry was decided upon by the Commonwealth Government in 1929, the task of making the necessary inquiries being referred to the Development and Migration Commission and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for joint action. The first report, which relates to farm production, was completed by the Federal Dairy Investigation Committee in 1930. It was proposed to issue additional reports, but the investigation was discontinued. Investigation by the British Medical Research Council into the vitamin content of Australian, New Zealand and British butter respectively showed high and uniform results for the Australian product, the figures being on a par with those for the United Kingdom and other European countries. It was demonstrated also that Australian production and marketing methods do not adversely affect the vitamin content of the butter and that the loss during cold storage even for as long as two years is insignificant.

2. *Official Supervision of Industry.*—Dairy experts of the various State Agricultural Departments give instruction in approved methods of production, and inspect animals, buildings and marketable produce. A high standard of cleanliness, both of *personnel* and *matériel*, prevails. Financial assistance of a temporary nature is also given.

The export trade is regulated by the terms of the Commonwealth Commerce Act 1905 and regulations thereunder. The provisions of this Act are set out in detail in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 431-2. It will be sufficient to state here that the true trade description, etc., must be marked on all produce intended for export, while official inspection ensures the maintenance of purity and quality. Upon request of the exporter the goods are given a certificate by the inspector.

3. *Stabilization Scheme.*—(i) *Voluntary Plan.* During the period from January, 1926, to May, 1934, a voluntary scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was in operation, and had the effect of stabilizing the price of butter in Australia. The scheme provided for the payment of a levy on all butter produced in Australia sufficient to pay a bounty on export which ranged from 3d. to 4½d. per lb. The local price was raised by the amount of the bounty per unit while the return to the producer on all butter produced was increased by approximately the difference between the rate of bounty paid and the rate of levy charged.

The scheme, however, did not receive the full support of all manufacturers of butter and was superseded by a system of compulsory control of sales.

(ii) *Compulsory Plan.* Legislation known as the Dairy Produce Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament towards the end of 1933, and at the same time complementary legislation was passed by the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. In the latter State, however, as a result of a referendum among producers held in 1936, Tasmania has withdrawn from the plan and the State Act has expired. In the Commonwealth Act power was given to regulate interstate trade whilst the State Acts were designed to regulate trade within the respective States. The authority set up by each State Act fixed the proportion of the State's production to be sold within the State, whilst the Commonwealth Act protected this allocation by regulating the movement of butter and cheese from one State to another and so ensured the removal from the Australian market of the surplus production.

The compulsory plan was invalidated by the decision of the Privy Council which declared in the James (Dried Fruits) Case that no power existed in the Commonwealth Constitution to regulate trade between the States; the marketing of dairy produce is now being controlled on a voluntary basis.

4. *Mixed Farming.*—Dairying is not now, as formerly, wholly confined to agriculturists, since many graziers in a large way of business have lately given it their attention. In non-coastal regions it is generally carried on in conjunction with agriculture and sheep-raising, sufficient fodder being grown to carry the cattle through the winter months. Local wants are thus met, and in many places remote from the metropolis well-equipped factories have been established.

5. *Factory System.*—Cream separation and butter-making are often carried on together under the co-operative system. The creation of large central butter factories, supplied by numerous separating establishments or "creameries," has resulted in a considerable reduction in the cost of manufacture, since improved appliances such as refrigerators, etc., may be profitably worked at the larger establishments. The product is also of a more uniform quality and the number of farmers who prefer to convert the cream rather than send it to the factory is rapidly diminishing. Formerly the average quantity of milk used per pound of hand-made butter was about 3 gallons, but separator butter requires less than 2½ gallons.

6. *Butter and Cheese Factories.*—The factories in Australia for the manufacture of butter, cheese and condensed milk numbered 544 in 1934-35 as compared with 563 in 1927-28. The factories were distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, 136; Victoria, 179; Queensland, 116; South Australia, 42; Western Australia, 21; and Tasmania, 50. Fuller details regarding numbers of factories, output, etc., are given in Chapter XXIV.

7. *Ottawa Conference.*—The agreement reached at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in August, 1932, has materially assisted the dairying, bee and poultry industries. Under the terms of this agreement free entry into the United Kingdom of eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products of Australian origin was continued for three years to 15th November, 1935, and subsequently until further arrangements have been made, while similar goods imported from foreign countries were subjected to customs duties. The rate imposed on the undermentioned items was as follows:—butter, 15s. per cwt.; cheese, 15 per cent. ad valorem; eggs in shell, 1s. od. to 1s. 9d. per great hundred; honey, 7s. per cwt.; milk powder, unsweetened, 6s. per cwt.; and condensed milk, 5s. and 6s. per cwt. The right to review the basis of preference of these items at the end of this period is reserved by the Government of the United Kingdom. The granting of new or additional preferences on some of these items by Crown Colonies and Protectorates should further benefit these industries. The Agreement at the Ottawa Conference regarding the regulation of imports of bacon has been superseded by the introduction of a Bacon Marketing Scheme by the British

Government. Under this scheme foreign supplies will be adjusted according to the quantities furnished by British and Dominion producers. Details of imports into the United Kingdom are given in § 9 hereafter.

8. Employment.—The number of persons employed in the dairying industry is ascertained at the annual census of dairy production. The particulars collected are in respect of those persons who are permanently engaged in the actual work of the farm and include owner, occupier or manager, members of the family and other permanent employees. Casual hands are excluded; so are females whose duties are mainly domestic although they may assist in the outdoor work of the farm. In the earlier years, however, these females were in many cases included as farm workers.

EMPLOYMENT IN DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Year and Sex.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1914-15	.. Males ..	23,135	21,771	13,505	1,400	514	1,212	65,157
	.. Females ..	15,017	16,589	12,771	6,029	418	2,250	50,003
1924-25	.. Males ..	30,339	33,804	19,124	1,933	1,697	2,573	89,760
	.. Females ..	14,797	18,090	14,321	2,925	526	2,581	54,025
1930-31	.. Males ..	33,977	30,383	25,794	2,770	3,619	2,848	105,391
	.. Females ..	8,735	9,479	16,145	2,125	972	932	38,388
1931-32	.. Males ..	30,601	40,630	27,349	3,220	3,838	3,505	115,403
	.. Females ..	7,923	8,407	18,123	2,398	1,123	1,103	39,137
1932-33	.. Males ..	38,166	46,895	28,662	3,511	4,437	3,830	119,491
	.. Females ..	7,788	10,433	18,587	2,602	1,296	1,576	42,281
1933-34	.. Males ..	38,358	41,433	29,808	4,087	5,142	3,542	122,370
	.. Females ..	7,246	8,466	19,539	2,987	1,305	2,125	41,663
1934-35	.. Males ..	38,211	41,733	32,132	4,349	5,989	3,138	124,762
	.. Females ..	6,821	8,531	20,193	3,214	1,189	1,916	42,190

The employment of males shown in the above table gives some indication of the expansion of the dairying industry since 1914-15. This is further exemplified in the following table:—

DAIRYING INDUSTRY—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Production of Butter.	Value of Machinery employed on Dairy Farms.	Number of Males employed.
	No.	lb.	£	No.
1914-15	1,938,834	193,970,412	1,664,000	65,157
1924-25	2,444,037	313,952,291	3,341,000	89,760
1934-35	3,390,331	472,247,805	4,170,000	124,762

§ 2. Dairy Cattle and Dairy Products.

1. Dairy Herds. The dairy herds of Australia were severely depleted during the drought of 1914-15, when the number was reduced to 1,081,393. Following that year there has been a steady expansion in the number of dairy cattle until in 1934 there were 3.4 million, the number having doubled in the course of two decades. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania the proportion of dairy cattle to all cattle is high. In Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia there is a greatly preponderating number of other cattle, the main object in these areas being the production of beef. Dairying, however, has developed greatly in Southern Queensland since 1914-15, and the largest contribution to the Australian increase previously mentioned has been made by this State. The number of dairy cows shown

in the following table includes heifers intended for milking and being within three months of calving. These heifers, however, are not collected in Tasmania, but in the other States they numbered 154,535.

CATTLE AND DAIRY CATTLE.—NUMBER.

State.		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
New South Wales	{ All Cattle ..	2,840,473	2,993,586	3,141,174	3,361,771	3,482,831
	{ Dairy Cows ..	964,739	1,020,947	1,068,605	1,097,842	1,112,861
Victoria	{ All Cattle ..	1,429,920	1,637,530	1,900,922	2,002,235	2,085,080
	{ Dairy Cows ..	669,132	775,538	837,996	910,187	951,849
Queensland	{ All Cattle ..	5,463,724	5,550,399	5,535,065	5,781,170	6,052,641
	{ Dairy Cows ..	724,323	775,301	794,943	877,409	939,254
South Australia	{ All Cattle ..	218,985	265,324	312,932	352,728	349,479
	{ Dairy Cows ..	109,672	127,756	149,172	163,875	170,250
Western Australia	{ All Cattle ..	812,844	826,532	857,473	885,669	911,940
	{ Dairy Cows ..	85,725	99,287	114,022	121,818	129,875
Tasmania	{ All Cattle ..	230,254	232,444	250,807	262,256	261,585
	{ Dairy Cows ..	76,825	81,800	87,854	94,375	91,223
Northern Territory	{ All Cattle ..	720,476	749,745	780,121	859,867	899,671
	{ Dairy Cows ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Federal Capital Territory	{ All Cattle ..	4,240	5,395	4,643	6,790	8,111
	{ Dairy Cows ..	788	643	411	426	1,019
Australia	{ All Cattle ..	11,750,416	12,266,955	12,783,137	13,312,450	14,040,000
	{ Dairy Cows ..	2,631,204	2,881,272	3,101,003	3,265,934	3,399,331

(a) Not available.

2. Milk.—The annual quantity of milk produced per dairy cow varies greatly with breed, locality and season, reaching as high as 1,000 gallons, but averaging for the whole of Australia for all dairy cows and for all seasons prior to 1916 considerably under 300 gallons per annum. In recent years not only has there been an improvement in the quality of the cattle, but the application of scientific methods is being continually extended, and the 300 gallon average has been exceeded in each of the last nine seasons, the yield of 392 gallons in 1931 constituting a record. The annual average yields per cow given in the following table for the last five years are based on the number of dairy cows which were in milk during any part of the year. The average given is, therefore, below that for cows which were milking during the greater part of the year. It should be noted that there are many difficulties attending the collection of the total quantity of milk obtained during any year. In addition, there is the further difficulty of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the average number of cows in milk during the same period. The average yield per cow shown hereunder may be accepted as sufficiently reliable to show the general trend:—

MILK PRODUCTION.

Heading.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia. (b)
1930-31—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	880,079	644,274	671,803	98,502	75,465	74,530	614	2,445,267
Production 1,000 gals.	298,111	313,815	224,085	39,035	24,329	31,165	238	930,778
Aver. per cow .. gal.	339	487	334	396	322	418	388	381
1931-32—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	935,438	722,335	718,677	107,075	87,275	79,312	614	2,650,726
Production 1,000 gals.	332,293	362,808	231,688	50,001	29,890	31,306	280	1,038,326
Aver. per cow .. gal.	355	502	322	466	342	395	456	392
1932-33—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	992,343	831,767	751,938	122,710	100,755	84,827	460	2,884,800
Production 1,000 gals.	320,659	396,716	237,130	58,499	33,634	33,847	255	1,080,740
Aver. per cow .. gal.	323	477	315	477	334	399	554	375
1933-34—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,028,874	878,972	799,537	139,482	112,005	91,115	400	3,050,385
Production 1,000 gals.	368,691	368,806	289,065	54,400	34,904	29,160	277	1,445,303
Aver. per cow .. gal.	358	420	362	390	312	320	693	375
1934-35—								
Dairy Cows (a) .. No.	1,052,644	887,811	870,637	150,745	120,045	92,799	683	3,175,394
Production 1,000 gals.	352,159	423,317	302,173	53,256	26,578	27,800	227	1,181,300
Aver. per cow .. gal.	340	454	347	354	306	343	435	373

(a) Mean for the year.

(b) Exclusive of Northern Territory.

3. *Butter and Cheese.*—Although the quantity of dairy production is largely affected by the nature of the season, a large increase in the output of butter has taken place in recent years. The average annual production rose from 263,000,000 lb. for the quinquennium 1921-1925 to 416,000,000 lb. for the latest five years. The largest production of butter in Australia was recorded in 1934-35, when, as a result of a specially favourable season, 469,000,000 lb. were manufactured. The previous highest figure was in 1933-34 when the total amounted to 451,000,000 lb. Preliminary data for 1935-36 indicate a reduction in the yield of about 49,000,000 lb., the production being forecast at 420,000,000 lb.

The output of cheese is also largely dependent upon seasonal conditions. The production in 1934-35 was 39,975,185 lb. as compared with 38,476,493 lb. during the previous year and was the greatest quantity produced in any year.

The development in dairy production since 1896, and in the exports of butter from 1901 onwards are shown in the graphs hereinafter. The production of butter and cheese for the last five years was as follows :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
BUTTER.					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales	113,237,295	123,252,722	128,210,092	147,963,411	145,277,595
Victoria	110,000,010	132,131,812	144,564,666	134,942,177	147,051,179
Queensland	95,710,316	98,013,043	103,032,474	127,343,160	133,021,597
South Australia	12,061,231	17,663,020	21,310,000	19,755,685	18,513,229
Western Australia	8,666,399	10,100,795	11,469,601	11,911,912	13,308,003
Tasmania	9,802,261	9,462,866	11,071,631	9,003,800	10,680,043
Federal Capital Territory ..	11,983	20,803	16,273	10,283	15,086
Australia	350,405,104	390,654,070	419,674,803	450,936,428	469,078,732
CHEESE.					
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
New South Wales	6,516,065	6,590,357	7,103,866	9,072,508	8,145,468
Victoria	8,064,463	7,723,328	6,189,018	8,363,233	10,095,139
Queensland	13,648,038	11,021,963	13,083,959	13,887,320	12,162,383
South Australia	3,991,159	5,096,731	6,093,170	5,319,971	6,609,661
Western Australia	528	909	138,051	285,161	613,571
Tasmania	969,528	989,685	1,235,302	1,551,000	1,918,003
Australia	33,099,781	31,422,973	36,933,306	38,476,493	39,975,185

4. *Condensed or Concentrated Milk.* The manufacture of this product is of comparatively recent growth. The quantity of milk treated in this manner is still small, but production increased annually until in 1935 the output reached 23 million lb., nearly double that of the previous year. Thereafter rapid progress was made, the greatest development taking place in Victoria. The output of condensed, concentrated and powdered milk in this State amounted in 1921-31 to 15,723,474 lb.; in 1931-32 to 41,409,540 lb.; in 1932-33 to 44,186,979 lb.; in 1933-34 to 41,899,267 lb.; and in 1934-35 to 51,390,850 lb. Production in New South Wales during 1934-35 was 8,660,208 lb. No condensed or concentrated milk is produced in Tasmania. Information regarding production in the remaining States is not available for publication, but the volume is not very large. Imports of milk into Australia consist almost entirely of malted or otherwise medicated milk.

5. Oversea Trade in Butter, Cheese and Milk.—The following tables give the imports, exports and net exports of butter, cheese and milk. In each of the five years dealt with the exports of butter, cheese and condensed milk exceeded the imports :—

BUTTER, CHEESE AND MILK, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Products.				1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	
IMPORTS.									
Butter	lb.	1,525	2,359	2,471	2,096	3,826
"	£	110	150	199	113	309
Cheese	lb.	13,695	86,892	58,453	74,791	88,511
"	£	1,482	8,205	5,283	5,949	7,052
Milk—concentrated and preserved	lb.	393,953	312,730	260,311	60,289	12,886
"	"	"	"	£	11,162	12,016	9,408	2,342	942
EXPORTS.									
Butter	lb.	201,639,404	226,329,334	244,299,732	262,518,906	212,646,177
"	£	9,812,327	9,264,665	8,194,220	9,586,776	9,028,243
Cheese	lb.	7,267,727	11,799,265	9,314,529	16,829,780	12,972,627
"	£	212,871	320,084	229,388	404,024	337,467
Milk—concentrated and preserved	lb.	15,996,464	24,452,610	19,773,041	16,593,664	16,061,023
"	"	"	"	£	642,036	927,558	739,031	711,242	722,301
NET EXPORTS.									
Butter	lb.	201,637,879	226,326,975	244,297,261	262,516,810	212,642,351
"	£	9,812,717	9,264,515	8,194,021	9,586,663	9,027,934
Cheese	lb.	7,254,032	11,712,373	9,256,076	16,754,989	12,884,116
"	£	211,389	311,879	224,105	398,075	330,415
Milk—concentrated and preserved	lb.	15,602,511	24,139,880	19,512,730	16,533,375	16,048,137
"	"	"	"	£	630,874	915,542	729,623	708,900	721,359

6. Local Consumption of Butter and Cheese.—The local production of butter and cheese, with the subtraction therefrom of the addition to the net export or import for the corresponding period, represents approximately the quantity available for consumption in Australia. The figures for the last five years ended 1934-35 are as follows :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

Products.				1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Butter	..	Total	..	187,227,425	189,016,191	193,347,828	206,639,167	206,561,922
	..	Per head of population	..	28.91	28.96	29.27	31.05	30.82
Cheese	..	Total	..	24,535,118	24,168,941	25,220,933	29,220,417	23,220,196
	..	Per head of population	..	3.79	3.70	3.82	4.39	3.46

Consumption in 1934-35 averaged 31 lb. of butter and 3½ lb. of cheese per head of population. The consumption of butter in the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand is given at 25.2 lb., 31.1 lb., and 40.0 lb. per head per annum respectively, while that of cheese amounted to 9.5 lb., 3.6 lb., and 5.0 lb. respectively.

§ 3. Pigs and Pig Products.

1. Pigs.—The number of pigs in Australia has varied considerably since the commencement of the present century. In 1904 the total amounted to 1,062,703, but after a period of fluctuations it declined to 695,968 in 1919. In 1921 the number increased to 960,000 and from that year it remained fairly constant up to 1928. During the last five years the number of pigs has been maintained at slightly more than 1,000,000 which is still slightly below the record of 1,169,000 of 1917. The distribution of pigs among the States and Territories in 1934 was—New South Wales, 397,535; Victoria, 265,006; Queensland, 269,873; South Australia, 86,297; Western Australia, 97,997; Tasmania, 40,291; Northern Territory, 626; Federal Capital Territory, 649; Total, 1,158,274. The figures for New South Wales, Victoria and the Federal Capital Territory represent the number as on the 31st March, 1935.

2. **Bacon and Ham.**—The highest production of bacon and ham was reached in 1927-8 with an output of 75,000,000 lb. During the last three years the average was about 70,000,000 lb. The production in the several States in 1934-35 was as follows:—New South Wales, 19,667,619 lb.; Victoria, 16,334,018 lb.; Queensland, 21,751,444 lb.; South Australia, 6,497,111 lb.; Western Australia, 4,730,504 lb.; Tasmania, 2,022,717 lb.; Federal Capital Territory, 1,250 lb.; Total, 71,004,663 lb. Practically the whole of the bacon and ham produced is consumed locally. On the experience of the last five years the local consumption was about 69,000,000 lb. per year, or 10.4 lb. per unit of population. The bacon and ham exported from Australia is consigned chiefly to the Pacific Islands and the East.

3. **Pork Consumption.**—Data available regarding the consumption of pork (excluding bacon and ham) indicate an average for Australia in 1934-35 of 9.31 lb. per head of population, as compared with 6 lb. per head in New Zealand, 66.36 lb. in Canada and 72 lb. in the United States of America.

4. **Oversea Trade in Pig Products.**—The oversea trade in pigs and pig products for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

PIG PRODUCTS.—OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Particulars.		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
PIGS.						
Imports	No.	4	6	12	11	39
"	£	159	242	291	257	2,124
Exports	No.	274	28	201	239	131
"	£	1,074	192	809	799	708
Net Exports	No.	270	22	189	228	92
"	£	915	-50	518	542	-1,416
BACON AND HAM.						
Imports	lb.	1,191	7,135	11,014	11,712	5,168
"	£	97	468	803	774	313
Exports	lb.	1,429,307	1,598,106	1,604,501	1,562,498	1,701,575
"	£	87,213	95,128	90,579	98,825	109,700
Net Exports	lb.	1,428,176	1,590,971	1,653,487	1,550,786	1,696,407
"	£	87,116	94,660	95,776	98,051	109,447
LARD.						
Imports	lb.	15,244	24,644	17,973	25,718	6,963
"	£	492	694	481	493	301
Exports	lb.	2,924,492	1,620,590	1,483,680	2,523,749	2,792,008
"	£	43,498	27,385	25,969	41,758	53,603
Net Exports	lb.	2,909,248	1,595,946	1,465,707	2,498,031	2,785,045
"	£	43,006	26,691	25,488	41,265	53,302
FROZEN PORK.						
Imports	lb.	706	180	..	150,032	85,942
"	£	32	10	..	6,703	3,513
Exports	lb.	7,383,355	6,703,234	8,663,864	15,636,132	23,577,743
"	£	173,373	154,163	210,793	401,306	587,410
Net Exports	lb.	7,382,649	6,703,054	8,663,864	15,486,100	23,491,801
"	£	173,341	154,153	210,793	394,603	583,897

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies net imports.

Hitherto the output of pig products in Australia was usually sufficient to meet local requirements and provide a small surplus for export. During the five years ended 1935-36, however, overseas exports of frozen pork showed a remarkable increase averaging

12.3 million lb. as compared with an average of 373,000 lb. for the five years ended 1930-31. The chief pig product consumed in the United Kingdom is bacon and ham, the imports of which during 1935 amounted to 7.6 million cwt., valued at £30,500,000, the supplies being obtained chiefly from Denmark.

The agreement at the Ottawa Conference regarding the regulation of supplies from foreign countries and the Dominions has been superseded by the institution of a Bacon Marketing Scheme by the British Government. The scheme aims at creating a regular market for home producers of bacon pigs and necessitates adjustment of foreign supplies to conform with British bacon factories' requirements after estimated home and Dominion production is provided for. The estimated share of Australian production in this market for 1935 was 8,400,000 lb., which indicates a steady expansion of this trade in bacon pigs. In Victoria particularly the tendency toward export of bacon pigs as against porkers is in evidence.

§ 4. Total Dairy Production.

The total dairy production for each State in 1934-35 is shown below:—

PRINCIPAL DAIRY PRODUCTION.—1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Total.
MILK.								
Used for—	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
Butter ..	284,551,258	324,092,595	274,021,644	38,123,241	24,953,856	24,276,018	55,372	970,071,534
Cheese ..	8,681,908	10,037,743	11,969,819	6,415,745	590,100	2,028,167	..	39,723,512
Condensing and concentrating ..	7,222,232	15,103,018	..	..	..	..	..	22,325,250
Other purposes ..	57,003,761	53,805,274	115,581,664	18,820,580	111,214,177	5,535,061	241,162	152,201,679
Total ..	357,459,159	403,038,630	302,173,127	53,359,566	36,758,193	31,839,846	296,534	1,184,925,055

BUTTER.

	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
In factories ..	139,329,393	142,999,641	130,233,768	14,157,280	11,183,018	8,227,004	..	446,139,104
On Dairy and other Farms ..	5,948,202	4,651,538	3,390,820	4,355,919	2,124,985	2,462,039	15,086	22,918,623
Total ..	145,277,595	147,651,179	133,624,597	18,513,229	13,308,003	10,689,043	15,086	469,057,727

CHEESE.

	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
In Factories ..	8,220,229	9,954,668	12,186,283	6,648,281	641,242	1,874,191	..	39,524,894
On Dairy and other Farms ..	225,239	140,471	6,100	1,380	2,329	74,772	..	450,291
Total ..	8,445,468	10,095,139	12,192,383	6,649,661	643,571	1,948,963	..	40,075,185

CONDENSED, CONCENTRATED, OR POWDERED MILK.

	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
In Factories ..	8,660,208	51,390,850	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..	(b) 63,511,315

(a) Figures not available for publication.
milk used for condensing and concentrating.

(b) Including States marked (a).

(c) Includes

PRINCIPAL DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1934-35—*continued*.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Total
BACON AND HAM.								
In Factories	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
On Dairy	18,700,766	15,189,917	21,171,719	5,930,357	4,558,113	1,497,550	..	67,335,588
and other								
Farms ..	957,853	1,111,971	270,695	560,754	172,101	555,161	1,250	3,669,075
Total ..	19,667,619	16,301,888	21,442,414	6,491,111	4,730,214	2,052,711	1,250	71,004,663

Particulars in regard to the production of other milk products are not available for all the States, but casein amounting to 2,424,284 lb., valued at £45,682, was manufactured in Victoria during 1934-35.

§ 5. Value of Dairy Production.

The values of dairy production on a gross, local and net basis are shown in the following table. The presentation of these values has become possible by the adoption in the several States of uniform principles in determining production and marketing costs. Production values for this and other industries are dealt with more fully in Chapter XXVIII.—Miscellaneous.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

State.	Farm Costs.					
	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Fodder fed to Farm Stock.	Value of Other Materials used in process of Production.	Net Value of Production (a)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	11,168,000	1,101,000	9,967,000	1,117,000	6,000	8,844,000
Victoria ..	9,198,511	1,162,220	8,022,502	1,320,182	70,705	7,531,415
Queensland ..	7,008,216	218,898	6,810,318	947,901	102,018	5,798,706
South Australia ..	1,515,320	51,000	1,460,000	332,023	39,048	1,121,080
Western Australia ..	1,320,434	57,155	1,260,279	640,460	..	619,810
Tasmania ..	697,270	37,500	659,770	109,710	14,930	445,130
Total ..	31,377,771	2,215,442	29,158,329	4,566,883	231,201	24,360,240

(a) No account has been taken of maintenance costs and depreciation.

§ 6. Poultry Farming.

1. General.—Poultry is kept in varying numbers by farmers, and production therefore forming a considerable addition to the annual agricultural or dairying returns. For many years, however, poultry keeping has been carried on as a separate industry, and it has been pursued in conjunction with other rural industries. Special poultry farms have been instituted by the State Governments for scientific breeding, experts have been appointed to advise and instruct in the care and management of the various kinds of poultry, and exhibitions of breeding birds have been arranged, as well as egg-laying competitions. Co-operative egg-collecting circles have been formed in some districts; eggs are also delivered with milk and cream to the local butter factories, and thence forwarded to market.

2. **Number of Principal Kinds.**—The number of principal kinds of poultry is included in the annual census of live stock in all States except Victoria and Tasmania. The former State completed a census at 30th June, 1933, and the numbers at that date are shown in the table below. The details for Tasmania have been estimated. The previous year in which a complete census was taken was in 1913 and these data have been included for comparative purposes in the following table:—

POULTRY.—NUMBER OF PRINCIPAL KINDS—AUSTRALIA.

State.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1913.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ..	3,351,629	261,075	23,948	216,274
Victoria ..	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	(a) 100,000
Queensland ..	841,630	35,337	7,457	27,192
South Australia ..	1,440,385	55,659	18,245	49,066
Western Australia ..	999,452	100,828	6,243	49,588
Tasmania (a) ..	350,000	35,000	12,000	8,000
Total ..	10,838,634	776,312	127,744	450,120
1934-35.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ..	5,250,702	219,345	31,278	243,523
Victoria (b) ..	5,490,969	292,882	39,283	113,906
Queensland ..	1,159,642	46,100	4,591	12,376
South Australia ..	2,088,133	57,475	18,434	58,458
Western Australia ..	1,310,671	40,107	2,712	37,265
Tasmania (a) ..	450,000	35,000	10,000	10,000
Total ..	15,756,117	690,909	106,298	475,588

(a) Estimated.

3. **Value of Poultry Products.**—Difficulty is experienced in obtaining complete figures for the production of poultry products. Arising from a series of Conferences of Australian Statisticians uniform procedure has been established for the valuation of these products. The following table sets out the values accruing to the poultry industry for Australia on a gross, local and net basis, and has been compiled from data actually collected or carefully estimated by the State Statistical Bureaux:—

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF POULTRY PRODUCTS, 1934-35.

State.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production valued at Farm.	Feed and Other Costs.	Net Value of Production (a)
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	3,058,000	235,000	2,823,000	974,000	1,849,000
Victoria ..	3,562,594	267,195	3,295,399	1,110,352	2,185,047
Queensland ..	516,580	112,233	404,347	155,668	248,679
South Australia ..	813,374	100,458	712,916	373,581	339,335
Western Australia ..	622,867	113,505	509,362	186,884	322,478
Tasmania ..	382,400	28,700	353,700	36,580	317,120
Total ..	8,955,815	857,091	8,098,724	2,837,065	5,261,659

(a) No account has been taken of maintenance costs and depreciation.

4. **Overseas Trade in Poultry Products.**—The Australian overseas export of poultry products is confined chiefly to eggs in shell and egg contents which are mainly consigned to the United Kingdom; New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are the largest exporters, the total exports in 1935-36 amounting to £918,062. The levying in accordance with the Ottawa Conference Agreement of a customs duty varying between 1s. and 1s. 6d. per dozen on the importation of the United Kingdom of imported eggs of foreign origin has assisted Australia to obtain a larger share in this valuable market. Exports from Australia rose from less than 9 million dozen valued at £219,000 in 1928-29 to 21.7 million dozen valued at more than £1.1 million in 1934-35, but in 1936 exports declined to 19.4 million dozen valued at £950,000. The exports of frozen poultry have increased considerably in recent years as the following table shows. The overseas trade during the last five years was as follows:—

POULTRY PRODUCTS, TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
LIVE POULTRY.					
Imports	No. 164	253	77	137	154
"	£ 202	788	239	401	605
Exports	No. 2,067	1,742	2,047	1,233	1,733
"	£ 1,039	890	980	799	973
Net Exports	No. 1,903	1,489	1,970	1,096	1,579
"	£ 747	108	747	308	360

FROZEN POULTRY.

Imports	..	lb.	49	20,486	13,290	3,129	11,671
"	..	£	2	809	910	147	497
Exports	..	pair	32,597	60,921	33,538	39,310	52,377
"	..	£	33,366	40,266	16,798	20,490	36,078
Net Exports	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
"	..	£	33,364	39,457	15,879	20,343	35,611

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Imports	..	doz.	8,513	6,722	6,003	7,002	7,311
"	..	£	443	307	333	408	397
Exports	..	doz.	9,921,829	16,844,288	19,617,032	21,718,740	17,365,132
"	..	£	494,032	958,005	1,058,164	1,148,254	910,802
Net Exports	..	doz.	9,913,316	16,837,566	19,611,029	21,711,738	17,357,821
"	..	£	493,589	957,668	1,057,831	1,147,846	910,400

EGG-CONTENTS.

Imports	..	lb.	13,219	9,470	24,173	31,257	46,917
"	..	£	1,706	1,755	3,491	3,388	3,957
Exports	..	lb.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	243,695
"	..	£	60,926	60,549	8,484	3,479	7,170
Net Exports	..	lb.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	243,695
"	..	£	59,220	58,794	4,993	91	3,213

(a) Quantity not available.

§ 7. Bee Farming.

1. **General.**—Although practised to some extent as a separate industry, bee-farming is frequently carried on in conjunction with agriculture or dairying. The returns of honey from productive hives during 1934-35 gave an average of 65.3 lb. per hive, while the average quantity of wax was 0.78 lb. per hive.

2. **Production of Honey and Beeswax.**—The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax during the year 1934-35 are given in the following table. As these details have been collected from holdings of one acre and upwards, any production from smaller areas is omitted and consequently the production to that extent is understated. In Victoria and South Australia, however, the compulsory registration of beekeepers enables the collection to cover all producers and the production for these States is considered to be complete.

BEE-HIVES, HONEY AND BEESWAX, 1934-35.

State.	Bee Hives.			Honey Produced.		Beeswax Produced.	
	Pro- ductive.	Unpro- ductive.	Total.	Quantity.	Gross Value.	Quantity.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	lb.	£	lb.	£
New South Wales ..	67,170	15,193	82,363	5,539,677	100,176	70,564	5,586
Victoria ..	50,329	13,442	63,771	2,779,791	48,502	30,351	2,023
Queensland ..	12,208	3,633	15,841	761,209	11,844	9,745	614
South Australia ..	67,712	13,334	81,046	4,155,450	47,615	45,515	2,892
Western Australia ..	15,295	1,250	16,551	811,449	13,737	11,222	300
Tasmania ..	3,557	2,845	6,402	67,717	1,410	1,475	90
Fed. Cap. Territory ..	52	65	117	10,120	183	22	2
Australia ..	216,323	49,768	266,091	14,125,413	223,467	168,894	11,507

The table hereunder gives the production of honey and beeswax for the latest available five years :—

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION.

Season.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
HONEY.								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1930-31	2,643,871	2,804,186	555,244	1,717,442	641,969	102,540	10,600	8,475,852
1931-32	2,123,233	2,159,770	283,022	1,240,525	250,146	52,559	1,480	6,110,735
1932-33	2,921,242	3,543,103	531,975	4,791,526	438,209	127,896	2,976	12,356,027
1933-34	1,397,426	1,133,279	610,330	2,561,057	621,275	168,334	..	6,491,701
1934-35	5,539,677	2,779,791	761,209	4,155,450	811,449	67,717	10,120	14,125,413
BEESWAX.								
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1930-31	36,460	30,478	8,579	16,832	9,911	2,008	139	104,407
1931-32	27,933	26,239	6,632	17,253	4,351	944	80	82,482
1932-33	38,715	41,827	9,945	52,273	7,343	2,711	59	152,897
1933-34	27,069	15,102	8,727	31,891	8,643	2,038	..	93,470
1934-35	70,564	30,351	9,745	45,515	11,222	1,415	22	168,894

The production of honey and beeswax varies greatly from year to year according to the seasons. During the last five years New South Wales produced on the average 2,925,090 lb. of honey and 40,148 lb. of beeswax; Victoria produced 2,484,026 lb. of honey and 28,799 lb. of wax; and South Australia 2,893,200 lb. of honey and 32,753 lb. of wax. These States together accounted for 80.3 per cent. of the total Australian production of honey and 84.22 per cent. of the beeswax. Next in order of importance were Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania.

3. Value of Production. The following table shows the gross, local and net values of production which have been compared with the State estimates of the several States on uniform methods. These data are based upon actual reports, but as previously explained it is known that the production in some States is understated. No production costs are taken into account and consequently the gross production valued at the farm and net values are identical.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF BEE PRODUCTS, 1934-35.

State.		Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Farm.	Net Value of Production (a)
		£	£	£	£
New South Wales	..	106,000	11,000	95,000	95,000
Victoria	..	50,525	10,985	39,540	39,540
Queensland	..	12,458	2,000	10,458	10,458
South Australia	..	50,507	7,455	43,052	43,052
Western Australia	..	14,037	..	14,037	14,037
Tasmania	..	1,500	80	1,420	1,420
Total	..	235,027	31,520	203,507	203,507

(a) No account has been taken of maintenance costs and depreciation.

4. Oversea Trade in Bee Products.—In normal years the production of honey exceeds Australian requirements, and a small quantity is available for export. The imports into the United Kingdom average 80,000 cwt. annually, of which Australia supplies approximately 1,200 cwt. At the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932 the representatives of the United Kingdom, on behalf of their Government, agreed to the imposition of an import duty of 2s. per cwt. on foreign honey, which should assist Australia to procure a larger proportion of the trade. During the five years ended 1931-32 the value of the exports amounted to only £20,821, or an annual average of £7,000, owing to the decrease in production. The more general use of frame hives has reduced the production of wax, and as a result the quantity imported has exceeded that exported during each of the last five years.

For the years 1934-35 and 1935-36, the imports of honey amounted to 14,995 lb. and 7,697 lb., respectively, and the exports to 388,761 lb. and 764,096 lb. The imports of beeswax amounted to 65,500 lb. in 1934-35 and to 74,380 lb. in 1935-36, and the exports to 3,211 lb. and 395 lb. respectively for the same years.

§ 8. Exports of Australian Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products.

The quantities and values of Australian farmyard, dairy and bee products exported during each of the last five years are shown below :—

AUSTRALIAN FARMYARD, DAIRY AND BEE PRODUCTS. EXPORTS.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
QUANTITY.					
Beeswax lb.	2,888	2,081	1,451	957	395
Butter "	201,639,404	226,329,334	244,299,732	262,518,906	212,616,177
Cheese "	7,207,719	11,785,156	9,313,714	16,829,351	12,972,627
Eggs not in shell "	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	200,612
Eggs doz.	9,921,829	16,844,288	19,617,032	21,718,740	17,365,132
Feathers, undressed "	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Honey lb.	251,857	406,851	351,674	388,761	764,696
Lard "	2,924,492	1,620,590	1,483,456	2,523,749	2,792,008
Meats—					
Bacon and Ham "	1,429,367	1,596,706	1,664,501	1,562,498	1,701,575
Frozen Poultry pair	32,597	60,921	33,538	39,310	52,377
Frozen Pork lb.	7,383,355	6,703,234	8,663,864	15,636,132	23,577,743
Milk, concentrated and preserved "	15,996,318	24,452,509	19,771,958	16,553,804	16,961,023
Pigs, living No.	274	28	201	239	131
Poultry, living "	2,067	1,738	2,047	1,233	1,733
VALUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Beeswax "	178	143	94	76	28
Butter "	9,812,827	9,264,665	8,194,220	9,586,776	9,028,243
Cheese "	212,870	318,895	229,313	403,977	337,467
Eggs not in shell "	60,896	60,549	8,484	3,369	7,110
Eggs "	494,032	958,065	1,058,164	1,148,254	910,892
Feathers, undressed "	229	400	691	1,491	2,214
Honey "	5,642	8,014	6,458	6,828	12,840
Lard "	43,497	27,385	25,963	41,758	53,603
Meats—					
Bacon and Ham "	87,213	95,093	96,579	98,825	109,760
Frozen Poultry "	33,366	40,266	16,798	20,490	36,078
Frozen Pork "	173,373	154,163	210,793	401,306	587,410
Milk, concentrated and preserved "	642,016	927,546	739,000	710,166	722,301
Pigs, living "	1,074	192	809	899	708
Poultry, living "	1,039	846	986	799	970
Total "	11,568,252	11,856,222	10,588,355	12,425,014	11,809,635

(a) Quantity not available.

Butter figures most largely in the list of exports shown above, and is consigned mainly to the United Kingdom. During the latest year under review 196,939,053 lb. were shipped thereto, representing 93 per cent. of the total exports. Exports to the principal Eastern countries were approximately 13,000,000 lb., or 6 per cent. of the total.

§ 9. British Imports of Dairy Products.

I. Quantities and Values.—The following table gives the quantities and values of the principal dairy products imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1931 to 1935 :—

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—IMPORTS, UNITED KINGDOM.

Products.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Butter cwt.	8,060,068	8,364,367	8,831,686	9,695,394	9,608,620
" £	46,297,585	41,055,142	34,340,921	33,271,706	39,337,057
Cheese cwt.	2,885,794	3,003,113	3,039,450	2,988,539	2,713,322
" £	9,062,707	9,089,757	7,611,726	7,014,517	6,647,341
Milk, concentrated and preserved cwt.	3,164,618	3,073,980	2,730,385	2,344,678	2,005,544
" £	5,093,616	4,252,202	3,549,210	3,269,918	2,436,915
Bacon and ham cwt.	11,964,825	12,192,188	9,953,167	8,326,535	7,602,433
" £	36,346,043	32,913,045	32,993,984	33,172,222	30,460,070
Pork (a) cwt.	432,513	375,259	643,777	1,105,420	915,219
" £	1,282,774	983,548	1,620,323	2,926,863	2,509,736

(a) Frozen, chilled and salted.

2. *Butter.*—(i) *Imports.* Australia has for many years supplied a large proportion of the butter imported into the United Kingdom. The quantity in 1935 amounted to 2,113,650 cwt., or 22 per cent. of the total importation. The Australian contribution was valued at £8,391,009 and was exceeded only by that received from New Zealand and Denmark. These three countries combined supplied 72 per cent. of the total imports:—

BUTTER IMPORTS.—UNITED KINGDOM, 1935.

Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwt.	£		cwt.	£
New Zealand ..	2,637,535	11,575,756	Poland ..	99,158	341,176
Denmark ..	2,186,350	9,916,184	Union of South Africa ..	82,349	343,822
Australia ..	2,113,650	8,391,009	Argentine Republic	69,354	229,405
Soviet Union ..	503,192	1,669,721	Canada ..	63,463	344,012
Irish Free State ..	488,476	1,505,197	British Possessions,		
Netherlands ..	464,508	1,551,482	n.e.i. ..	49,964	201,788
Latvia ..	192,500	697,809	Foreign Countries,		
Sweden ..	184,385	751,244	n.e.i. ..	58,351	225,403
Lithuania ..	180,499	633,887			
Estonia ..	119,179	423,864	Total ..	9,608,620	39,337,657
Finland ..	115,707	485,898			

(ii) *London Prices.* The average price of first quality Australian butter in London during the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.—LONDON PRICES.

Year.	Average Price, first quality, per cwt.	Year.	Average Price, first quality, per cwt.
	s. d.		s. d.
1924	189 6	1930	135 6
1925	184 0	1931	116 6
1926	169 6	1932	105 0
1927	169 6	1933	87 0
1928	171 0	1934	75 6
1929	175 0		

3. *Cheese.*—The value of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1935 was £6,047,341, of which £4,198,400 was received from New Zealand, and £1,233,560 from Canada. Small experimental shipments from Australia were made in 1908 and following years, but none being realised. The value of the imports from Australia during 1935 amounted to £303,768.

4. *Bacon and Ham.*—Of a total import of bacon and ham valued in 1935 at £30,469,070, the United Kingdom received imports to the value of £15,963,993 from Denmark, £4,397,973 from Canada, £2,068,858 from the Netherlands, and £1,709,499 from Poland. The import from Australia was small.

5. *Pork.* The value of the United Kingdom imports of pork (frozen and chilled) was £1,509,736 in 1935. Imports from Australia were valued at £388,865, showing a marked increase over the imports in the previous two years. The bulk of the supplies, however, was received from New Zealand, £1,220,871, and the Argentine Republic, £540,732.

6. *Other Products.*—The imports to the United Kingdom from Australia of beeswax, poultry, game, lard and honey in 1935 were unimportant, but frozen rabbits to the value of £100,000 and eggs in shell to the value of £1,000,000 representing 82 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively of the total imports were imported during the year.

CHAPTER XXII.

FORESTRY.*

§ 1. General.

1. **Objects of Forestry.**—Scientific forestry aims at the preservation and development of existing forest areas by safeguarding them against fire, pests and destructive agencies generally, by expert supervision of the removal of timber, by judicious thinning and by reforestation of denuded areas with suitable forest growths of local or exotic origin. It provides also for the continuance of this indispensable form of national wealth by the afforestation of available bare lands proved capable of producing various timbers. Only small areas of virgin forests still remain in Australia, as extensive inroads have been made by timber-getters, by agriculturalists and by pastoralists—who have destroyed large areas by “ring-barking”—and it is not unlikely that climatological changes have resulted therefrom. It is recognized that beneficial consequences follow on the planting of trees on denuded lands, or along eroding coasts, and that a forest covering tends to regulate to the best advantage the effects of rainfall. The existing virgin forests consist of hardwood jungle, or brush, with very little softwood, and the need for extensive softwood planting is urgent.

Efficient forestry is of particular interest in connexion with the Murray River Basin, where a large expenditure from the public funds has been incurred in the provision of locks and weirs and in the formation of irrigation settlements in the lower course of the river. The stability of flow of this river in so far as it can be assured by forest plantation may be regarded as of national importance.

Successful planting of exotics in various parts of Australia has demonstrated that both climate and soil are suitable for the cultivation of a number of highly serviceable softwoods.

2. **Extent of Forests.**—(i) *Australia.* The bulk of the present local timber supply comes from the thickly forested areas in the 30-inch and over rainfall belt south of the tropics, and the 70-inch and over rainfall belt within the tropics. The total forest area included in the divisions specified is comparatively small, and is confined to the following regions :—(a) The coastal belt in the extreme south-west of Western Australia, from a little north of Perth to Albany; (b) the Otway country in the south of Victoria, and the whole of the south-eastern portion of that State; (c) the mountain forests of Victoria and New South Wales; (d) the coastal districts of New South Wales and Queensland; (e) the greater portion of Tasmania; (f) the forests on the Murray River near Echuca; and (g) the cypress pine belt from the Murray northward to Queensland and westward of the coastal belt.

Over 90 per cent. of the timber trees of Australia consists of hardwoods belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus* (Gum Trees). Including the mallees over 400 species are now recognized, but the chief commercial varieties are confined to about 50 species.

In addition to the hardwood forests and the cypress pine belt the coastal strip in Queensland and northern New South Wales provides “rain” or “brush” forests. These tropical forests furnish the serviceable hoop pine and furniture timbers such as black bean, Queensland walnut and maple, silkwood, etc.

The drier wooded area of the continent contains a large number of xerophilous trees and woody shrubs which thrive in regions receiving less than 10 inches of rain per annum. Country devoid of tree growth is rare. Unsuitable soil conditions such as basalt formations, clay pans, rock exposures or sand dunes are as a rule more responsible for treeless areas than lack of rainfall. The 300-mile stretch of the Nullarbor Plain is a treeless area where the non-retentive limestone foundation accentuates the effects of a low rainfall. While, however, the major portion of Australia carries trees, and may be said to be wooded (the term “desert” applying to relatively small areas only), dense forest is confined to a very narrow fringe. The savannah forests of the interior yield

* A specially contributed article dealing with Forestry in Australia appeared as part of this Chapter in Official Year Book No. 19 (*vide pp. 701 to 712 therein*).

minor products such as sandalwood and tan barks, but do not produce timber. These open, park-like formations carry scattered trees of low habit only. Practically the whole of Western New Guinea consists of low-lying forest lands, the exceptions being certain small dry belts where the rainfall is less than 70 inches. Norfolk Island was originally covered with a thick jungle.

Special articles relating to Australian Eucalyptus timbers and the chemical products of Eucalypts will be found in Official Year Book No. 10, pp. 85-98.

Scientific surveys of the forests of the various States have not yet been completed and there are, in consequence, conflicting reports regarding the total forest area of Australia. At the Interstate Conference on Forestry, held at Hobart in April, 1920, it was resolved that a forest area of 24,500,000 acres was necessary to provide for the future requirements of Australia. This area was subsequently adopted at the Premiers' Conference held in May of the same year. Expert foresters, however, consider that approximately 19,500,000 acres represent the possible limit for permanent reservation in Australia. The distribution of the latter area throughout the States was estimated as follows:—

ESTIMATED FOREST AREA.

State.	Total Forest Area.	Percentage on Total Area.
New South Wales	4,000,000	2.02
Victoria	5,500,000	9.78
Queensland	6,000,000	1.40
South Australia	500,000	0.21
Western Australia	3,000,000	0.48
Tasmania	500,000	2.98
Australia	19,500,000	1.02

(ii) *Comparison with Other Countries.* The table hereunder shows the absolute and relative forest areas of Australia and other countries, and the respective areas publicly and privately owned.

The figures are based on information supplied to the International Institute of Agriculture and are the latest available. Comparisons of the returns for different countries are, however, subject to the qualification that the significance of the term "forest" is not identical in all cases. In older countries, and chiefly in Europe, scientific forestry has been practised for centuries, whereas in newer lands, such as Australia, Canada, etc., it is of comparatively recent application. Moreover, considerable areas included as forests in the newer countries contain indigenous growth of little or no commercial value, and effective comparisons cannot, therefore, be made with countries where efficient forestry has been practised for many years.

FORESTS. AREA AND OWNERSHIP, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Forest Area. sq. miles.	Per cent. of Total Area.	Publicly Owned.	Privately Owned.
			sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Canada	1,151,402	32.8	1,040,867	110,535
United States of America	733,539	24.7	(a)	(a)
India	307,928	27.5	253,816	54,112
Nigeria	234,990	63.8	8,486	226,504
Finland	97,538	73.5	39,733	57,805
Sweden	89,500	56.5	21,390	68,110
Japan	87,678	59.5	51,332	36,346
Germany	48,857	27.0	23,541	25,316

(a) Not available.

FORESTS.—AREA AND OWNERSHIP, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—*continued.*

Country.	Forest Area.	Per cent. of Total Area.	Publicly Owned.	Privately Owned.
	sq. miles.	Per cent.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
France	39,873	18.7	(a)	(a)
Poland	34,531	23.0	11,603	22,928
Australia (b)	30,469	1.0	(a)	(a)
Yugoslavia	29,289	30.5	19,545	9,744
Norway	28,955	24.2	5,646	23,309
Turkey	28,703	9.7	27,100	1,603
Rumania	27,544	24.2	7,929	19,615
Italy	21,309	17.8	(a)	(a)
New Zealand	20,778	20.2	15,033	5,745
Spain	18,965	9.7	(a)	(a)
Czechoslovakia	18,003	33.2	5,595	11,892
Union of South Africa	15,958	3.4	1,231	14,727
Algeria	12,257	10.7	9,195	3,062
Austria	12,112	37.4	2,925	9,187
Dutch East Indies	11,737	23.1	(a)	(a)
Bulgaria	11,143	28.0	3,043	8,100
Greece	9,291	18.5	6,442	2,849
Latvia	6,874	27.1	5,568	1,306
Great Britain	4,745	5.4	493	4,252

(a) Not available.

(b) Estimate of forest area possible for permanent reservation.

3. **Requisite Proportion of Forest Area.**—It is generally held that when the forest area in any country falls below 0.86 acres per head of population, that country will be obliged to import timber. Australia possesses 3.19 acres of forest per head of population, and normally the excess of imports of timber over exports amounts to approximately 28,000,000 cubic feet. There are two reasons for the excess. In the first place, the area of 19,500,000 acres given as the wooded area comprises all forest lands, reproductive or otherwise. The bulk of this area consists of cut-over forests swept by fire at frequent intervals, and the area of really productive forests has not been ascertained. Secondly, Australia does not possess a sufficient supply of softwoods, and must, therefore—with the exception of a small quantity produced in Queensland and New South Wales—import the bulk of its requirements from overseas. Provided that the area of 19,500,000 acres considered possible of permanent reservation by foresters was yielding under silvicultural treatment its maximum of hard and soft woods the timber supply of Australia would be sufficient for a population of 22½ millions.

§ 2. Forestry Activities of the Commonwealth Government.

Forestry was not included amongst the matters transferred from the States to the control of the Commonwealth, and federal supervision, therefore, is restricted to the forests in the Commonwealth Territories. These territories (including Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island) cover a large area, and, with the exception of the Northern Territory, are capable of sound forestry development. It is only within comparatively recent years, however, that any attempt has been made to take stock of the forestry position. The Commonwealth Forestry Bureau was instituted in 1925 to initiate silvicultural and other forest research work and to take charge of the education and training of the professional staffs required by the Commonwealth and the State services. The Bureau received statutory powers under an Act passed in 1930. In the meantime, the Australian Forestry School was established in 1926, and not only was the training of the State forest officers begun, but a nucleus of qualified officers was sent abroad to undergo special courses of instruction with the object of staffing the research side of the Bureau. The financial situation since 1930 has delayed progress on the research side, and the educational work of the Australian Forestry School is at present the Bureau's main activity.

The forest resources of the Territories of Papua, New Guinea, Norfolk Island and the Federal Capital have been investigated, and reports in connexion therewith have been published. In the case of the Federal Capital area an active forest policy has been inaugurated.

The investigation of the dead product of the forests is entrusted to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, which has established a Forest Products Division. Research work is being carried out by this institution in regard to various matters, e.g., paper pulp, seasoning, preservation, tan barks, the chemistry of woods, and the utilization of forest products generally, including the substitution of local for imported woods for such purposes as butter boxes and fruit cases.

§ 3. State Forestry Departments.

x. Functions.—With the exception of Queensland, the powers and functions of State forest authorities are laid down under Forestry Acts and Regulations. In each State there is a Department or Commission specially charged with forestry work. The functions of these administrations are as follows:—(a) The securing of an adequate reservation of forest lands; (b) The introduction of proper measures for scientific control and management of forest lands; (c) The protection of forests; (d) The conversion, marketing and economic utilization of forest produce; and (e) The establishment and maintenance of coniferous forests to remedy existing deficiency in softwoods.

Annual reports are issued by each State forest authority.

In Victoria a forestry school has been established at which recruits are trained for the forestry service of the State.

2. Forest Reservations.—At the Interstate Forestry Conference held in Hobart in 1920, the State forestry authorities agreed in regard to the necessity of reserving an area of 24,500,000 acres of indigenous forest lands in order to meet the future requirements of Australia but, as previously mentioned, it is the considered opinion of expert foresters that 19.5 million acres only are possible of permanent reservation. This area was distributed among the States as set out in Section 1, 2 *ante*.

Having been endorsed by the Premiers' Conference held later in the same year, this area was adopted as the Australian forest requirement towards the permanent reservation of which the authorities are now aiming. The progress made in the various States to the end of June, 1935, is set out in the following table:—

AREA OF FOREST RESERVATIONS, 30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dedicated State forests		5,111,500	1,719,338	2,338,510	(a)261,844	3,134,931	1,481,730	17,110,943
Timber and fuel reserves	..	1,429,810	731,722	3,136,002	..	2,191,173	950,000	8,739,637
Total	..	6,541,400	2,451,060	5,474,512	261,844	5,326,104	2,431,730	25,850,580

In addition to the work of permanently reserving their respective areas the State foresters are endeavouring to survey all timbered lands with a view to the cutting out of all those unsuitable for forestry. Considerable areas have been revoked in certain States, while deductions of new areas have resulted in gains to the permanent forest estate.

The area of State forests reserved in perpetuity amounted in June, 1935, to 17,110,943 acres, or 88 per cent. of the area considered possible of permanent reservation in Australia. Of this area a considerable proportion consists of inaccessible mountainous country and cut-over lands, while the Australian area recommended refers to merchantable forest only. The foresters of Australia are, therefore, faced with a difficult task in increasing and preserving the existing forests, and in securing the reservation of further suitable forest country to ensure a permanent supply.

The Forestry Departments also control 8,739,637 acres of temporary timber and fuel reserves, but, while these areas contain some land of high value for forestry purposes, the greater part does not justify permanent reservation.

3. **Sylvicultural Nurseries and Plantations.**—Recognition of the necessity for providing by systematic sylviculture for the future softwood timber needs has led to the creation in all of the States of a number of nurseries and plantations. A brief statement showing the locality of these establishments and the nature of their activities will be found in the previous issues of the Official Year Book. (See Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 451-3.) Details regarding forest plantations and the number of persons employed are given hereunder :—

FORESTRY.—AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1934-35.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Total area of indigenous forest improved or regenerated .. acres	1,116,443	709,462	142,326	8,255	293,769	..	2,270,255
Total area of Effective Plantations—							
Softwoods .. acres	42,677	43,441	12,183	68,309	9,204	1,150	176,061
Hardwoods .. acres	..	2,500	1,297	4,326	..	..	8,125
Number of persons employed in Forestry Departments—							
Office Staff .. No.	56	39	79	33	36	7	250
Field Staff .. No.	88	136	587	450	(a) 990	18	2,269

(a) Including casual hands.

4. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The revenue and expenditure of State Forestry Departments from 1930-31 to 1934-35 are given below :—

STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENTS. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	88,548	104,674	139,211	166,014	188,471
Victoria ..	74,583	77,189	126,058	179,150	158,608
Queensland..	174,106	162,246	235,440	293,991	608,935
South Australia ..	33,437	83,714	62,766	82,888	95,730
Western Australia ..	94,895	57,267	65,875	89,895	119,232
Tasmania ..	10,616	8,584	13,229	17,445	23,066
Total ..	476,185	493,674	642,579	820,383	1,194,042
EXPENDITURE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	121,009	(a) 114,151	(a) 132,814	(a) 213,067	(a) 349,119
Victoria ..	267,055	152,820	136,677	(a) 256,195	165,431
Queensland..	140,800	(a) 160,311	(a) 175,073	(a) 232,930	420,178
South Australia ..	111,759	117,882	183,866	158,788	170,426
Western Australia ..	93,974	(a) 93,151	(a) 158,748	(a) 171,798	(a) 190,348
Tasmania ..	13,480	8,764	6,777	8,978	11,118
Total ..	748,077	647,079	793,955	1,041,756	1,306,620

(a) Including expenditure from Unemployment Relief Funds as follows:—1931-32—New South Wales, £7,782; Queensland, £22,500; and Western Australia, £45,454. 1932-33—New South Wales, £2,109; Queensland, £8,845; Western Australia, £14,007. 1933-34—New South Wales, £106,370; Victoria, £93,050; Queensland, £27; Western Australia, £11,520. 1934-35—New South Wales, £236,735; Western Australia, £157,627.

§ 4. The Australian Forestry School.

The Australian Forestry School situated at Canberra in the Federal Capital Territory was established in 1926 by the Commonwealth Government to meet the demand of the States for an institution which would give a professional training at least equal to that afforded by the recognized forestry schools abroad.

Under existing arrangements the head of the State forestry service may nominate candidates for enrolment at the school. According to the system in vogue in each State,

the nomination may be made either at school leaving age or after the candidate has successfully completed the specified university course. In the first case, the youth is helped through by his university career and a given employment in practical work during the long vacations to test his suitability as a forestry officer; in the second case he is chosen later, and the practical test is not made until the long vacation immediately preceding his entry to the school. The possession of a nomination by a State government service is not, however, essential for enrolment, since any candidate possessing the necessary qualifications will be accepted for the diploma course, and in special cases applicants desirous of studying a particular branch of forestry will be required to follow certain lectures only. Refresher or post graduate courses are arranged to meet the needs of senior foresters.

A candidate for enrolment in the diploma course must possess—(a) a degree of a University, or (b) a certificate that he has completed the special two years' preliminary course at a University.

The qualifications for enrolment may be waived to assist an applicant of exceptional ability with a record of long service in a State Forestry Department, who has been specially recommended by the head of that service. Such applicants must show proof of education equal to that required for a school leaving certificate.

The course of instruction extends over three years, the first two of which are spent at the school, and the third in one of the forestry services of Australia.

The Commonwealth diploma of forestry is awarded to students on the following conditions :—(a) Successful completion of theoretical course; (b) Satisfactory field work during the course; and (c) One year's satisfactory practical forestry work following the school course.

Students who have passed the approved two-year preliminary science course at the Universities of Adelaide, Melbourne, Western Australia or Queensland, and two years of Diploma course at the School, may be granted the degree B.Sc.F. by their Universities, subject to certain conditions laid down, particulars of which may be obtained from the Registrar of the University concerned.

§ 5. Forest Congresses.

Reference to the various Forestry Conferences held in Australia and elsewhere will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, p. 743, but owing to limitations of space, the information cannot be repeated herein. The Third British Empire Forestry Conference was held in Australia and New Zealand in 1928, and the Fourth in South Africa in 1935. Publications issued in connexion with these Conferences are available on application to the various State and Commonwealth forestry authorities.

§ 6. Forestry Production.

1. Timber. Particulars regarding the production of sawn timber from forest sawmills in each State for the year 1934-35 are shown in the following table :—

SAWMILL OUTPUT OF NATIVE TIMBER, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A. (a)	Tas.	Total.
LOGS MILLED.							
Hardwood—							
Quantity cub. ft.	10,300,826	(b)	8,014,050	851,518	21,861,648	(b)	(b)
Value, £	304,241	(b)	595,701	13,300	269,133	(b)	(b)
Softwood—							
Quantity cub. ft.	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	(b)
Value, £	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	(b)
Total—							
Quantity cub. ft.	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	(b)
Value, £	—	—	—	—	—	(b)	(b)

(a) Excluding timber amounting to 43,259,911 sup. feet, valued at £271,685, produced elsewhere than in forest sawmills.

(b) Not available.

(c) Including logs unspecified.

(d) Included with hardwood.

SAWMILL OUTPUT OF NATIVE TIMBER, 1934-35—continued.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
SAWN TIMBER PRODUCED.							
Hardwood—							
Quantity sup. ft.	77,864,604	90,328,705	37,196,149	4,202,683	87,101,130	55,974,160	352,667,431
Value.. £	744,757	599,056	501,970	47,788	713,733	345,009	2,952,313
Softwood—							
Quantity sup. ft.	44,739,557	109,011	65,116,269	9,507,460	136,294	824,680	120,433,271
Value.. £	448,676	1,580	939,154	72,579	1,823	13,667	1,477,479
Unspecified—							
Quantity sup. ft.	..	6,672,358	14,505,500	..	..	10,009,815	31,187,673
Value.. £	..	41,122	328,788	..	..	56,984	427,194
Total—							
Quantity sup. ft.	122,604,161	97,110,071	116,817,918	13,710,143	87,237,424	66,808,655	504,288,375
Value.. £	1,193,433	642,058	1,769,912	120,367	715,556	415,060	4,856,986

The next table gives the sawmill output of native timber in each State for 1923-24, 1928-29 and for the last three years:—

SAWMILL OUTPUT OF NATIVE TIMBER.

State.	1923-24.	1928-29.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	1,000 sup. feet.	1,000 sup. feet.	1,000 sup. feet.	1,000 sup. feet.	1,000 sup. feet.
New South Wales	.. 167,493	.. 136,051	.. 71,912	.. 91,032	.. 122,604
Victoria	.. 134,639	.. 79,018	.. 68,957	.. 81,079	.. 97,110
Queensland	.. 141,672	.. 106,862	.. 67,060	.. 75,043	.. 116,818
South Australia	.. 1,350	.. 3,219	.. 6,758	.. 9,919	.. 13,710
Western Australia	.. 161,749	.. 145,043	.. 46,812	.. 65,092	.. 87,237
Tasmania	.. 63,120	.. 46,195	.. 45,576	.. 47,732	.. 66,809
Total	.. 670,023	.. 516,388	.. 307,075	.. 369,897	.. 504,288

In addition to the sawn timber shown in the table, a large amount of other timber, e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining, and fuel, is obtained from forest and other lands. Complete information in regard to the volume of this output is, however, not available. In Western Australia, particulars are obtained of the quantities of timber hewn by contractors for the Railway Department, mines, etc., as well as of the quantities produced by other agencies outside private sawmills, but the figures have not been included in the two preceding tables. The quantities so produced in the last five years were as follows:—1930-31, 38,158,959 sup. feet; 1931-32, 16,831,214 sup. feet; 1932-33, 12,441,946 sup. feet; 1933-34, 31,335,186 sup. feet; and 1934-35, 43,259,941 sup. feet. The annual reports of the Forest Departments in each State contain particulars concerning the output of timber from areas under departmental control, but owing to lack of uniformity in measurements accurate determination of total production cannot be made. Efforts, however, are being made to obtain more comparable information. Moreover, there is a fair quantity of hewn timber produced from privately owned land, but information regarding output is not available.

2. Other Forest Products.—(i) *Eucalyptus Oil*. Oil may be distilled from the foliage of all varieties of eucalyptus, and several of them furnish a product widely known for its commercial and medicinal uses. Complete information regarding Australian production and consumption of eucalyptus oil is not available, but large quantities are manufactured, particularly in Victoria. Oversea exports amounted in 1930-31 to £47,090; in 1931-32 to £40,977; in 1932-33 to £40,075; in 1933-34 to £41,010; and 1934-35 to £50,699,

the bulk of the product being shipped from Victoria to the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany. Large quantities of the crude oil are used locally in flotation processes in connexion with the recovery of gold and other minerals.

(ii) *Sandalwood and Sandalwood Oil.* The distillation of oil from Western Australian sandalwood has been characterized by improvement both in quality and in quantity within recent years. It is claimed that the Western Australian oil is at least as valuable medicinally as the well-known Mysore oil, besides having an extensive use in the manufacture of perfumes. Exports of essential oils from Western Australia amounted in 1930-31 to £56,170; in 1931-32 to £59,301; in 1932-33 to £26,331; in 1933-34 to £26,720; and in 1934-35 to £35,303. The bulk of the product consisted of sandalwood oil which was shipped principally to the United Kingdom, Eastern States of Australia and Japan. In addition to its distillation quantities of sandalwood are gathered for export each year. Western Australia is the chief source of supply, followed by South Australia, while Queensland also produces a small quantity. In 1934-35, 3,671 tons valued at £108,641 were exported, the whole of which was shipped to the East; Hong Kong 2,390 tons and China 1,025 tons were the principal countries of destination. A table giving these details is included in § 8 hereinafter.

(iii) *Grass Tree or Yacca Gum.* South Australia is the chief State producing this gum which is used in the preparation of varnishes and lacquers. Quantities are also obtained in New South Wales and Western Australia but these are small. The production in South Australia during 1934-35 amounted to 1,880 tons, whilst the exports from Australia amounted to 2,263 tons valued at £10,637 during the same period.

(iv) *Tan Barks.* The forests of Australia are capable of yielding a wealth of tanning materials; many species of eucalyptus and other genera contain varying proportions of tannin, chiefly in the bark, but also in the wood and twigs. Although many of these species contain higher percentages of tannin than is found in the bark of oak, chestnut and hemlock, formerly the chief source of tannin material in the northern hemisphere, scattered distribution has resulted in the richest tan-bearing species only being used in Australia. These are:—Golden wattle (*Acacia pyramidalis*), black or green wattle (*Acacia decurrens* or *mollissima*), and mallet (*Eucalyptus astringens*).

In pre-war days the production of wattle bark was more than sufficient for local requirements, and an export trade was built up. The supply diminished during the six years ending 1926-27, and Australia imported on the average about 2,000 tons each year from Natal, where the plantations were originally started from Australian seed. Since 1927-28, however, exports exceeded imports, averaging 3,139 tons valued at £30,078 during the five years ending 1934-35. The chief exporting States are South Australia and Western Australia. This matter is referred to in tables appearing in § 8 hereinafter. The other valuable tan bark, mallet (*Eucalyptus astringens*) of Western Australia, is not extensively used in Australian tanneries, but it is exported to Europe and other countries, where it is used for producing a tannin extract. A brief account of the work done by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in connexion with tanning materials will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, page 743. The production of extract from the bark of karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), of which very large quantities are available at karri sawmills, has passed the experimental stage, and private enterprise has started production on a commercial scale. The experimental work in kino impregnated marri (*Eucalyptus calophylla*) bark is not yet complete. The production of tan bark in Australia is estimated to exceed 25,000 tons per annum.

3. *Value of Production.*—As the outcome of a series of conferences of Australian Statisticians it is now possible to present the value of forestry production on a much more satisfactory basis than was possible hitherto. Provision is made for the inclusion of all phases of forestry output, including forest sawmills, the production of logs, poles, piles, sleepers and other hewn timber, firewood, sandalwood and gums and resins. It has not been possible within the time allowed to collect all of these items and consequently the values are understated in some of the States, but the deficiency is not serious.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Place of Production.	Value of Other Materials Used in Process of Production.	Net Value of Production.(a)
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	2,043,000	121,000	1,922,000	..	1,922,000
Victoria ..	901,099	236,299	664,800	..	664,800
Queensland ..	2,264,413	275,662	1,988,751	..	1,988,751
South Australia ..	531,838	8,052	523,786	..	523,786
Western Australia ..	1,199,693	160,641	1,039,052	26,791	1,012,261
Tasmania ..	391,500	65,810	325,750	..	325,750
Total ..	7,331,603	867,464	6,464,139	26,791	6,437,348

(a) No account has been taken of maintenance costs and depreciation.

NOTE.—The relative proportions of marketing costs to gross production suggest that complete uniformity in method has not yet been attained.

4. Employment.—The number of persons employed in forestry operations as revealed by the Census of the Commonwealth of Australia at the 30th June, 1933, is shown in the following table:—

EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Sex.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total. (a)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males ..	6,446	7,225	4,054	1,549	4,189	2,376	25,839
Females ..	38	29	27	8	7	5	114
Total ..	6,484	7,254	4,081	1,557	4,196	2,381	25,953

(a) Not including Northern Territory, 11, and Federal Capital Territory, 152.

§ 7. Commercial Uses of Principal Australian Timbers.

1. General.—The uses of the more important Australian timbers are many and various, and are indicated in previous issues of this work. (*See* Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 454-6; and Official Year Book No. 10, Section III., § 7 and 8.)

A list of Australian timbers best known on the local markets appeared in Official Year Book No. 20, p. 713. [Further references are made in "Timber and Forest Products of Queensland" (E. H. F. Swain), published in 1928.]

2. Lack of Uniformity in Nomenclature. Unfortunately the vernacular names applied to the gums, ironbarks, etc., in the various States, and even in different parts of the same State, do not always refer to identical timbers. The resulting confusion has not only been productive of loss, but it has, to some extent, prejudicially affected the timber trade. This subject is referred to at some length in the special article "Australian Eucalyptus Timbers," in Section III., § 7 and 8, in Official Year Book No. 10. At the Forestry Conferences previously mentioned, the matter came up for special consideration, and steps were taken to establish a uniform nomenclature.

§ 8. Oversea Trade.

r. Imports.—(i) *Dressed Timber*. The quantity and value of timber imported into Australia during the four years 1931-32 to 1934-35 inclusive are shown according to countries of origin in the following tables:—

DRESSED TIMBER.—IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country of Origin.	Quantity.				Australian Currency Values.			
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	sup. ft.	sup. ft.	sup. ft.	sup. ft.	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	264	4,814	21,133	21,349	38	735	1,536	2,075
Canada ..	2,105,195	257,371	4,672,603	2,739,082	26,899	2,775	36,004	26,896
Other British Countries ..	25,116	7,374	10,210	38,356	248	153	94	1,225
Norway ..	1,712,194	5,457,889	4,510,936	4,688,155	15,939	44,446	42,499	46,646
Sweden ..	1,308,711	4,647,179	3,803,010	3,011,008	14,750	42,226	37,538	38,744
U.S. of America ..	53,001	703	1,105,408	2,698,135	1,350	41	8,334	23,110
Other Foreign Countries ..	165,227	709,255	1,019,977	742,195	3,524	9,203	13,733	11,835
Total ..	5,370,008	11,084,645	15,143,373	14,838,770	62,760	99,579	139,798	150,587

The figures in the table above are exclusive of items such as architraves, veneers, etc., quantities for which are either not shown, or are expressed in dissimilar units in the Customs entries. The total value of the items so excluded amounted to £87,403 in 1934-35 including plywood, veneered or otherwise, £16,737.

The bulk of the imports of dressed timber comes from Norway, Sweden and Canada. Practically the whole of this timber consists of saw-logs, deal and pine, used for lining, weatherboards, flooring, shelving, doors, box-making, etc.

(ii) *Undressed Timber*. Australian imports of undressed timber for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are given hereunder:—

UNDRESSED TIMBER, INCLUDING LOGS.(a)—IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country of Origin.	Quantity.					Australian Currency Values.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	1,000 sup. ft.	1,000 sup. ft.	1,000 sup. ft.	1,000 sup. ft.	1,000 sup. ft.	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	65	72	132	218	523	3,346	8,211	13,933	19,565	20,542
Canada ..	22,928	75,006	135,016	184,860	212,927	105,083	352,720	509,311	610,097	762,747
India .. (Bettleh)	30	38	42	17	93	2,124	1,095	2,139	863	3,850
Malaya ..	103	68	22	27	1	111	111	111	111	111
New Zealand ..	15,050	23,181	25,653	26,784	38,702	111	111	111	111	111
Other British Countries ..	2,149	1,177	1,751	2,366	4,308	22,352	12,843	11,280	14,402	28,055
Japan ..	980	312	694	1,334	910	10,045	4,371	7,470	17,268	12,650
Antarctica ..	..	20	..	7	2	..	183	..	152	104
Norway ..	104	28	175	236	798	1,180	169	..	2,149	7,172
New Caledonia ..	912	140	..	..	..	11,710	1,557	1,419	..	..
Philippine Islands ..	433	93	216	2,702	4,580	6,620	670	6,432	21,384	41,394
Sweden ..	114	628	1,829	1,028	2,880	3,720	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
U.S. of America ..	2,149	1,177	1,751	2,366	4,308	22,352	12,843	11,280	14,402	28,055
Other Foreign Countries ..	1,171	1,408	1,641	1,730	2,745	9,018	9,161	5,423	14,895	20,442
Total ..	106,452	121,808	188,664	243,676	308,001	710,747	802,814	1,107,726	1,256,027	1,699,014

(a) Exclusive of timber not measured in super. feet.

By far the larger proportion of the undressed timber imports consists of softwoods such as Oregon, redwood, hemlock, western red cedar and yellow pine from the United States and Canada; kauri, rimu and white pine from New Zealand; and red and white deals from Norway and Sweden. Amongst the hardwoods imported the principal are oak from the United States of America and Japan, and furniture woods from the Pacific Islands.

2. Exports.—(i) *Undressed Timber*. The quantity and value of undressed timber exported from 1930-31 to 1934-35 are given below, the countries of destination being also shown:—

UNDRESSED TIMBER, INCLUDING LOGS.(a) —EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Quantity.					Value(b).				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	1,000 sup. ft.	1,000 sup. ft.	1,000 sup. ft.	1,000 sup. ft.	1,000 sup. ft.	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	12,279	13,062	7,918	8,293	12,196	140,890	152,589	109,872	101,692	142,066
Canada ..	125	41	39	156	103	2,498	697	622	2,539	1,920
Ceylon ..	10,328	6,700	2,455	1,184	764	104,668	65,952	21,930	12,311	7,643
Hong Kong ..	820	355	2,766	102	33	7,307	2,126	20,343	1,019	200
India ..	32	33	4	..	7	316	342	..	..	114
Malaya (British) ..	103	17	..	2	83	1,147	456	..	20	877
Mauritius ..	1,017	408	624	421	276	10,160	4,003	4,575	4,259	2,777
New Zealand ..	22,642	7,614	3,182	6,349	9,991	268,391	82,202	40,185	77,557	126,089
Pacific Islands—										
Fiji ..	829	515	506	414	555	13,363	7,488	7,037	6,136	8,658
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	123	77	39	29	17	2,218	1,330	711	635	286
Papua ..	49	90	105	52	93	950	1,673	1,968	823	1,416
Solomon Islands ..	59	48	65	54	72	1,251	1,002	1,169	946	1,207
Territory of New Guinea ..	77	454	99	146	145	1,129	4,906	1,254	1,970	2,011
Other Islands ..	2	109	68	88	47	29	1,936	1,232	1,433	817
Union of South Africa ..	5,843	8,661	3,403	2,914	5,438	65,972	83,368	38,092	33,285	62,047
Other British Countries ..	13	21	278	..	18	57	297	2,968	..	173
Africa, Portuguese ..	59	193	1,096	1,295	1,852	620	2,343	11,844	14,372	21,104
East ..	528	615	573	412	528	5,713	6,132	5,746	4,257	5,686
Belgium ..	5,314	3,704	684	180	1,621	51,827	23,710	5,308	1,719	16,227
China ..	..	..	144	31	187	..	..	1,144	357	1,871
Egypt ..	471	176	143	165	448	5,507	1,869	1,470	1,767	5,048
Germany ..	12	38	2	..	..	222	809	39	..	..
Japan ..	365	1,036	716	376	307	4,071	10,491	6,942	3,894	3,466
Netherlands ..										
Pacific Islands—										
New Caledonia ..	2	4	4	72	85	38	76	57	1,115	1,435
New Hebrides ..	10	15	9	16	19	178	259	165	278	355
Other Islands ..	135	32	6	16	80	2,584	580	136	355	1,932
United States of America ..	1,273	3,018	404	916	1,656	22,356	42,280	6,449	18,875	37,335
Other Foreign Countries ..	33	1(c)	1,117	33	290	603	2(c)	11,207	331	2,901
Australian Produce ..	62,543	47,037	26,509	23,716	36,911	714,065	499,008	302,809	291,945	455,661
Other Produce ..	771	379	38	11	3	16,155	4,176	4,001	3,477	4,100
Total ..	63,314	47,417	26,895	24,129	37,491	724,515	503,178	306,820	295,322	460,319

(a) Exclusive of Timber not measured in super. feet.

(b) Australian currency values.

(c) Includes Iraq, 1,097,000 super. feet, £10,971.

The bulk of the exports of undressed timber was consigned to South Africa, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and consisted largely of the Western Australian hardwoods, jarrah and karri, which have earned an excellent reputation for such purposes as railway sleepers, harbour works, wood paving, etc. Considerable quantities of pole, pile and girder timber are also exported from New South Wales to New Zealand.

(ii) *Sleepers*. Prior to the year 1933-34 particulars of the quantity and value of sleepers exported were included in the table relating to Undressed Timber, including Logs. These details have been separated in the export returns and are now shown in the following table:—

SLEEPERS—RAILWAY.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Quantity.		Value.(a)	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	sup. ft.	sup. ft.	£	£
United Kingdom	100,716	32,400	1,007	379
Ceylon	4,292,664	2,100,288	42,926	21,002
Hong Kong	3,625,818	2,566,191	32,789	18,694
Mauritius	675,000	694,584	6,750	6,944
New Zealand	3,474,880	8,998,876	23,779	64,520
Pacific Islands	162,280	92,032	1,933	1,039
Union of South Africa ..	4,192,835	4,318,242	39,233	40,773
Other British Countries ..	..	132,432	..	1,324
China	838,055	13,393,504	6,189	115,361
Egypt .. ..	..	3,000,624	..	30,997
Iraq	180,000	1,364,664	1,800	13,647
Persia	3,021,700	..	29,217	..
Total	(b)21,791,778	(c)37,313,502	197,813	319,776

(a) Australian currency values.
1.531,144.

(b) Number of sleepers, 547,481.

(c) Number of sleepers,

3. **Classification of Imports and Exports.**—(i) *General*. The quantities of timber classified according to varieties imported and exported during the year 1934-35 are given in the next table:—

TIMBER, VARIETIES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED. QUANTITIES, AUSTRALIA, 1934-35.

Description.	Unit of Quantity.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports
Dressed	sup. ft.	14,838,770	1,223,343	13,615,427
Undressed, including logs ..	"	308,001,093	28,684,450	279,316,643
Sleepers	"	(c)	37,313,502	37,313,502
Architraves, mouldings, etc. ..	lin. ft.	41,222	103,047	-61,825
Plywood, veneered or otherwise ..	sq. ft.	2,163,840	(b)	(a)
Palings	No.	..	118,080	-118,080
Shingles	"	472,171	8,200	463,971
Staves—				
Dressed, etc.	"	934,936	..	934,936
Undressed	"	1,164,170	2,200	1,161,970
Laths—				
For blinds .. ..	"	..	..	..
Other	"	906,473	..	906,473
Doors	"	6	..	6
Wood pulp	ton	34,956	(b)	(a)
Veneers	—	(a)	(b)	(a)
Spokes, rims, felloes, etc. ..	—	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other	—	(a)	..	(a)

(a) Quantity not available, recorded separately.

(b) Exports not recorded separately.

(c) Imports not recorded separately.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes an excess of exports.

Similar particulars relative to the values of imports and exports during the year 1934-35 are shown hereunder:—

TIMBER, VARIETIES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.—VALUES, (b) AUSTRALIA, 1934-35.

Description.				Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
				£	£	£
Dressed	..	..	..	150,587	14,505	136,082
Undressed, including logs	..	..	..	1,699,044	460,319	1,238,725
Sleepers	..	..	..	(c)	319,776	-319,776
Architraves, mouldings, etc.	..	..	..	267	573	-306
Plywood, veneered or otherwise	..	..	..	16,737	(a)	16,737
Palings	..	..	..	..	1,118	-1,118
Shingles	..	..	..	635	33	602
Staves—						
Dressed, etc.	..	..	..	48,324	..	48,324
Undressed	..	..	..	11,344	32	11,312
Laths—						
For blinds	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	..	..	..	1,031	..	1,031
Doors	..	..	..	2	..	2
Wood pulp	..	..	..	303,796	(a)	303,796
Veneers	..	..	..	16,834	(a)	16,834
Spokes, rims, felloes, etc.	..	..	..	372	..	372
Other	..	..	..	3,274	..	3,274
Total	..	..	..	2,252,247	796,356	1,455,891

(a) Exports not recorded separately.

(b) Australian currency values.

(c) Imports not recorded separately.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes an excess of exports.

(ii) *Sandalwood.* A considerable quantity of sandalwood is exported, principally from Western Australia to Hong Kong and China, where it is highly prized and largely used for artistic and ceremonial purposes. Particulars for the last five years are as follows:—

SANDALWOOD.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Quantity.					Value.(a)				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	£	£	£	£	£
Hong Kong	2,510	1,286	3,481	2,309	2,390	62,741	38,068	95,575	64,735	70,007
India	81	209	144	203	112	2,585	6,270	4,311	6,216	3,475
Malaya (British)	26	115	99	168	112	770	3,370	2,623	5,115	3,409
Other British Countries	11	7	15	11	17	330	213	450	340	543
China	330	649	715	1,212	1,025	6,363	12,651	20,413	36,358	30,773
Other Foreign Countries	6	78	(b) 400	(c) 50	14	180	2,342	(b) 9,285	(c) 1,537	434
Total	2,964	2,344	4,854	3,953	3,670	72,969	62,914	132,657	114,301	108,641

(a) Australian currency values.
£953 to Japan.

(b) Includes 356 tons £8,865 to Japan.

(c) Includes 31 tons

(iii) *Tan Bark.* Tan bark figures both as an export and import in the Australian trade returns. The table hereunder refers to exports:—

TAN BARK.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Country to which Exported.	Quantity.					Value.(a)				
	1930- 31.	1931- 32.	1932- 33.	1933- 34.	1934- 35.	1930- 31.	1931- 32.	1932- 33.	1933- 34.	1934- 35.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	1,138	2,298	..	..	..	510	978	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	14,415	41,260	35,795	26,387	33,810	8,100	19,570	17,777	13,636	16,536
Other British Possessions ..	..	20	2	..	40	..	9	1	..	26
Germany ..	30,059	35,441	21,333	3,206	6,007	14,097	17,133	10,041	2,273	2,356
Other Foreign Countries ..	..	24,745	10,042	19,464	11,757	40	10,527	4,599	8,073	5,340
Total ..	70,357	89,061	76,594	41,350	39,897	33,234	42,289	35,892	21,249	18,936

(a) Australian currency values.

The exports of tan bark from Australia during recent years consisted largely of mallet bark from Western Australia. The shipments of this bark are not so large as in pre-war days owing to the cutting out of supplies. A vigorous policy of reforestation was put into operation and, as a result, a considerable improvement in exports has taken place concurrent with a diminution of imports of similar materials. For the twelve years prior to 1927-28, Australia had to import large quantities of tanning bark, but since then imports have dwindled to a negligible quantity. During the five years shown in the above table the chief exporting States were Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania, these States providing 51 per cent., 29 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively of the total quantities shipped.

A comparison of the imports and exports of tan bark during the last five years is given in the next table:—

TAN BARK.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
QUANTITIES—					
Imports	596	21	200	1	2,556
Exports	70,357	89,061	76,594	41,350	39,897
Excess of exports over imports	69,761	88,840	76,394	41,349	37,341
VALUES (a)—	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	266	13	101	1	827
Exports	33,234	42,289	35,892	21,249	18,936
Excess of exports over imports	32,968	42,276	35,791	21,248	18,109

(a) Australian currency values.

The imports consist almost exclusively of wattle bark from the plantations in South Africa. One variety of Australian wattle is found to flourish in the sandy belts near the coast, but it is the *Acacia decurrens*, var. *mollis*, which is chiefly relied upon for the

production of wattle bark in the South African plantations. Seed has been tried from New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria, but it is stated that most of the seed is obtained from the best wattle bark areas in eastern Tasmania and western Victoria.

Two reasons are given to account for the success of the industry in the Union of South Africa:—(a) It is found that the treeless, grassy highlands of Natal are specially suitable for wattle culture, and the trees can therefore be grown in rows and economically attended to, while the necessary bark sheds and other appurtenances can be placed in the most advantageous positions; and (b) there is an abundance of cheap and efficient native labour.

(iv) *Other Tanning Substances.* Considerable quantities of tanning substances other than bark are annually imported into Australia. The total value of the importations in 1934-35 was £48,470, and was composed as follows:—Wattle bark extract, £755; quebracho extract, £16,792; other extract, £12,426; and valonia, myrobalans, cutch, etc., £18,497.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FISHERIES.*

§ 1. General.

1. *Fish Stocks*.—Australia possesses an abundant and varied fish fauna, which embraces both tropical and temperate varieties and includes destructive as well as valuable species. In rivers and lakes both indigenous and imported varieties thrive. The latter have been introduced and acclimatized for industrial and sporting purposes by Governments and angling societies. Exploitation of the fishing areas is controlled by governmental authority. In some cases the minimum size of the fish to be taken is fixed, and in other cases the carrying of some fishes is prohibited during periods prescribed according to the necessity.

2. *Progress of Industry*.—(i) *Transport and Marketing*. Despite the abundance of edible fish, the progress of the fishery in Australia has been slow, the difficulties of transport and marketing of the proved supplies presenting the chief obstacles.

In New South Wales, as shown in § 5 herein and § 6 of this Chapter in Official Year Book No. 17, the matter of exploiting trawlable fish was undertaken by the State Government, which also took steps to improve the conditions under which ordinary coastal fishing is carried on. In Queensland, State trawling was undertaken in 1919, and good trawling areas have been located and charted between Cape Moreton and Caloundra.

(ii) *Economic Investigations*. Although valuable work has been carried out by the State Governments in the way of experiment and culture, much yet remains to be done before the industry is at all commensurate in extent with the industrial progress or consuming capacities of Australia. All live fish imported into Australia are examined on shipboard in order to prevent the importation of undesirable fish. With the object of ascertaining the movements of oceanic fishes, and of estuarine fishes which make periodical oceanic migrations, reports are furnished regarding the various kinds of fishes, etc., and their movements along the coast. Details regarding the activities of the States in fish-culture were given in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 471-2. By arrangement with the Commonwealth Fisheries Department some years ago members of the staff of the Australian Museum, Sydney, accompanied the F.I.S. *Endeavour* on various cruises. Specimens were collected, mounted for scientific purposes, and distributed to other Australian Museums, a considerable number being put aside for the Commonwealth Fishery Museum. As pointed out in § 4, however, this vessel was lost with all hands in 1914, and has not since been replaced.

With the object of reviewing the potentialities of the fishing industry of Australia the Development and Migration Commission convened a meeting of State and Commonwealth representatives. The Conference, which was held in Melbourne during September, 1927, affirmed:—

- (1) The importance of establishing a Marine Biological Institution to study the scientific problems connected with Australian fisheries, and to collect and disseminate authoritative information and give advice on matters concerning the fisheries.
- (2) The desirability of establishing an experimental trawling unit to explore the fisheries resources of Australia.

Committees were formed to deal with important problems concerning the preservation, transportation, marketing and distribution of fish, canning and curing of fish, the production of fish by products, factors of destruction in fisheries, the development of the oyster industry, etc. The reports prepared by these Committees were submitted to a further conference held in July, 1928, at which the Commonwealth Government and all State Governments were represented; it was then unanimously recommended that investigation work should be undertaken by the Commonwealth Government. The

* A specially contributed article dealing with the Marine and Fresh Water Fisheries of Australia appeared as § 6 of this Chapter in Official Year Book No. 17 (vide pp. 752 to 767 therein).

Commonwealth Government is providing a sum of £80,000, spread over a period of five years to cover fishery research and investigation under the following main heads :— (i) to procure a vessel specially designed for the exploration of pelagic or surface-swimming fish, but which could also carry out certain investigations of demersal or bottom-dwelling species, (ii) to undertake experiment in the canning of fish and the determination of the chemical composition of fish thought to be suitable for the manufacture of fish by-products, (iii) the determining, by tests, of the best methods of curing and preserving fish, especially the more common varieties, and (iv) in co-operation with the State authorities, to undertake a study of the systems of distribution of fish in each State with a view to the improvement of existing transport and marketing facilities. A tender for the construction of a trawler at a cost of £17,000 has been accepted and it is anticipated that the vessel will be in commission early in 1937.

A Commonwealth Director of Fisheries, who will be entrusted with the task of carrying out these investigations, has been appointed for a period of five years. Other steps have been taken to initiate action according to the programme outlined above including the building up of a staff of trained investigators. It is hoped that, as a result of the knowledge gained from this investigation, the fishery industry of Australia will develop more in keeping with the advancement made by other branches of production.

3. *Consumption of Fish.*—It has been said that the Australians are not fish-eating people, seeing that the annual consumption of fish per head of population in Great Britain is set down at 42 lb., while in Australia it has been estimated at only 13 lb. There are frequent complaints that the distribution service does not give the public adequate opportunity to satisfy its appetite for a fish diet.

4. *Oyster Fisheries.*—Natural oyster beds exist on the foreshores in the shallow waters of inlets and estuaries in several parts of Australia. By husbanding the natural crop, and by judicious transplanting, the output has been very materially augmented. The areas are leased by the Government to private persons, lengths of foreshore being taken up under oyster leases. In New South Wales and Queensland the industry has thriven, and small yields are obtained in South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania.

5. *Pearl-Shell, Pearls, Bêche-de-Mer, etc.*—(i) *General.* Pearl-shelling is carried on in the tropical waters of Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia. The pearl oyster inhabits the northern and western coastal waters from Cape York to Shark Bay, a length of shore of over 2,000 miles. The shells are marketed in considerable quantities, and pearls are obtained in Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. The fishing is generally conducted with the aid of diving apparatus in water varying from 4 to 20 fathoms in depth. In Queensland and the Northern Territory the bêche-de-mer industry is carried on, and tortoise-shell is obtained on the coasts. Experiments have been made in cultivating the pearl oyster on suitable banks. In October, 1911, a pearl weighing 178 grains, and valued at £3,000, was obtained at Broome. Further details regarding pearl shelling are given in *Official Year Book No. 6*, p. 463. Trochus-shell to the value of £44,682, £32,532, £49,525, £41,596 and £53,619 was exported from Australia during 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 respectively.

(ii) *Royal Commission on Pearl-shelling Industry.* In accordance with the "White Australia" policy it was originally determined that the employment of Asiatic labour in the pearl-shelling industry should be restricted, and ultimately cease, and it was proposed that after 31st December, 1913, permits to bring in Asiatics for the pearling-fleet should no longer be issued. In view, however, of the disorganization of the industry occasioned by the war, the time was extended to the 30th June, 1918, after which date permits to introduce Asiatic labour were to be granted only in cases where the diver and tender of a boat were Europeans. The Royal Commission appointed in March, 1912, presented its final report in 1916. The Commissioners stated that, though it might be practicable, they did not consider it advisable or profitable to attempt to transfer the industry from Asiatics to Europeans. They further stated that, while the labour employed is almost entirely Asiatic, they did not consider that the "White Australia" policy would be weakened or imperilled by allowing the industry to continue as then conducted.

§ 2. The Fishing Industry.

1. **Boats and Men Engaged, and Take.**—(i) *General Fisheries.* The returns have been collected from particulars supplied by the State Departments, and while the data do not generally lend themselves to presentation on a uniform basis, the principal facts have been incorporated in the tables hereunder:—

GENERAL FISHERIES, 1934-35.

State or Territory.	No. of Boats Engaged.	Value of Boats and Equipment.	No. of Men Employed.	Total Take of—		Gross Value of Take.	
				Fish.	Spiny Lobster (Crayfish).	Fish.	Spiny Lobster (Crayfish).
	No.	£	No.	cwt.	doz.	£	£
New South Wales(k)	1,291	109,864	(g)2,891	195,552	10,116	538,580	(c)71,770
Victoria..	804	103,739	1,337	108,324	11,310	158,230	10,952
Queensland ..	708	70,002	1,507	(h)77,420	(d)9,236	(h)147,459	(e)5,963
South Australia(k)	(b)900	150,000	(b)1,500	619,740	(a)	6180,000	(f)
Western Australia	273	54,217	523	34,428	20,141	(i)97,161	(j)7,081
Tasmania(k) ..	205	50,680	297	21,590	61,800	37,900	27,810
Northern Territory	1	000	6	160	..	418	..
Total ..	4,272	539,099	8,151	557,214	112,003	1,159,808	123,206

(a) Not available. (b) Estimate. (c) Including £53,520, the value of 13,248 cwt. of prawns and 1,121 dozen crabs. (d) Crabs. (e) Including 33 turtles valued at £31. (f) Included with fish. (g) Fishermen's licences issued. (h) Includes prawns. (i) Including £701, the value of 108 cwt. prawns. (j) Including £211, the value of 1,686 dozen crabs. (k) Year ended December, 1934.

Returns for Australia for the last five years are given in the table below:—

GENERAL FISHERIES.—AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
No. of boats engaged ..	..	4,681	4,657	4,348	4,272
No. of men employed ..	..	9,293	9,076	8,656	8,151
Fish obtained—					
Quantity ..	cwt.	613,859	562,230	568,324	561,035
Gross value ..	£	1,269,735	1,166,338	1,183,081	1,151,812
Lobsters obtained—					
Quantity ..	cwt.	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
Gross value ..	£	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111

(a) Exclusive of South Australia. Vide footnotes to previous table.

(ii) *Edible Oyster Fisheries.* Edible oyster fisheries are of small dimensions outside New South Wales and Queensland. During 1934-35 the available returns show the following takes:—New South Wales, 47,448 cwt., value £56,790; Queensland, 11,144 cwt., value £15,895. In Tasmania the scallop is far more important than the oyster. In 1934 the scallops taken in Tasmania were valued at £5,500.

Returns for Australia for the last five years are given in the appended table:—

EDIBLE OYSTER FISHERIES.—(a) AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
No. of boats engaged ..	..	790	724	727	665
No. of men employed ..	..	741	681	716	666
Oysters obtained—					
Quantity ..	cwt.	55,214	50,350	63,825	57,824
Gross value (b) ..	£	100,422	76,108	94,641	77,590

(a) Exclusive of South Australia. (b) Including scallops in Tasmania valued at £5,750 in 1930-31; £5,500 in 1931-32; £5,500 in 1932-33; £5,500 in 1933-34; £5,500 in 1934-35.

(iii) *Pearls, Pearl-shell and Bêche-de-mer.* Details regarding the production, trade, etc., for these items, so far as they are ascertainable, are given hereunder. As regards pearls, for obvious reasons no correct estimate can be obtained of the value of those found. Pearl-shell (*Margaritifera*) is widely distributed in North Australian waters over an area facing some thousands of miles of coastline, though not intensively over the whole distance. The north-west beds are the most prolific, but those around and to the north of Cape York are also of importance. There is need for further investigation into the occurrence of this valuable shell, as well as of trochus, green snail, window-pane shell (*Placuna*), the various types of trepang or bêche-de-mer (*Holothuria*), both in tropical Australian waters and those of Papua and the mandated area of New Guinea. Particulars as returned for the year 1934 are as follows:—

PEARL, PEARL-SHELL AND BÊCHE-DE-MER FISHERIES, (a) 1934-35.

State or Territory.	Number of Boats Engaged.	Value of Boats and Equipment.	Number of Men Employed.	Quantity of Pearl-shell obtained.	Gross Value of Pearl-shell obtained.	Gross Value of Pearls obtained. (b)	Gross Value of Bêche-de-mer obtained.	Gross Value of Tortoise-shell obtained.
	No.	£	No.	Tons.	£	£	£	£
Queensland (c) ..	89	76,930	1,678	818	86,502	1,905	14,100	78
Western Australia(d)	113	53,450	702	815	74,441	6,814	292	176
Northern Territory	28	23,300	219	474	40,300	720	(e)	16
Australia ..	230	153,680	2,599	2,107	201,243	9,439	14,392	270

(a) No pearl-shelling industry in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.
 (b) Incomplete; as returned. (c) Also trochus-shell to the value of £48,397 in Queensland.
 (d) Also trochus-shell to the value of £169 in Western Australia. (e) Not available.

The figures for tortoise-shell and trochus-shell as returned are defective, as the necessary information is not collected in full detail. In the following summary of production during the last five years export figures of Australian origin are inserted for both of these items:—

PEARL, PEARL-SHELL AND BÊCHE-DE-MER FISHERIES.—AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
No. of boats engaged ..	258	241	231	237	230
No. of men employed ..	1,977	2,109	2,064	2,339	2,599
Pearl-shell obtained—					
Quantity ..	tons 1,295	1,310	1,419	1,675	2,107
Value ..	£ 251,448	219,887	214,747	202,755	201,243
Pearls obtained (a)—					
Value ..	£ 8,672	7,415	8,171	9,361	9,439
Bêche-de-mer obtained—					
Quantity ..	tons (b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Value ..	£ 14,784	48,291	19,265	18,362	14,392
Tortoise-shell exported—					
Value ..	£ 921	1,112	210	696	747
Trochus-shell exported—					
Value ..	£ 44,682	32,532	49,525	41,596	44,694

(a) Incomplete; as returned.

(b) Not returned.

2. *Value of Production.*—As the outcome of a series of conferences by Australian Statisticians it is now possible to present the value of production of the fishing industry on a much more satisfactory basis than was possible hitherto. It should be remembered, however, that the actual collection of statistics of the quantity of fish taken presents many difficulties and therefore the gross values in some States are not, perhaps, as exact as might be desired. Particulars of the value of other materials used in the process of production are not available for all States, and consequently the values can only be

stated at the point of production and not on a net basis as has been done with other industries. Variations in the relative proportions of marketing costs to gross production suggest that complete uniformity in method has not yet been attained.

GROSS AND LOCAL VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

State.	Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets.	Marketing Costs.	Gross Production Valued at Place of Production.
	£	£	£
New South Wales	668,000	132,000	536,000
Victoria	169,182	28,033	140,549
Queensland	320,019	58,008	261,411
South Australia	180,000	28,157	151,843
Western Australia	186,626	4,713	181,913
Tasmania	71,300	..	71,300
Total	1,595,127	252,111	1,343,016

(a) Not including production in the Northern Territory of a gross value of £41,526.

3. **Fish Preserving.**—To encourage the industry the Federal Parliament provided a bounty of ½d. per lb. for fish preserved as prescribed during the ten years 1907-8 to 1916-17. This failed to develop the industry, and was not renewed on its expiration in 1916-17. The amount of bounty paid during the ten years was only £3,005. Consideration of a further attempt to develop this branch of the fishing industry is now receiving the attention of the Commonwealth Government. Details of the proposals are shown in § 1 hereinbefore.

4. **State Revenue from Fisheries.**—The revenue from fisheries in each State during the year 1934 is given hereunder :—

FISHERIES.—REVENUE, 1934-35.

State or Territory.	Licences.	Leases.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Other Sources.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	1,495	10,319	342	424	12,490
Victoria	1,071	45	373	90	1,579
Queensland	2,955	1,845	71	16	4,887
South Australia	1,477	..	..	..	1,477
Western Australia	1,018	55	117	181	1,371
Tasmania	750	..	..	131	881
Northern Territory	300	1	..	..	301
Total	8,976	12,265	903	842	22,986

Similar particulars for Australia for the last five years are given in the following table :—

FISHERIES.—REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Licences	11,177	10,334	9,428	9,545	8,976
Leases	14,681	12,842	12,508	12,310	12,265
Fines and Forfeitures	77	918	760	957	903
Other Sources	557	537	558	851	842
Total	27,292	24,361	23,454	23,672	22,986

§ 3. Oversea Trade in Fishery Products.

1. Imports of Fish.—The development of the local fishing industry leaves much to be desired, as is evident from the large imports. For the last five years the imports were as follows :—

FISH.—IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Classification.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Fresh (oysters) ..	cwt.	3,793	140	956	3,367	4,009
	£	2,049	60	519	1,643	2,702
Fresh, or preserved by cold process	cwt.	43,870	33,277	35,843	57,340	70,585
	£	127,907	97,364	96,410	142,389	204,740
Potted ..	cwt.	4,515	4,448	3,380	4,900	5,794
	£	85,959	84,431	62,616	82,288	90,451
Preserved in tins ..	cwt.	117,198	129,275	141,326	174,982	209,640
	£	565,594	563,789	586,516	663,238	817,398
Smoked, dried, and n.e.i.	cwt.	9,702	5,345	6,922	8,405	13,340
	£	30,643	18,485	20,066	24,602	25,744
Crustaceans ..	cwt.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,393
	£	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	42,561
Total ..	cwt.	178,578	172,485	188,427	249,000	308,361
	£	812,152	764,129	766,127	914,160	1,189,602

(a) Not recorded separately.

Tinned fish constitutes by far the largest proportion of the imports, most of it consisting of salmon from Canada, the United States of America, Norway and the United Kingdom. The potted fish comes chiefly from the United Kingdom, which also supplied a considerable proportion of the fresh fish imported in 1934-35; the bulk of the remainder came from New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. The small import of oysters is supplied by New Zealand, while Japan furnished 3,964 cwt. of the crustaceans imported.

2. Exports of Fish.—The exports of fish are comparatively insignificant. During the year 1934-35 they were as follows :—Fresh or preserved by cold process, 152,342 lb., £8,480; oysters, fresh, 13 cwt., £46; potted or concentrated, £300; preserved in tins, 215,064 lb., £6,845; smoked or dried, 23,955 lb., £788; other including salted, 496 cwt., £1,744.

3. Exports of Pearl and Other Shell.—The exports of pearl, tortoise and trochus-shell of Australian origin are given hereunder for the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

PEARL, TORTOISE AND TROCHUS SHELL.—EXPORTS, AUSTRALIA.

Article.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Pearl-shell ..	cwt.	48,353	26,779	32,975	33,721	43,483
	£	354,992	194,351	233,786	198,347	218,488
Tortoise-shell ..	lb.	2,160	1,949	519	1,292	2,239
	£	921	1,112	210	696	752
Trochus-shell ..	cwt.	14,056	10,228	13,421	9,175	12,646
	£	44,682	32,532	49,525	41,596	53,619

The bulk of the pearl-shell exported during 1934-35 was consigned to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the respective values of the shipments amounting to £127,219 and £81,044, while trochus-shell to the value of £46,591 was dispatched to Japan.

§ 4. The Development of Fisheries in Australia.

In 1907 the Commonwealth Government decided to demonstrate what might be attained commercially by the application of modern methods in fishery. A Federal Investigation Ship, the *Endeavour*, was constructed specially for the work, and a Director of Fisheries was appointed. Experimental cruises were undertaken, which showed that Australia possesses an asset of considerable value in her sea fisheries. The *Endeavour* was unfortunately lost at sea with all on board at the end of 1914. A description of the trawling grounds discovered, data regarding oceanography to the east of Australia, and a list of the publications of the Department will be found on pp. 333 to 335 of the Official Year Book No. 14.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Australian Fisheries Conference of 1927-29 the Commonwealth Government has decided to continue investigations, and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has been entrusted with the carrying out of the fisheries programme. This has been referred to in § 1 par. 2 above.

§ 5. Trawling in Australian Waters.

The State Trawling Industry was established in New South Wales in 1915, and fishing operations were conducted with seven steel steam trawlers. The catches were landed at Sydney and Newcastle, and the fish distributed through retail shops, of which there were fourteen in the metropolitan area, one in Newcastle, and five in country towns. Early in the year 1923 the Government discontinued trawling operations, as the venture was not a commercial success. The operations of the trawlers, however, revealed some of the richest trawling areas in the world, and these localities are being successfully exploited by private enterprise.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

NOTE.—In all tables relating to employees—except where specially mentioned—“Number of Employees” includes working proprietors.

§ 1. Number and Classification of Factories.

1. Number of Factories in each State.—The following table gives the number of factories in each State for the years specified:—

FACTORIES.—NUMBER.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1930-31 ..	7,544	8,199	2,104	1,644	1,455	805	21,751
1931-32 ..	7,397	8,204	2,013	1,662	1,490	891	21,657
1932-33 ..	7,444	8,612	2,155	1,710	1,499	910	22,330
1933-34 ..	7,818	8,896	2,345	1,733	1,606	899	23,297
1934-35 ..	8,254	9,100	2,470	1,803	1,658	926	24,211

2. Classification of Factories, Australia.—The next table shows the number of factories in Australia for the years specified, classified in the industrial groups agreed upon by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. This classification which was introduced during the year 1930-31 superseded the grouping which had been in use since 1902. The definition of a factory adopted at the Conference of Statisticians in 1902 is, however, still used, viz., “Any factory, workshop or mill where four or more persons are employed or power is used.” Details in regard to some of the principal industries included in the table will be found in § 9 hereinafter.

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA.

Class of Industry.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	361	349	374	404	433
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	368	313	362	409	431
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease	515	544	547	589	596
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	5,362	5,376	5,529	5,789	6,100
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate	242	240	242	255	270
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods	520	515	555	588	588
VII. Skins and Leather	460	485	487	511	518
VIII. Clothing	3,915	3,822	3,917	4,052	4,229
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,251	4,344	4,421	4,583	4,657
X. Woodworking and Basketware	2,144	2,077	2,198	2,243	2,446
XI. Furniture, Bedding, &c.	954	910	947	995	1,020
XII. Paper Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	1,661	1,611	1,624	1,712	1,750
XIII. Rubber	267	279	304	305	292
XIV. Musical Instruments	46	41	35	32	29
XV. Miscellaneous Products	274	285	312	333	349
XVI. Heat, Light and Power	471	466	476	497	503
Total	21,751	21,657	22,330	23,297	24,211

The number of factories in operation declined each year from 1928-29 to 1931-32 as the result of the economic depression, but the returns since the last-mentioned year reveal a substantial recovery in every State, the number recorded for Australia in 1934-35 being the highest to date.

5. Classification of Factories, States, 1934-35.—The following table shows the number of factories in each State in 1934-35, classified according to the nature of the industry:—

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	152	155	41	35	34	16	431
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	202	104	36	40	37	12	431
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils and Grease ..	238	225	42	41	29	21	596
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	2,200	2,362	483	416	471	168	6,100
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	74	131	21	17	15	6	270
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	150	342	38	31	17	10	588
VII. Skins and Leather ..	197	224	40	26	24	7	518
VIII. Clothing ..	1,503	1,017	253	276	192	53	4,229
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1,365	1,142	718	510	355	261	4,657
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	825	602	366	142	148	273	2,446
XI. Furniture, Bedding, &c. ..	313	380	121	66	79	52	1,020
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. ..	612	672	176	112	133	25	1,750
XIII. Rubber ..	97	116	22	23	43	11	292
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	9	11	3	3	3	..	29
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	121	151	38	12	20	4	349
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	163	134	69	47	78	7	503
Total	8,254	9,100	2,470	1,803	1,658	926	24,211

§ 2. Classification of Factories according to Number of Employees.

1. States, 1934-35.—The following table shows, for each State, the number of factories classified according to the number of hands employed in 1934-35:—

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1934-35.

No. of Persons Employed in each Factory.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES.							
Under 4 ..	2,794	3,405	721	472	808	303	8,503
4 ..	708	830	261	202	96	114	2,211
5 to 10 ..	2,102	2,172	730	577	389	328	6,298
11 to 20 ..	1,088	1,060	329	244	178	101	3,000
21 to 50 ..	925	1,006	243	206	123	50	2,553
51 to 100 ..	348	332	98	61	45	17	904
Over 100 ..	289	295	88	38	19	13	742
Total	8,254	9,100	2,470	1,803	1,658	926	24,211

Some marked changes have taken place in the distribution of factories according to the number of employees during the past decade. In 1924-25 of a total of 20,795 factories reported, 6,981 or 33.6 per cent. employed less than five persons whereas in 1934-35 the number of such factories had increased to 10,714 representing 44.2 per cent. of a total of 24,211 factories. The increase in the number of small factories was probably due to the multiplication of small repair establishments (boots and shoes, cycles and motors, etc.) which are technically accounted as factories by the installation of some power machine.

In the other groups, the effect of the economic depression during the middle years of the decade is clearly noticeable, but since 1931-32 the improvement has been very steady. Factories employing over 100 hands advanced from 695 in 1924-25 to a new high level of 742 in 1934-35, the hands employed in these factories increasing from 187,292 or 42.57 per cent. of the total number to 204,502 or 44.2 per cent. during the same period.

The relative importance of large and small factories is more conclusively illustrated by a classification of hands employed according to the size of factory in which they work:—

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FACTORY, 1934-35.

No. of Persons Employed in Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD WORKED.							
Under 4 ..	5,469	6,352	1,545	1,012	1,501	650	16,529
4 ..	2,832	3,320	1,044	808	384	456	8,844
5 to 10 ..	14,501	15,143	4,983	3,892	2,558	2,260	43,337
11 to 20 ..	15,997	15,691	4,775	3,468	2,546	1,521	43,998
21 to 50 ..	28,967	31,547	7,631	6,544	3,838	1,573	80,100
51 to 100 ..	24,243	23,033	7,016	4,532	3,112	1,121	63,057
Over 100 ..	86,697	77,185	17,784	14,266	4,395	4,175	204,502
Total ..	178,706	172,271	44,778	34,522	18,334	11,756	460,367
Av. per F'cty	21.65	18.02	18.12	19.15	11.06	12.70	19.01

2. Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.—The percentage of employees in factories with more than 100 hands on the total for all factories reached its highest level in 1934-35 with 44.2 per cent., which was slightly in excess of the previous maximum of 43.7 per cent. in 1926-27 and 1928-29.

FACTORIES.—CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Establishments Employing on the Average—							
	20 hands and under.		21 to 100 hands.		101 hands and upwards.		Total.	
	Es- tablish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Es- tablish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Es- tablish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Es- tablish- ments.	Em- ployees.
1930-31—								
Number ..	18,562	103,077	2,645	106,678	544	144,271	21,751	354,026
Average per establishment ..	5.55	5.55	40.33	40.33	265.20	265.20	16.28	16.28
Percentage on total ..	85.34	29.12	12.16	30.13	2.50	40.75	100.00	100.00
1931-32—								
Number ..	18,507	103,077	2,693	106,678	547	144,271	21,751	354,026
Average per establishment ..	5.55	5.55	40.33	40.33	265.20	265.20	16.28	16.28
Percentage on total ..	85.45	29.12	12.02	30.13	2.53	41.00	100.00	100.00
1932-33—								
Number ..	18,883	102,177	2,541	112,621	600	151,162	22,330	352,090
Average per establishment ..	5.41	5.41	44.10	44.10	251.77	251.77	17.45	17.45
Percentage on total ..	84.57	29.70	12.72	31.50	2.71	43.50	100.00	100.00
1933-34—								
Number ..	19,576	108,125	3,002	125,068	609	151,634	23,597	416,827
Average per establishment ..	5.52	5.52	41.68	41.68	251.77	251.77	17.30	17.30
Percentage on total ..	84.03	25.94	13.10	30.45	2.87	43.50	100.00	100.00
1934-35—								
Number ..	20,012	112,708	3,457	143,157	742	204,502	24,211	460,367
Average per establishment ..	5.63	5.63	41.41	41.41	275.61	275.61	19.01	19.01
Percentage on total ..	82.66	24.38	11.38	31.10	3.00	44.42	100.00	100.00

§ 3. Power used in Factories.

1. States, 1934-35. The following table shows the number of factories using steam, gas, oil, electricity, or water power, and the average horse-power used in 1934-35.

FACTORIES.—AVERAGE HORSE-POWER USED, 1934-35.

State.	Number of Establishments.			Average Horse-power Used.					
	Using Power.	Others.	Total.	Steam.	Gas.	Oil.	Electricity.	Water.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
N.S.W. ..	7,874	350	8,224	504,231	9,028	45,855	348,578	17,532	925,824
Victoria ..	8,445	655	9,100	167,239	6,089	15,290	191,412	24,072	404,702
Queensland ..	2,217	253	2,470	114,504	11,255	16,662	45,593	303	188,587
S. Australia ..	1,035	108	1,143	133,170	4,900	12,030	50,772	..	200,878
W. Australia ..	1,511	117	1,628	58,109	3,727	19,123	31,514	..	112,773
Tasmania ..	876	50	926	5,542	83	1,724	62,794	92,105	162,548
Australia ..	22,588	1,623	24,211	983,461	36,282	110,984	730,573	134,012	1,905,312

Factories in Australia include electric light and power works. Most of the power in these works is, however, used in generating electric power and light, and the power so produced is counted again under the heading of electricity. The actual amount of duplication cannot be given for all States, but a fair measure of the amount of power used in factories (in the common sense) is given by deducting the total of Class XVI., Heat, Light and Power, from the gross total for all factories. This is done in the last column of the table below. It must not be inferred, however, that the whole of the deduction is a duplication, as portion of it represents the production of light for general purposes, while an appreciable amount of power is used on farms and in private houses.

2. Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.—The following table shows the average horse-power used in factories in Australia in each of the last five years :—

FACTORIES.—AVERAGE HORSE-POWER USED, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number of Establishments.			Average Horse-power Used.					Total (a).	
	Using Power.	Others.		Steam.	Gas.	Oil.	Electricity.	Water.	Gross.	Less Heat, Light and Power Works.
	No.	No.		H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
1930-31 ..	19,076	1,775		1,003,382	41,415	69,774	597,984	115,862	1,828,417	745,689
1931-32 ..	19,117	1,775		1,003,382	41,415	69,774	597,984	115,862	1,828,417	745,689
1932-33 ..	20,826	1,504		877,164	38,970	102,236	608,883	126,465	1,753,718	824,021
1933-34 ..	21,507	1,401		903,461	36,282	110,984	730,573	134,012	1,905,312	844,094
1934-35 ..	22,588	1,623		983,461	36,282	110,984	730,573	134,012	1,995,312	941,600

(a) See preceding paragraph.

The last column of the above table, which may be called roughly the net power used in factories, shows an average increase of about 30,000 horse-power per annum or about 5.1 per cent. per annum during the last five years. The net horse-power per employee increased from 1.4 in 1924-25 to 1.6 in 1928-29 and continued to increase in each succeeding year until it reached 2.4 in 1931-32.

Much of the increase in the latter years was due to a more rapid decline in employees than mechanical power during the economic depression, and the figure has fallen to 2.1 in 1934-35 with the recovery in the number of employees.

3. Classes of Industry.—The next table shows the average horse-power used in factories, by classes, in each State during the year 1934-35:—

FACTORIES.—AVERAGE HORSE-POWER USED IN EACH CLASS, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	26,535	13,728	2,664	2,074	2,789	8,951	57,641
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	16,870	13,177	1,543	2,902	2,252	485	37,229
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	12,347	12,889	2,015	4,907	2,520	439	35,237
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	178,748	42,515	21,788	16,727	9,278	44,393	313,449
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	802	1,434	81	209	55	14	2,598
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	13,919	25,891	2,808	2,389	898	2,565	48,470
VII. Skins and Leather ..	6,457	6,754	1,001	165	390	157	14,924
VIII. Clothing ..	6,130	6,761	978	751	649	100	17,369
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	78,002	56,671	67,782	15,966	13,063	6,266	237,750
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	27,448	20,055	14,301	6,303	7,175	5,823	81,105
XI. Furniture, Bedding, &c. ..	6,353	5,125	1,940	1,954	1,019	586	16,977
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	14,047	17,490	2,976	1,917	2,149	558	39,137
XIII. Rubber ..	17,347	16,254	695	95	75	72	34,538
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	508	38	10	94	3	..	653
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	2,156	1,674	144	264	156	129	4,523
Total less Class XVI. ..	407,669	242,456	120,759	57,707	42,471	70,538	941,600
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	518,155	162,246	67,828	143,171	70,302	92,010	1,053,712
* Grand Total..	925,824	404,702	188,587	200,878	112,773	162,548	1,995,312

§ 4. Employment in Factories.

1. Total Number Employed. —Each person employed in and about a factory excepting carters engaged entirely in the delivery of manufactured goods is counted as a factory employee, and the figures relating to employment include, therefore, proprietors who work in their own business as well as "outworkers" (see paragraph 5 (ii) hereinafter). Employment has been classified as follows:—(i) Working proprietors; (ii) managers and overseers; (iii) accountants and clerks; (iv) engine-drivers and firemen; (v) skilled and unskilled workers in the factories, mills, or workshops; (vi) carters and messengers; and (vii) others.

Prior to the year 1928-29 employment in factories was computed by dividing the sum of the number employed each week by the number of weeks worked. The figures, therefore, represented the average number employed over the period worked, which,

for many factories, was less than a full year. Commencing with the year 1928-29 the figure represents the equivalent average number employed over a full year of five-two weeks. The classification of factories according to the number of employees (*see* § 2 *ante*), however, is still based on the old method, but for all other purposes the average number employed over the full year is used.

The following table shows, for each year from 1930-31 to 1934-35 inclusive, (a) the average number of persons (including both sexes of all ages) employed in manufacturing industries in each State; (b) the percentage of the number employed in each State on the total number employed in Australia; and (c) the number employed per ten thousand of the mean population in each State and Australia.

The number of persons employed in factories throughout Australia was at its highest in 1926-27 when it reached 452,184 employees. In the year 1928-29, which is the latest year before the depression became general, the number of employees was 450,482, and the lowest point subsequent to that year was 336,658 in 1931-32 or 74.7 per cent. of the 1928-29 figure. From 1932-33 onwards the numbers began to expand, and by 1934-35 had recovered to 449,598, representing an increase of 112,940 persons or 34 per cent. since the former year. Stated in relation to the population the numbers employed in 1934-35 were still more than 40,000 less than in 1926-27:—

FACTORIES.—EMPLOYMENT.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
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AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING FULL YEAR (52 WEEKS).

1930-31 ..	127,591	126,016	37,901	23,886	14,620	8,829	338,843
1931-32 ..	126,368	128,265	35,799	23,834	13,392	9,000	336,658
1932-33 ..	138,515	144,428	37,388	26,348	14,815	9,233	370,727
1933-34 ..	154,061	156,334	40,083	29,486	16,163	9,782	405,900
1934-35 ..	175,933	169,691	43,048	33,497	17,774	10,555	449,598

PERCENTAGE ON AUSTRALIAN TOTAL.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1930-31 ..	37.65	37.19	11.19	7.05	4.31	2.61	100.00
1931-32 ..	37.54	38.10	10.63	7.08	3.98	2.67	100.00
1932-33 ..	37.39	38.96	10.09	7.10	4.00	2.49	100.00
1933-34 ..	37.96	38.52	9.87	7.26	3.98	2.41	100.00
1934-35 ..	38.93	37.74	9.58	7.45	3.95	2.35	100.00

PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.

1930-31 ..	501	793	413	416	339	396	521
1931-32 ..	492	711	385	413	309	398	514
1932-33 ..	535	706	397	455	339	405	561
1933-34 ..	590	857	422	506	367	427	610
1934-35 ..	604	924	448	573	401	461	671

2. Rates of Increase, 1930-31 to 1934-35.—The percentage of increase or decrease on the average number of persons employed in the preceding year is shown below for each State for each of the years specified:—

FACTORY EMPLOYEES.—ANNUAL INCREASE.—PER CENT.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1930-31 ..	-21.70	-16.56	-11.08	-25.76	-25.57	-18.40	-19.20
1931-32 ..	-0.96	1.78	-5.55	-0.22	-8.40	1.94	-0.64
1932-33 ..	9.61	12.60	4.44	10.55	10.63	2.59	10.12
1933-34 ..	11.22	8.24	3.45	11.91	9.10	5.95	9.49
1934-35 ..	11.98	7.87	6.89	11.97	9.06	7.32	9.72

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

3. Employees in Classes of Industry, Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.—The table hereunder gives the average number of persons employed in factories under each industrial group in Australia in the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 inclusive:—

FACTORY EMPLOYEES.—CLASSES, AUSTRALIA.

Class of Industry.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	4,536	3,885	4,534	5,507	6,550
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	5,684	5,200	6,816	9,020	11,483
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	11,784	12,058	12,655	13,310	14,846
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines Implementations and Conveyances ..	89,506	82,688	94,598	107,398	125,640
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	1,701	1,670	2,029	2,371	2,737
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	26,228	30,553	34,974	36,790	38,042
VII. Skins and Leather ..	6,588	7,846	8,865	9,513	9,779
VIII. Clothing ..	60,069	61,864	67,311	72,260	78,074
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	62,294	62,455	64,670	67,668	70,517
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	15,628	14,319	17,044	19,927	24,192
XI. Furniture, Bedding, &c. ..	7,770	7,249	8,108	9,562	11,306
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. ..	29,441	29,052	29,955	31,937	34,018
XIII. Rubber ..	4,592	5,051	5,822	6,561	7,360
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	1,067	800	740	572	460
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	3,388	3,827	4,488	5,122	5,786
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	8,507	8,141	8,109	8,391	8,799
Total ..	338,843	336,658	370,727	405,909	449,598

An examination of the returns of employment in the various classes reveals only one major class which has considerably augmented its numbers since 1928-29. Apart from a decline in 1930-31 Class VI. Textiles progressed in numbers each year, rising from 28,117 employees in 1928-29 to 38,042 in 1934-35, or by nearly 10,000 during the period. All the other important classes lost heavily during the course of the depression, and the gains of recent years in most cases represent in effect only the re-engagement of those temporarily displaced. Class IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco and Class VII. Skins and Leather increased their numbers by 1,900 since 1928-29, and of the minor divisions Class XV. Miscellaneous Products almost doubled its employees, and now has 5,786 hands as the result of progress in toy making, linoleums and other new industries.

4. Employees in Classes of Industry, States, 1934-35. The following table gives a classification of employees in manufacturing industries in each State in 1934-35 :—

FACTORY EMPLOYEES.—CLASSES, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	2,098	1,943	524	413	397	275	6,550
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	5,031	3,407	614	676	643	152	11,483
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	6,143	6,215	531	1,213	628	116	14,816
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	57,810	37,518	9,102	13,887	4,906	2,417	125,640
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	742	1,665	107	152	49	22	2,737
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	11,889	22,070	1,018	1,074	516	1,445	38,012
VII. Skins and Leather ..	3,017	4,402	725	425	275	35	9,776
VIII. Clothing ..	27,031	38,129	5,935	3,003	2,450	626	78,074
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	23,537	23,237	12,601	5,308	3,170	2,598	70,517
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	7,600	6,896	4,056	1,460	1,829	1,442	24,102
XI. Furniture, Bedding, &c. ..	4,516	3,819	1,329	755	592	295	11,306
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	14,079	12,119	3,368	2,033	1,502	687	34,018
XIII. Rubber ..	2,681	3,760	709	110	64	45	7,360
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	243	92	46	53	26	..	460
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	2,738	2,015	326	277	187	213	5,786
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	3,169	2,084	1,127	1,698	534	187	8,799
Total ..	175,933	169,691	43,048	33,497	17,774	10,555	449,598

5. Employees According to Nature of Employment. *General.* In the following table the average numbers of persons employed in the States in 1934-35 are classified according to the nature of their employment :—

FACTORY EMPLOYEES.—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1934-35.

Average Number of Persons Employed.

State.	Working Proprietors.	Managers and Overseers.	Account- ants and Clerks.	Engine- drivers and Firemen.	Workers, Skilled & Unskilled. (a)	Carters, Messen- gers and Others	Total
New South Wales ..	6,592	6,247	10,729	2,312	146,680	2,473	175,933
Victoria ..	8,009	5,662	7,861	1,757	144,329	2,073	169,691
Queensland ..	2,038	1,774	2,862	1,632	33,044	1,698	43,048
South Australia ..	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	618	5,818
Western Australia ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	5,400
Tasmania ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	5,200
Australia ..	19,558	16,265	25,598	6,732	373,874	7,571	449,598

(a) Including Outworkers.

(ii) *Outworkers.* The term "outworker" or "homeworker" has acquired a special meaning in connexion with manufacturing industries, and technically embraces only those to whom work is given out by factory owners to be done in the employees' own homes. Individuals working for themselves are not included. The following table gives particulars of the average number of outworkers connected with factories in each State in each of the last five years :—

FACTORIES.—OUTWORKERS.(a)

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1930-31 ..	122	136	29	15	3	23	328
1931-32 ..	108	140	27	12	3	2	292
1932-33 ..	131	178	25	18	3	7	362
1933-34 ..	261	164	37	11	2	15	490
1934-35 ..	296	143	11	12	3	10	475

(a) In all tables relating to number of hands employed in factories, outworkers are included.

The Factories Acts in each State contain provisions regulating the employment of outworkers. Records of outwork, specifying the names and remuneration of workers, and stating the places where the work is done, must be kept by factory proprietors. Fuller information regarding the operation of the Factories Acts will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540 to 566.

§ 5. Sex Distribution in Factories.

1. *Employment of Females.*—In all the States the employment of female labour in factories is regulated by Acts of Parliament. More extended reference to this matter will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540 to 566.

2. *Distribution of Employees according to Sex.*—(i) *General.* In New South Wales the ratio of the number of females employed in factories to the number of males during 1886 was about one to seven; in 1891 one to six; in 1903 it became about one to four; and is now more than one to three. In Victoria the ratio of females to males during the year 1886 was about one to five. Five years later (1891) it was somewhat less, but in 1896 had increased to about one to three, and at present about one third of the factory employees are females. In the remaining States the ratio was roughly one female employed to every four males, while that for Australia was two to five. The employment of women is, however, mainly confined to a few trades.

The increased proportion of females in factories during the last five years is due to the fact that those factories in which females are employed in relatively large numbers have been affected less as regards the number of employees than other industries have been by the industrial depression. The industries which employ the largest proportions of females are Classes VI., VIII., IX. and XII., and the numbers engaged in these classes constitute 84.32 per cent. of the total number of female employees as shown in paragraph 5 hereinafter.

(ii) *Average Number of Males and Females Employed, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The next table shows the average number of male and female employees in factories in each State for the five years ended 1934-35:—

FACTORIES.—MALES AND FEMALES EMPLOYED.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
MALES.					
New South Wales	93,868	90,682	99,721	111,653	127,114
Victoria	82,949	81,618	91,899	100,959	110,910
Queensland	31,144	20,149	30,099	32,248	34,596
South Australia	19,332	18,932	20,901	23,743	27,271
Western Australia	11,729	10,535	11,748	12,930	14,253
Tasmania	6,922	6,999	7,147	7,716	8,321
Australia	245,944	237,915	261,515	289,249	322,465
FEMALES.					
New South Wales	33,723	35,686	38,794	42,408	47,919
Victoria	43,067	46,647	52,529	55,375	58,781
Queensland	6,757	6,650	7,289	7,835	8,452
South Australia	4,554	4,902	5,447	5,743	6,226
Western Australia	2,891	2,857	3,067	3,233	3,521
Tasmania	1,907	2,001	2,086	2,066	2,234
Australia	92,899	98,743	109,212	116,660	127,133

The maximum number of employees in factories was reached in 1926-27 when 452,184 persons were employed, of whom 337,433 were males and 114,751 were females. The figures for 1934-35 represent 95.6 per cent. of the maximum for males and 99.4 per cent. for all persons. The number of females employed, however, is the greatest yet recorded and exceeds that of 1926-27 by 10.79 per cent. and that of 1928-29, the

previous maximum by 8.32 per cent. In 1931-32 the male employees were as low as 70.5 per cent. of the maximum and in 1930-31 the females were only 79 per cent. of the then maximum.

3. Rate of Variation for each Sex. The percentages of annual increase or decrease in the year following on the average number of male and female employees in factories are shown below:—

PERCENTAGES OF ANNUAL INCREASE, MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

State.	1929-30— 1930-31.	1930-31— 1931-32.	1931-32— 1932-33.	1932-33— 1933-34.	1933-34— 1934-35.
MALES.					
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	-23.06	-3.42	9.97	11.97	13.85
Victoria ..	-17.16	-1.60	12.60	9.86	9.80
Queensland ..	-11.37	-6.41	3.26	7.14	7.28
South Australia ..	-27.01	-2.07	10.40	13.60	14.86
Western Australia ..	-26.33	-10.18	11.51	10.06	10.23
Tasmania ..	-19.01	1.10	2.11	7.96	7.84
Total ..	-20.21	-3.26	9.92	10.61	11.48
FEMALES.					
New South Wales ..	-17.56	5.82	8.71	9.32	13.00
Victoria ..	-15.35	8.31	12.61	5.42	6.15
Queensland ..	-9.70	-1.58	9.91	7.49	7.87
South Australia ..	-20.11	7.64	11.12	5.43	8.41
Western Australia ..	-22.33	-1.18	7.35	5.41	8.90
Tasmania ..	-16.10	4.93	4.25	-0.96	8.13
Total ..	-16.28	6.29	10.60	6.82	8.98

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

4. Masculinity of Employees in Factories. The extent to which females are employed in the factories of Australia may perhaps be more readily shown by giving the masculinity of employees for each State for a series of years. The following table furnishes particulars for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

MASCULINITY(a) OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
1930-31 ..	278	193	461	425	406	363	265
1931-32 ..	254	175	438	386	369	350	241
1932-33 ..	264	175	413	384	383	343	239
1933-34 ..	263	182	412	413	400	373	248
1934-35 ..	275	189	409	438	405	372	254

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

During the five years covered by the table above there has been a decrease in masculinity in all the States except South Australia and Tasmania. The decline was greatest in Queensland where the rate of increase in female employment over the five years has been far greater than in male employment. A cause of the increasing proportion of women has been referred to in par. 2 ante.

5. Employment of Females in Particular Industries. The greater number of females engaged in manufacturing industries is employed in four classes, viz.:—VI., Textiles; VII., Clothing; IX., Food and Drink; and XII., Paper, Stationery, etc. In 1934-35 these industries accounted for 84.31 per cent. of all females employed in factories. In two classes only did the number of females exceed the number of males, viz., in Class VI.,

Textiles, where there were 140 females to every 100 males and in Class VIII., Clothing with 275 females per 100 males. The following tables show the average number of males and females employed in each of these classes in 1934-35:—

MALES AND FEMALES EMPLOYED IN PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES, 1934-35.

Class.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED—MALES.							
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	4,673	8,163	590	698	265	567	15,256
VIII. Clothing ..	7,304	10,399	1,418	941	571	203	20,836
IX. Food and Drink ..	15,713	17,245	11,306	4,472	2,008	1,976	53,320
XII. Paper, Stationery, &c. ..	9,634	8,755	2,505	1,405	1,147	537	24,043
All Other Classes ..	80,790	66,048	18,777	19,695	9,662	5,038	209,010
Total ..	127,114	110,910	34,596	27,271	14,253	8,321	322,465

AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED—FEMALES.							
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	7,216	13,607	458	376	251	878	22,786
VIII. Clothing ..	19,727	27,730	4,517	2,062	1,879	423	57,238
IX. Food and Drink ..	7,824	5,992	1,295	896	508	622	17,107
XII. Paper, Stationery, &c. ..	4,445	3,594	863	568	355	150	9,975
All Other Classes ..	8,707	7,858	1,319	1,424	468	161	19,937
Total ..	47,919	58,781	8,452	6,226	3,521	2,234	127,133

The classification of the employment of females in the several industries in Class VIII., Clothing, which is the most important group, and the relation of their number to that of the males so employed, are shown in the following table:—

FEMALES EMPLOYED IN EACH INDUSTRY IN CLASS VIII., 1934-35.

Industry.	New South Wales.			Victoria.			Other States.		
	Males.	Females.	Femini- nity. (a)	Males.	Females.	Femini- nity. (a)	Males.	Females.	Femini- nity. (a)
Tailoring and Slop ..	1,893	7,929	419	1,900	6,384	336	1,228	4,245	340
Clothing ..	8	9	113	77	201	265	6	11	183
Waterproof and Oil- skin Clothing ..	44	1,329	3,020	641	7,758	1,210	45	1,946	4,324
Dressmaking ..	105	1,088	1,036	107	1,407	1,315	34	662	1,947
Millinery ..	325	3,058	1,218	441	4,357	988	152	1,692	1,113
Shirts, Collars and Underclothing ..	60	569	948	130	760	585	8	59	728
Stays and Corsets ..	99	745	753	44	451	1,025	6	12	200
Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves ..	595	1,113	187	691	865	125	47	64	136
Hats and Caps ..	..	..	..	38	125	329	..	..	..
Gloves ..	2,534	2,487	98	4,751	4,540	96	1,043	792	76
Boots and Shoes ..	1,008	34	3	604	8	1	364	19	5
Boot Repairing (In- cluding Bespoke Work) ..	128	33	26	459	187	41	..	..	..
Boot Accessories ..	42	75	179	32	88	275	13	18	138
Umbrellas and Walk- ing Sticks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyeworks and Clean- ing (including Re- novating and Repairing) ..	413	231	56	340	309	91	184	256	139
Other ..	50	127	254	54	287	531	3	5	167
Total ..	7,304	19,727	270	10,399	27,730	267	3,133	9,781	312

(a) Number of females per 100 males.

§ 6. Child Labour in Factories.

1. Conditions of Child Labour.—The employment of young persons in factories in the States is regulated by Acts of Parliament, as is the case with the employment of female labour. Reference to the legislation regarding the employment of child labour in factories will be found in Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 540 to 566. The object of

the restrictions imposed is to secure amongst other things that a proper period shall be devoted to primary education, and that the early years of toil shall not exhaust the worker before the attainment of full growth.

2. Average Number of Children Employed, 1930-31 to 1934-35.—In the returns for the various States, the term "child" denotes any person under sixteen years of age. The following table shows the average number of children of each sex employed in manufacturing industries in the years 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
MALES.					
New South Wales ..	1,851	1,924	2,306	3,040	3,990
Victoria ..	2,543	2,615	3,441	4,248	5,194
Queensland ..	950	920	903	1,135	1,146
South Australia ..	411	509	611	799	1,025
Western Australia ..	324	344	351	427	574
Tasmania ..	203	185	263	219	255
Australia ..	6,282	6,497	7,935	9,868	12,184

FEMALES.					
New South Wales ..	2,757	3,263	3,561	4,422	5,571
Victoria ..	3,361	4,069	4,643	5,634	6,015
Queensland ..	619	631	849	981	1,048
South Australia ..	399	453	523	644	738
Western Australia ..	149	161	202	235	426
Tasmania ..	205	169	209	202	294
Australia ..	7,490	8,766	9,987	12,118	14,092

TOTAL.					
New South Wales ..	4,608	5,187	6,867	7,862	9,561
Victoria ..	5,904	6,704	8,084	9,882	11,209
Queensland ..	1,569	1,551	1,752	2,116	2,194
South Australia ..	810	962	1,134	1,443	1,763
Western Australia ..	473	505	553	662	1,000
Tasmania ..	408	354	472	421	549
Australia ..	13,772	15,263	17,922	21,986	26,276

3. Percentage of Children on Total Number of Employees.—The number of juvenile workers in factories reached its maximum in 1934-35, when the number was 26,276 (12,184 males and 14,092 females), representing 5.84 per cent. of the total of all employees. Although male juvenile workers showed a decrease of 3.16 per cent. on the figures for 1926-27, when the previous maximum was recorded, female employees advanced by 24.48 per cent. and the total increase amounted to 2,373 employees or 9.93 per cent. This advance in juvenile employment was largely due to the increased employment of females in the textile and clothing industries:—

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ON TOTAL NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	3.61	4.10	4.28	4.84	5.46
Victoria ..	4.69	5.23	5.60	6.32	6.61
Queensland ..	4.14	4.33	4.69	5.28	5.10
South Australia ..	3.39	4.04	4.30	4.89	5.26
Western Australia ..	3.24	3.77	3.73	4.10	5.63
Tasmania ..	4.62	3.93	5.11	4.30	5.20
Australia ..	4.06	4.53	4.83	5.42	5.84

4. Industries Employing Child Labour.—The employment of children is practically confined to a limited number of industries, the most important of which are specified in the next table, which shows the average number employed in 1934-35:—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED.—VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, 1934-35.

Class.	Industry.	N.S.W.		Victoria.		Q'land.		S. Aust.		W. Aust.		Tas.		Australia.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
II.	Bricks and Tiles, Firebricks and Fireclay Goods	103	..	30	11	21	..	19	..	8	..	4	..	185	11
..	Glass Bottles	177	64	50	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	232	67
III.	Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	51	108	22	31	1	4	4	20	5	2	1	..	84	165
IV.	Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling of Iron and Steel ..	210	9	259	44	50	..	104	13	..	..	..	..	623	66
..	Engineering (not Marine or Electrical)	184	3	260	22	36	2	70	15	32	..	5	..	587	42
..	Electrical Installations, Cables and Apparatus ..	132	36	170	20	4	2	5	..	2	..	1	..	314	58
..	Motor Vehicles and Cycles (ii) Repairs ..	126	1	117	2	46	3	49	..	33	..	20	..	421	6
..	Motor Bodies	28	..	86	3	24	..	140	9	11	..	..	..	289	12
..	Brass and Copper	96	4	80	7	18	..	9	1	11	..	4	..	218	12
..	Galvanized Ironworking and Tinsmithing	180	63	228	48	27	2	26	..	39	..	1	..	501	113
..	Wireless Apparatus ..	149	19	238	38	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	389	57
VI.	Cotton	38	100	31	89	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	190
..	Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	125	379	473	827	6	13	52	28	4	13	48	127	708	1387
..	Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	56	370	210	903	..	..	1	7	..	11	1	12	268	1303
..	Rope and Cordage	26	30	111	35	7	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	153	65
VII.	Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing ..	49	1	116	3	20	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	190	5
..	Bags, Trunks and Other Leather Goods	48	62	34	44	8	9	11	26	5	4	..	..	106	145
VIII.	Tailoring and Slop Clothing	65	214	66	530	36	295	10	135	6	83	2	28	185	1985
..	Dressmaking	5	158	38	849	1	110	1	112	..	96	..	10	45	1335
..	Millinery	9	148	6	165	4	79	..	38	..	5	..	..	19	435
..	Shirts, Collars and Underclothing	22	739	13	371	11	165	1	71	1	60	..	10	48	1428
..	Stays and Corsets	3	29	9	137	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	172
..	Hats and Caps	27	110	52	70	..	1	..	2	..	9	..	..	79	192
..	Boots and Shoes	155	324	172	126	41	54	20	44	20	8	7	5	424	861
IX.	Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry) ..	21	13	111	21	24	24	10	2	11	2	49	89	265	151
..	Biscuits	67	215	101	62	2	5	10	15	8	20	..	..	188	317
..	Sugar Confectionery (including Chocolates) ..	61	305	54	184	13	28	10	42	2	17	..	..	140	576
..	Condiments, Coffee and Spices	28	93	13	20	1	4	28	9	6	3	..	1	76	130
XI.	Billiard Tables, Cabinet and Furniture-making and Upholstery ..	142	21	211	14	58	7	61	3	37	..	15	1	524	46
XII.	Papermaking, etc.	77	347	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	350
..	Envelopes, Stationery, Paper Boxes, Bags, etc. .. ..	..	..	60	212	6	10	11	45	3	10	1	..	81	286
..	Newspapers and Periodicals	81	5	28	3	46	11	..	..	17	3	2	4	174	26
..	General Printing and Bookbinding (not including Government) ..	167	145	236	93	50	52	36	27	35	13	8	3	532	333

5. Apprenticeship.—In all the States, Acts are in force for the regulation of the age at which children may be employed in gainful occupations. Legislative provision is also made for the regulation of apprenticeship under the various State Factories Acts or Arbitration Acts. These Acts, while laying down general principles, leave to the wages tribunals the actual determination of the conditions under which apprentices may be employed.

§ 7. Salaries and Wages Paid and Value of Production.

NOTE.—In all tables relating to Salaries and Wages paid in Factories the amounts given are exclusive of sums drawn by working proprietors.

1. General.—The importance of the manufacturing industries of Australia is indicated by the fact that the total value of the output for 1934-35 was £212,350,297, of which the value of the output of the manufacturing industries was £143,527,197, and the value of the output of the other industries was £68,823,099. The difference between the sum of the last two amounts and the value of the output, viz., £143,527,197 represents the value of production as defined by the Conference of Statisticians at Sydney in 1925, i.e., "The value of consumable commodities produced during the year, deducting, so far as possible, the value of goods produced for export." The total amount of salaries and wages paid in factories in 1934-35 was £72,824,549. This figure which is exclusive of amounts drawn by working proprietors shows an increase of £8,379,889, or 13.00 per cent., as compared with the total for the previous year.

2. Salaries and Wages Paid.—(i) *Total Amount, 1934-35.* The total amount of salaries and wages paid in the manufacturing industries of factories in each State is shown in the following table:—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metallic Minerals and Quarry Products ..	628,709	357,700	112,045	69,809	73,588	55,907	1,297,875
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	1,014,180	503,020	110,874	110,187	107,003	22,929	1,958,193
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	1,112,550	1,084,800	92,537	294,442	126,260	20,580	2,641,181
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	11,162,619	6,419,881	1,798,150	2,509,055	910,542	444,372	23,253,019
V. Precious Metals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Textiles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Sugar and Allied Industries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Food and Allied Industries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Tobacco ..	4,263,781	4,076,085	2,873,510	869,112	624,819	374,465	13,082,705
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	1,233,205	1,157,501	814,028	213,142	338,430	196,446	3,952,815
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. ..	701,627	485,035	210,702	100,870	93,992	34,737	1,626,963
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ..	2,626,801	2,200,173	625,853	318,773	204,150	142,865	6,228,615
XIII. Musical Instruments ..	43,352	10,434	6,541	6,070	5,711	..	80,168
XIV. Miscellaneous Products ..	362,805	274,907	41,166	35,785	25,006	23,706	763,525
XV. Heat, Light and Power ..	776,532	156,116	294,665	412,761	130,135	43,477	2,122,676
Total ..	20,514,913	25,275,014	7,880,535	5,433,531	3,111,239	1,601,217	72,824,549

(ii) *Totals and Averages, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The following statement shows the total amount of salaries and wages paid, and the average amount paid per employee in each State, for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35. The average wage paid is not comparable with that shown in similar tables in Official Year Books issued prior to No. 23, 1930, on account of the change in method of computing the average number of hands employed

as explained heretofore. The figures are exclusive of working proprietors and of the amounts drawn by them:—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.—TOTAL AND AVERAGE PER ANNUM PER EMPLOYEE.

Year.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31	Total amount paid ..	25,200,290	21,359,491	7,098,106	4,368,868	2,886,884	1,541,220	62,454,859
	Average per employee ..	206.83	179.29	195.26	192.67	210.26	183.28	193.88
1931-32	Total amount paid ..	22,781,141	19,454,115	6,188,829	3,700,008	2,335,601	1,418,131	55,931,818
	Average per employee ..	188.67	160.15	180.57	167.95	186.23	166.76	174.84
1932-33	Total amount paid ..	23,782,848	21,218,271	6,321,021	4,136,857	2,541,428	1,416,011	59,416,436
	Average per employee ..	179.49	154.50	176.82	165.24	182.14	162.85	168.19
1933-34	Total amount paid ..	25,718,547	22,016,619	6,600,340	4,000,681	2,732,310	1,472,593	64,441,660
	Average per employee ..	174.23	153.62	182.82	163.98	181.03	160.58	166.36
1934-35	Total amount paid ..	25,512,225	25,273,214	7,820,334	4,220,334	2,411,229	1,510,117	66,769,519
	Average per Employee ..	175.22	156.33	192.38	169.22	185.05	160.36	169.34

In comparing the figures in the preceding table, regard should be paid to the nature of certain industries which are carried on to a greater extent in some States than in others. In Victoria, for instance, there is a large number of hands employed in Class VIII., comprising a heavy percentage of women and children. The highest average wages per employee in 1934-35 were paid in Queensland, followed by Western Australia.

The average rate of salaries and wages reached its maximum in 1927-28 when it amounted to £212.12. Since that year there was an almost continuous decline to 1933-34 when the average rate amounted to £166.36. Although a recovery was made in 1932-33 in employment and in the value of production, an improvement in average earnings did not occur until 1934-35 when the rate amounted to £169.34 per employee.

(iii) *Earnings of Males and Females, 1934-35.* The following table shows the approximate amount paid in salaries and wages to males and females in each class of industry in each State in the year 1934-35:—

SALARIES AND WAGES.—MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
MALES.							
I. Treatment of Non-metallic Mineral and Quarry Products ..	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	622,819	354,096	110,563	69,350	72,564	55,432	1,284,824
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	994,970	575,043	107,786	109,487	105,593	22,839	1,915,718
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	10,891,512	6,250,998	1,769,486	2,447,874	909,279	437,233	22,706,382
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	105,407	220,588	14,742	16,348	8,083	2,711	367,879
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	843,573	1,422,132	110,324	94,413	49,185	109,450	2,629,077
VII. Skins and Leather ..	579,115	500,999	102,115	39,233	31,525	3,163	1,346,750
VIII. Clothing ..	1,164,225	1,581,441	205,680	118,089	80,262	25,373	3,175,070
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	3,488,555	3,498,271	2,755,193	802,061	576,046	327,907	11,448,033
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	1,210,563	1,143,703	802,833	208,395	337,205	194,614	3,897,403
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. ..	623,939	420,666	195,676	94,623	87,915	33,901	1,456,720
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ..	2,222,837	1,861,146	537,878	302,300	258,739	128,106	5,314,006
XIII. Rubber ..	441,791	507,145	56,760	11,553	7,462	3,896	1,028,601
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	36,894	16,278	8,341	5,769	5,741	..	73,223
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	292,467	233,940	37,306	30,568	20,102	22,926	637,309
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	77,770	151,171	108,110	400,210	108,171	43,071	2,097,875
Total ..	25,215,937	20,000,711	7,171,117	4,427,003	2,411,229	1,420,606	66,769,519

SALARIES AND WAGES, MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES.
1934-35—continued.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
FEMALES.							
I. Treatment of Non-metaliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	5,890	3,664	1,482	459	1,024	535	13,054
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	19,510	17,977	3,088	700	1,410	90	42,775
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	188,216	183,172	11,687	17,439	7,856	1,606	409,076
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	271,107	168,883	28,664	61,181	10,263	7,139	547,237
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	9,095	19,423	598	632	106	..	29,914
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	654,769	1,130,670	40,151	25,655	20,091	69,668	1,941,004
VII. Skins and Leather ..	54,894	72,214	7,900	43,972	5,976	225	155,101
VIII. Clothing ..	1,001,572	2,491,891	342,062	232,832	100,353	26,864	4,015,574
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	775,229	578,714	118,317	67,081	48,773	46,558	1,634,672
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	22,642	13,801	11,195	4,747	1,225	1,802	55,412
XI. Furniture, Bedding, &c. ..	77,666	64,369	15,020	6,247	6,077	836	170,243
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, &c. ..	493,994	336,027	87,075	46,473	35,720	14,792	924,951
XIII. Rubber ..	72,782	115,740	20,820	756	107	296	216,509
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	6,488	156	..	301	..	..	6,945
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	70,338	41,057	3,860	5,217	4,964	780	126,210
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	3,892	942	6,255	12,542	764	406	24,801
Total ..	4,298,076	5,238,700	705,092	496,246	304,763	171,597	11,214,474

(iv) *Total and Average Earnings of Males and Females, 1930-31 to 1934-35.*
Particulars for the last five years are given in the table hereunder:—

SALARIES AND WAGES, MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

Particulars	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia
MALES.							
1930-31. Amount paid ..	1,372,742	1,372,742	1,372,742	1,372,742	1,372,742	1,372,742	8,303,797
Per cent. on total ..	85.73	79.58	91.40	90.45	90.11	89.53	84.90
Average per employee £ ..	244.36	221.68	218.04	217.40	239.04	211.86	230.20
1931-32. Amount paid ..	1,473,269	1,473,269	1,473,269	1,473,269	1,473,269	1,473,269	8,835,269
Per cent. on total ..	84.05	77.05	91.32	89.64	88.89	88.35	83.56
Average per employee £ ..	225.99	200.27	204.68	191.61	213.43	192.28	210.26
1932-33. Amount paid ..	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	8,833,000
Per cent. on total ..	82.40	78.40	91.32	89.64	88.89	88.35	83.59
Average per employee £ ..	213.72	194.25	201.62	188.62	208.05	188.75	202.51
1933-34. Amount paid ..	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	8,833,000
Per cent. on total ..	85.00	78.81	90.83	90.36	89.94	88.79	84.12
Average per employee £ ..	206.98	191.45	208.03	185.58	206.27	182.05	199.32
1934-35. Amount Paid ..	2,525,937	2,036,314	7,184,443	4,937,285	2,806,470	1,429,600	61,610,075
Per cent. on total ..	85.44	79.27	91.06	90.87	90.20	89.28	84.60
Average per employee £ ..	208.57	193.31	219.93	190.22	210.66	183.68	202.48

SALARIES AND WAGES.—MALE AND FEMALE FACTORY EMPLOYEES—
continued.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'lan I.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
FEMALES.							
1930-31. Amount paid ..£	3,594,858	4,361,367	610,473	417,404	285,589	161,371	9,431,062
Per cent. on total ..	14.27	20.42	8.60	9.55	9.89	10.47	15.10
Average per employee £	107.56	102.73	91.40	92.78	100.28	85.11	102.74
1931-32. Amount paid ..£	3,492,044	4,348,091	530,981	392,418	259,445	164,970	9,194,549
Per cent. on total ..	15.35	22.35	8.68	10.36	11.11	11.65	16.44
Average per employee £	98.74	94.43	81.61	81.21	92.20	83.11	94.18
1932-33. Amount paid ..£	3,683,392	4,621,254	584,805	427,621	270,525	162,916	9,750,603
Per cent. on total ..	15.49	21.81	9.25	10.34	10.64	11.51	16.41
Average per employee £	95.78	89.07	81.08	79.62	89.05	79.24	90.27
1933-34. Amount paid ..£	3,863,191	4,842,051	641,423	445,034	276,842	166,086	10,234,627
Per cent. on total ..	15.00	21.10	9.17	9.64	10.06	11.21	15.88
Average per employee £	91.88	88.54	82.77	78.43	86.43	81.41	86.69
1934-35. Amount Paid ..£	4,298,076	5,238,700	705,092	496,246	304,763	171,597	11,214,474
Per cent. on total ..	14.56	20.73	8.94	9.13	9.80	10.72	15.40
Average per employee £	90.40	90.27	84.51	80.64	87.30	77.93	89.17

(v) *Managers, Overseers and Other Employees.* A further analysis of salaries and wages paid is given in the following table, the amounts paid to managers, overseers, &c., being differentiated from those paid to other employees. As previously mentioned, amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded in all cases :—

SALARIES AND WAGES.—MANAGERS, OVERSEERS AND OTHER FACTORY
EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, 1934-35.

Salaries and Wages Paid to—

Class of Industry.	Managers, Overseers, Accountants and Clerks.		All Other Employees.		All Employees.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Treatment of Non-metalliciferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	£ 194,664	£ 12,584	£ 1,090,160	£ 470	£ 1,284,824	£ 13,054	£ 1,297,878
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	254,762	21,200	1,660,956	21,575	1,915,718	42,775	1,958,493
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	571,078	107,560	1,660,127	302,416	2,231,205	409,976	2,641,181
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	2,820,287	282,508	19,886,095	264,729	22,706,382	547,237	23,253,619
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	40,726	8,941	327,153	20,073	367,879	20,914	397,793
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	551,536	116,531	2,077,541	1,824,473	2,629,077	1,941,004	4,570,081
VII. Skins and Leather ..	170,190	20,434	1,176,551	134,757	1,316,750	155,191	1,501,941
VIII. Clothing ..	482,259	290,827	2,692,811	4,624,747	3,175,070	4,915,574	8,090,644
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2,371,117	337,487	9,076,916	1,297,185	11,448,033	1,634,672	13,082,705
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	446,275	44,582	3,451,128	10,830	3,897,403	55,412	3,952,815
XI. Furniture, Bedding, &c. ..	147,367	33,390	1,309,353	136,853	1,456,720	170,243	1,626,963
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. ..	947,705	219,366	4,366,301	705,585	5,314,006	924,951	6,238,957
XIII. Rubber ..	202,452	29,527	826,149	186,982	1,028,601	216,509	1,245,110
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	16,130	2,379	57,093	4,566	73,223	6,945	80,168
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	120,128	25,786	517,181	100,430	637,309	126,216	763,525
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	483,872	23,777	1,614,003	1,021	2,097,875	21,801	2,122,676
Total ..	9,820,557	1,576,879	51,789,518	9,637,595	61,610,075	11,214,474	72,824,549
Average paid per employee	334.72	125.92	188.37	85.11	262.48	89.17	169.34

3. *Value of Power, Fuel and Light Used.*—(i) *Total Amount, 1934-35.* The expenditure by factories on power, fuel and light is of considerable importance; in 1934-35 it amounted to £12,338,207, an increase of £1,123,326 as compared with the previous year. Though the value of power, fuel and light has actually fallen during the depression it represented 3.38 per cent. of the value of output in 1934-35 against 3.30 per cent. in 1928-29. The following table shows the value of power, fuel and light used in the different classes of industry in 1934-35:—

VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED(a) IN FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metallic Mineral and Quarry Products ..	221,270	152,500	41,983	31,163	61,360	60,247	568,523
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	346,718	211,444	30,680	38,474	39,773	10,203	677,262
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	178,293	185,461	14,720	39,433	25,918	3,128	447,153
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	2,254,446	437,845	178,506	310,384	57,920	277,062	3,516,163
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	7,703	12,151	866	1,666	348	178	22,312
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	174,878	201,130	21,251	20,318	11,424	38,128	557,751
VII. Miscellaneous ..	85,152	126,056	15,711	12,301	6,442	1,728	247,990
VIII. Clothing ..	793,987	745,270	406,945	173,504	123,056	65,185	2,271,056
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	71,499	69,508	37,434	13,128	23,741	16,422	231,842
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	26,836	25,871	9,601	6,205	2,984	2,060	73,864
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. ..	120,002	102,417	30,806	14,222	14,720	6,380	357,046
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ..	81,508	137,518	7,251	1,500	1,280	620	232,707
XIII. Rubber ..	3,551	296	113	226	33	..	4,219
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	23,598	27,681	1,318	1,676	1,225	721	56,132
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	1,465,391	663,103	250,399	200,853	329,743	4,249	2,913,645
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,906,307	3,323,892	1,051,474	866,567	702,375	487,592	12,338,207

(a) Including lubricants and water.

(ii) *Total Amount according to Sources, 1934-35.* The following table shows the value of power, fuel and light used in factories in each State during the year 1934-35 distributed amongst the various sources:—

VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED IN FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coal ..	1,678,215	(a)	425,176	217,656	205,169	78,543	(a)
Coke ..	1,051,005	(a)	94,069	130,536	25,399	(b) 22,800	(a)
Wood ..	100,997	(a)	110,586	50,114	118,044	(b) 13,014	(a)
Charcoal ..	6,180	(a)	4,569	1,039	1,676	(c)	(a)
Fuel Oil ..	336,588	(a)	73,826	102,006	126,097	6,517	(a)
Electricity ..	1,915,191	(a)	222,725	267,010	154,508	186,639	(a)
Water and Lubricating Oil ..	392,659	312,765	93,934	61,393	61,864	179,179	1,101,794
Total ..	5,906,307	3,323,892	1,051,474	866,567	702,375	487,592	12,338,207

(a) Not available.

(b) Estimated.

(c) Not available, included with Coke and Wood.

(iii) *Total Amount, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The next table gives the sums expended on power, fuel and light during the last five years :—

VALUE OF POWER, FUEL AND LIGHT USED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	4,727,673	2,836,126	875,330	855,289	552,100	537,277	10,383,795
1931-32 ..	4,229,325	2,704,791	766,501	748,814	561,057	451,222	9,464,710
1932-33 ..	4,791,381	2,923,230	905,893	764,930	598,088	462,650	10,446,174
1933-34 ..	5,239,416	3,069,749	971,680	827,049	641,324	465,663	11,214,881
1934-35 ..	5,906,307	3,323,892	1,051,474	866,567	702,375	487,592	12,338,207

4. *Value of Materials Used.*—(i) *Total Amount, 1934-35.* The value of materials used (which includes the value of containers, packing, etc., the cost of tools replaced and repairs to plant) in factories in Australia in 1934-35 was £209,047,017, representing 57.29 per cent. of the value of the final output. (See paragraph 5.) The table hereunder shows the value of the materials used in various classes of industry in each State :—

VALUE OF MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	1,631,437	709,500	196,856	79,831	155,892	95,440	2,868,956
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	654,807	347,960	57,715	96,514	77,405	14,759	1,249,160
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	5,622,587	3,867,238	415,748	908,202	1,057,150	97,010	11,967,935
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	27,856,480	8,190,340	2,503,583	5,165,721	964,519	948,426	45,929,069
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	115,370	297,693	8,106	13,267	4,479	490	439,405
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	1,119,795	1,119,795	1,119,795	1,119,795	1,119,795	1,119,795	1,119,795
VII. Skins and Leather ..	3,159,798	2,874,579	439,174	110,643	101,908	6,403	6,692,505
VIII. Clothing ..	3,116,416	3,116,416	3,116,416	3,116,416	3,116,416	3,116,416	3,116,416
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	27,027,354	25,750,530	21,301,353	6,000,480	3,410,912	1,400,152	84,899,781
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	3,431,725	1,865,158	1,636,379	664,597	646,064	276,262	8,520,183
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. ..	1,470,935	1,024,225	345,311	194,760	187,460	43,394	3,266,085
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ..	3,483,222	3,083,150	509,557	389,322	266,207	92,091	7,823,549
XIII. Rubber ..	1,500,551	1,775,800	103,668	22,069	13,239	4,640	3,419,967
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	33,035	4,839	1,829	9,709	409	..	49,821
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	720,442	677,638	34,518	57,266	49,002	24,988	1,563,854
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	884,571	609,860	147,260	164,791	92,624	31,674	1,930,780
Total ..	87,096,873	65,096,374	30,346,510	15,275,492	7,654,382	3,577,386	209,047,017

(ii) *Total Amount, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The following table gives the value of materials used in factories for the last five years:—

VALUE OF MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	61,556,701	52,864,198	24,015,316	11,581,708	6,017,750	3,163,572	161,199,245
1931-32 ..	70,084,956	58,081,097	24,772,013	12,321,268	6,667,018	3,220,996	175,145,548
1932-33 ..	77,330,401	61,224,916	27,758,597	13,450,771	6,791,684	3,270,895	189,827,264
1934-35 ..	87,096,873	65,096,374	30,310,810	15,275,192	7,651,362	3,577,360	209,047,017

5. *Total Value of Output.* (i) *Total, 1934-35.* The value of the output of new goods manufactured and other products of the various factories in each State in 1934-35 is shown in the following table. The figures given represent not only the increase in value due to the process of manufacture, but include also the value of the raw materials, and the power, fuel and light used. The difference between the sum of the values of the materials and the fuel and light used, and the total output (see paragraph 6) is the real value of factory production.

TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metallic Mineral and Quarry Products ..	3,340,949	1,846,480	499,007	277,420	380,079	347,699	6,691,634
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	2,880,586	1,566,137	273,221	338,431	281,940	57,421	5,397,736
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	10,577,196	7,085,892	744,383	1,494,363	1,392,907	152,502	21,447,243
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	48,401,622	18,456,066	5,289,823	9,077,754	2,457,404	1,967,429	85,650,098
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	310,830	720,866	38,010	44,001	19,350	4,824	1,144,471
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	7,146,527	10,587,501	1,867,535	871,739	446,817	779,010	21,699,138
VII. Shoes and Leather Goods ..	9,828,519	15,091,802	2,037,663	1,003,352	727,969	150,125	28,839,430
VIII. Clothing ..	39,777,768	36,589,677	27,483,994	8,228,234	5,285,085	2,180,700	119,545,467
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	5,580,450	3,805,839	2,912,535	1,071,467	1,251,745	618,672	15,240,758
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	2,626,462	1,928,725	696,897	355,855	355,682	102,100	6,065,721
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. ..	8,430,206	7,362,091	1,634,160	973,826	780,648	311,707	19,501,241
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ..	118,821	29,499	11,845	17,556	8,521	..	180,242
XIII. Musical Instruments ..	1,532,288	1,313,750	105,867	131,720	100,112	49,319	3,263,056
XIV. Miscellaneous Products ..	7,094,240	2,931,800	1,499,030	1,560,397	937,341	476,195	14,499,012
XV. Heat, Light and Power ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	154,433,248	116,893,894	46,021,303	25,699,172	14,641,680	7,223,124	364,912,421

(ii) *Total 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The following statement shows the value of output of factories in each State in the five years ended 1934-35:—

TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	118,483,536	93,425,795	40,422,858	19,997,455	12,353,353	6,115,567	200,798,504
1931-32 ..	131,179,507	93,282,617	46,314,124	24,299,129	14,129,411	6,123,157	215,448,755
1932-33 ..	144,143,671	100,088,119	52,131,613	27,444,978	16,447,448	6,893,683	247,149,505
1933-34 ..	149,111,771	118,453,316	54,441,772	28,713,897	18,877,235	6,700,409	276,309,480
1934-35 ..	154,433,248	116,893,894	46,021,303	25,699,172	14,641,680	7,223,124	364,912,421

6. **Value of Production.**—(i) *Total in Classes, 1934-35.* The value of production for any industry was defined by the Conference of Statisticians at Sydney in 1925 as "the value of consumable commodities produced during the year, deducting, so far as possible, the value of goods consumed in process of production."

In accordance with this definition, it was agreed that, in the valuation of factory production a deduction should be made from the value of the output of the cost of raw material, containers, power, fuel, light, lubricants, water, tools replaced, repairs to plant and depreciation. All these, except depreciation, are included in the items "Value of materials used" and "Value of fuel used" as defined above. On account of the difficulty experienced in securing accurate figures for depreciation, it was subsequently agreed that the particulars obtained should be published but that no deduction should be made on this account for the present. The value of production as given in the following tables is obtained, therefore, by deducting "Value of materials used" and "Value of fuel used" from the value of the output.

The figure thus calculated is, however, not the net value of production. The deduction for depreciation, particulars of which are shown in § 8, par. 4, was estimated at £7,994,000 for 1934-35. Many miscellaneous expenses, also, such as insurance and advertising, have not been taken into account. Hence, it must not be inferred that when wages and salaries are deducted from value of production, the whole of the "surplus" is available for interest and profit.

The following table shows the value of production in 1934-35 in each State for the various classes of factories :—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metaliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	1,488,236	984,480	260,168	166,426	162,827	192,012	3,254,149
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	1,879,031	1,006,733	184,826	203,503	164,762	32,459	3,471,314
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	4,776,316	3,033,193	313,915	546,728	309,839	52,164	9,032,155
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	18,290,696	9,827,881	2,607,734	3,301,649	1,434,905	741,941	36,201,866
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	188,407	416,962	29,038	29,668	14,523	4,156	682,754
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	2,631,576	4,712,685	271,192	198,162	144,478	275,109	8,233,202
VII. Skins and Leather ..	1,201,664	1,193,250	246,128	93,978	67,410	5,110	2,810,540
VIII. Clothing ..	4,578,881	6,530,668	951,591	545,960	385,330	81,222	13,073,652
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	11,986,427	10,093,868	5,781,696	2,054,250	1,751,117	706,372	32,373,730
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	2,077,316	1,871,023	1,238,722	393,742	581,940	325,988	6,488,731
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. ..	1,128,691	878,629	341,685	154,892	165,238	56,637	2,725,772
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ..	4,817,982	4,116,527	1,093,707	570,282	508,721	212,827	11,320,046
XIII. Rubber ..	763,991	1,130,100	121,669	20,721	2,035	1,264	2,117,179
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	82,235	24,364	9,903	7,621	8,079	..	132,202
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	788,338	638,428	70,031	72,778	49,885	23,610	1,643,070
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	4,744,368	1,658,837	1,101,383	1,194,753	514,974	440,272	9,654,587
Total ..	61,430,068	48,473,628	14,623,319	9,557,113	6,284,923	3,158,146	143,527,197

(ii) *Total and Averages, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The value of production and the amount per employee and per head of population are shown in the following table for the years specified :—

FACTORIES.—VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
VALUE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	49,523,773	39,413,968	13,528,662	7,755,112	5,281,111	2,807,497	118,310,123
1931-32 ..	46,653,461	37,810,028	12,133,356	6,091,848	4,605,134	2,808,383	110,081,830
1932-33 ..	49,569,430	41,081,102	12,756,337	7,854,500	5,061,842	2,879,437	119,203,148
1933-34 ..	54,042,154	44,201,945	13,712,508	8,641,477	5,444,280	3,041,851	129,091,015
1934-35 ..	61,430,068	45,173,028	14,023,319	9,557,113	6,261,023	3,158,116	143,527,197

PER EMPLOYEE(a)

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	388	313	357	325	361	318	349
1931-32 ..	369	295	339	292	344	312	330
1932-33 ..	358	284	341	293	342	312	321
1933-34 ..	351	283	342	293	337	312	318
1934-35 ..	351	280	340	285	351	290	319

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	19.46	21.08	14.74	13.50	12.25	12.60	18.21
1931-32 ..	18.17	20.96	13.04	12.07	10.62	12.42	16.94
1932-33 ..	19.13	22.64	13.50	13.55	11.59	12.63	18.05
1933-34 ..	20.68	24.22	14.43	14.84	12.36	13.32	19.40
1934-35 ..	23.62	26.40	15.22	16.30	14.18	13.78	21.41

(a) Including Working Proprietors.

7. *Value of Output and Cost of Production.*—As the total value of the output for Australia for 1934-35 was estimated at £304,912,421, there remained, after payment of £200,047,017, the value of the materials used, of £72,824,549 for salaries and wages, and of £12,338,207 for fuel, the sum of £70,702,648 to provide for all other expenditure, depreciation, interest and profits. The following table gives corresponding particulars for each State expressed absolutely and as percentages on the total value of the output for the year 1934-35 :—

FACTORIES.—VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

State.	Materials Used. (a)	Power, Fuel and Light. (b)	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, Profits, etc.	Total Value of Output.
VALUE AND COST, ETC.					
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	87,090,873	5,000,307	29,514,013	31,010,055	154,433,248
Victoria ..	65,090,374	3,323,892	25,275,014	23,198,614	116,893,894
Queensland ..	30,340,510	1,051,474	7,889,535	6,733,784	46,021,303
South Australia ..	15,275,492	800,507	5,433,531	4,123,582	25,699,172
Western Australia ..	7,054,382	702,375	3,111,239	3,173,684	14,641,680
Tasmania ..	3,577,380	487,592	1,601,217	1,559,929	7,223,124
Australia ..	209,047,017	12,338,207	72,824,549	70,702,648	304,912,421

(a) Including the value of containers, packing, etc., also the cost of tools replaced and repairs to plant.

(b) Including lubricants and water.

FACTORIES.—VALUE OF OUTPUT AND COST OF PRODUCTION, 1934-35.—
continued.

State.	Materials Used. (a)	Power, Fuel and Light. (b)	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, Profits, etc.	Total Value of Output.
PERCENTAGE OF COSTS, ETC., ON TOTAL VALUE.					
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	56.40	3.82	19.11	20.67	100.00
Victoria ..	55.69	2.84	21.62	19.85	100.00
Queensland ..	65.94	2.29	17.14	14.63	100.00
South Australia ..	59.44	3.37	21.14	16.05	100.00
Western Australia ..	52.28	4.80	21.25	21.67	100.00
Tasmania ..	49.53	6.75	22.17	21.55	100.00
Australia ..	57.29	3.38	19.96	19.37	100.00

(a) Including the value of containers, packing, etc., also the cost of tools replaced and repairs to plant.
(b) Including lubricants and water.

§ 8. Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery.

1. General.—For some years prior to 1929-30 the capital value of land, buildings, plant and machinery had increased rapidly, but latterly these values have contracted from £245,695,920 in 1929-30 to £233,481,612 in 1934-35.

The following statement shows the value of land and buildings and of plant and machinery used in connexion with manufacturing industries during the year 1934-35 :—

VALUE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, PLANT AND MACHINERY, 1934-35.

Value of—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land and buildings	17,037,100	26,611,031	9,122,091	8,277,092	11,631,471	1,299,015	112,800,005
Plant and machinery	50,453,590	33,947,056	17,114,417	9,293,448	5,763,428	6,069,016	122,640,955
Total ..	98,390,782	70,591,677	27,057,220	17,241,273	11,436,889	8,763,771	233,481,612

The values recorded in this section are generally the values apportioned in the books of the individual firms after allowance has been made for depreciation. The totals shown in the table consequently do not represent the actual amount of capital invested in the items specified.

2. Value of Land and Buildings.—(i) *Total, Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The appended table shows for Australia as a whole the approximate value of land and buildings occupied in connexion with manufacturing industries from 1930-31 to 1934-35 inclusive :—

VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.—AUSTRALIA.

Class of Industry.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metallic Mineral and Quarry Products ..	2,501,418	2,302,522	2,306,007	2,415,120	2,400,200
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	2,405,060	1,992,755	2,214,701	2,376,097	2,558,791
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	5,866,714	5,779,483	5,832,064	5,993,807	6,129,520
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	27,679,331	25,582,710	25,032,777	25,877,089	26,718,722
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	557,062	510,716	490,511	518,293	530,745
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	4,884,248	4,739,366	4,991,710	5,109,490	5,109,116
VII. Skins and Leather ..	1,873,392	1,772,210	1,768,577	1,789,880	1,799,007
VIII. Clothing ..	10,097,755	9,334,049	8,894,673	9,059,219	9,571,442
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	26,766,444	26,676,260	26,645,468	27,006,548	27,049,389
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	3,866,980	3,601,684	3,596,006	3,486,892	3,694,166
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc.	2,283,528	1,978,374	1,869,195	1,993,299	2,069,019
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	9,794,673	9,187,481	9,048,534	9,093,608	9,221,009
XIII. Rubber ..	2,213,432	2,098,135	1,883,500	1,891,051	1,866,493
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	391,141	313,313	212,112	144,015	400,587
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	1,037,201	1,028,093	1,014,793	1,004,794	1,114,081
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	9,396,792	9,610,285	9,462,591	9,835,768	9,917,091
Total ..	112,210,009	100,596,324	105,530,872	102,532,806	110,840,657

(ii) *Value in each State, 1934-35.* The following table gives similar information for each State for 1934-35:—

VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metallic Mineral and Quarry Products ..	1,905,530	780,079	1,374,455	1,575,080	60,241		
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	1,435,394	695,937	125,081	169,884	124,018		
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	2,279,399	2,522,233	1,700,883	429,550	942,820		
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	13,258,997	7,341,111	1,828,104	2,248,257	1,120,780	671,125	26,718,722
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	189,111	253,563	22,718	33,295			
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	1,648,050	2,851,038	172,176	151,070			
VII. Skins and Leather ..	1,642,000	885,133	760,788	607,502			
VIII. Clothing ..	3,630,055	4,389,092	549,548				
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	19,131,351	8,312,518	4,511,811				
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	1,534,937	1,623,270	417,111				
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc.	782,298	793,591	218,781				
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ..	3,990,970	3,021,050	820,111				
XIII. Rubber ..	840,104	815,891	91,111				
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	65,500	30,000					
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	511,220	409,510	63,111				
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..							

(iii) *Value in each State, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The total value of factory land and buildings for each year from 1930-31 to 1934-35 is given hereunder:—

VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ..	49,822,312	36,218,384	9,355,106	8,418,702	5,656,833	2,739,272	112,210,609
1931-32 ..	46,462,828	34,868,960	8,980,620	8,032,264	5,470,954	2,774,698	106,590,324
1932-33 ..	45,873,565	34,804,987	9,075,506	7,915,965	5,537,227	2,629,532	105,836,872
1933-34 ..	46,316,925	35,565,879	9,461,870	7,980,314	5,581,057	2,630,761	107,537,806
1934-35 ..	47,937,192	36,644,621	9,912,803	7,947,825	5,673,461	2,691,755	110,840,657

Prior to 1929-30 the increase in the value of land and buildings was uninterrupted, rising from £23 million in 1903 to £118 million in 1929-30, a growth of £95 million in 27 years. During the three years ending 1932-33, however, there was a decline of £12 million to £105.8 million, but during the next two years the value had risen to nearly £111 million.

3. *Value of Plant and Machinery.*—(i) *Total, Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The following table shows for Australia the approximate value of plant and machinery used in factories in each of the years specified:—

VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.—AUSTRALIA.

Class of Industry.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metalliciferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	5,959,537	5,773,446	5,517,010	5,373,802	5,279,528
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	2,331,332	1,974,507	2,291,788	2,414,175	2,649,482
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	5,738,555	5,729,195	5,537,025	5,386,426	5,638,866
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	25,385,254	24,665,290	24,916,610	24,611,820	24,976,454
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	139,827	139,441	141,446	148,402	162,129
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	5,935,393	5,638,054	5,743,596	5,751,145	5,799,227
VII. Skins and Leather ..	862,012	916,685	905,709	913,723	862,370
VIII. Clothing ..	2,174,238	2,211,284	2,054,915	2,061,074	2,160,610
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	28,948,702	28,176,453	27,618,639	27,305,642	29,207,778
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	3,762,029	3,408,591	3,318,657	3,326,466	3,490,116
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc.	732,590	672,169	645,200	679,252	661,980
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	7,768,633	7,310,058	7,111,322	7,139,024	7,108,001
XIII. Rubber ..	2,175,851	2,029,401	1,749,634	1,710,597	1,639,724
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	180,854	162,496	93,230	33,582	24,209
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	493,597	507,754	545,511	560,737	580,623
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..	31,900,293	32,124,553	32,359,565	32,791,361	32,349,558
Total	124,497,697	121,529,377	120,549,857	120,208,128	122,640,955

Up to the year 1929-30 there had been a steady and substantial net increase in the value of plant and machinery amounting in all to £15 million for the previous four years or an annual average of £3.8 million.

Subsequent to that year there was a decrease in every succeeding year until 1933-34 when the value had declined to £120.2 million or a decline of 6.2 per cent. on that recorded in 1929-30. In 1934-35 there was an increase of £2.4 million making the total value £122.6 million but this is still £5.1 million lower than the amount recorded in 1929-30.

(ii) *Value in each State 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The following table shows the value of plant and machinery in each State during the last five years. It will be noted that the chief increases during the year 1934-35 were recorded in New South Wales and Victoria :—

VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929-30 ..	127,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955
1930-31 ..	127,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955
1931-32 ..	127,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955
1932-33 ..	127,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955
1933-34 ..	120,208,128	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955
1934-35 ..	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955	122,640,955

(iii) *Value according to Industry, 1934-35.* The following table shows the value of plant and machinery used in factories in each State during 1934-35, classified according to industry :—

VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.—1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas	Australia
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metallic Minerals and Quarry Products ..	2,991,012	1,504,096	224,887	233,449	126,727	199,357	5,279,528
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	1,517,305	657,702	127,238	171,815	145,992	29,430	2,649,482
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	1,518,566	2,389,213	137,390	768,668	771,912	53,117	5,038,866
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ..	14,693,594	4,656,397	1,685,488	1,947,583	769,174	1,224,218	24,976,454
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery and Plate ..	50,953	91,723	5,055	9,221	3,474	1,763	162,129
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods ..	1,729,149	3,291,210	197,229	185,035	102,186	293,518	7,700,000
VII. Skins and Leather ..	744,132	1,112,398	170,362	77,681	6		3,145,679
VIII. Clothing ..	9,077,690	6,576,778	9,733,621	1,896,104	1,502,418	421,167	29,207,778
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	963,219	900,418	617,640	201,027	591,800	216,312	3,490,416
X. Woodworking and Basketware ..	254,437	203,804	79,195	68,561	37,424	18,559	661,980
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc. ..	2,941,750	2,644,681	523,366	543,231	353,695	101,278	7,108,001
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ..	595,612	984,534	35,721	10,005	8,192	5,660	1,639,724
XIII. Rubber ..	14,427	4,721	268	4,237	556		24,209
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	221,493	303,496	17,105	18,040	15,577	4,912	580,623
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	12,797,265	8,190,053	3,505,150	3,747,686	1,234,311	3,481,093	32,349,558
XVI. Heat, Light and Power ..							
Total ..	50,453,590	33,947,056	17,114,417	9,293,448	5,763,428	6,069,016	122,640,955

4. Depreciation of Land and Buildings and Plant and Machinery.—The following table shows the allowance made for the depreciation of land and buildings and plant and machinery used in connexion with the manufacturing industries in each State during the year 1934-35. Information in respect of the industries in South Australia is not available and the particulars shown have been estimated from the rates experienced in the other five States.

ALLOWANCE FOR DEPRECIATION OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND PLANT AND MACHINERY.—1934-35.

Class of Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia. (a)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	181,149	81,244	31,659	18,324	28,056	20,214	360,646
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	108,233	37,652	11,842	11,794	10,534	1,311	181,366
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease ..	203,079	224,442	16,306	55,064	39,404	3,875	542,170
IV. Industrial Metals. Machines, Implements and Conveyances	1,089,776	344,404	85,936	146,558	50,420	88,580	1,805,674
V. Precious Metals. Jewellery and Plate	5,499	5,035	266	764	970	41	12,575
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods	147,532	290,566	11,870	16,060	6,911	48,825	521,764
VII. Skins and Leather ..	25,886	32,176	4,188	1,648	2,655	352	67,205
VIII. Clothing	71,125	109,172	9,147	11,190	15,039	1,208	216,881
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco	543,339	503,531	516,621	140,718	155,715	42,551	1,902,475
X. Woodworking and Basketware	94,713	62,061	42,426	17,546	33,179	13,968	263,893
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc.	31,856	14,875	8,802	5,056	5,177	2,595	68,361
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-Binding, etc.	248,398	240,698	51,433	47,686	36,728	10,394	635,337
XIII. Rubber	110,397	124,670	1,433	4,167	1,858	889	243,414
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	4,485	310	25	663	175	..	5,658
XV. Miscellaneous Products	25,840	29,452	1,282	2,648	2,454	663	62,339
XVI. Heat, Light and Power	519,371	218,790	131,839	98,916	57,789	77,929	1,104,637
Total	3,410,681	2,319,078	925,375	578,802	447,064	313,395	7,994,396

(a) See paragraph above.

§ 9. Individual Industries.

1. General.—The preceding pages afford a general view of the magnitude of industries in the sixteen groups adopted by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. While it is not possible, within the limits of this work, to give a detailed account in respect of all industries, particular industries, which are of special importance by reason of the employment which they provide for labour and capital or other features of special interest, are dealt with hereunder. Where there are only one or two establishments of a particular class in any State, returns of output are not published but are combined with some other factory group so that the operations of individual concerns will not be disclosed.

The figures presented hereafter show, for nearly all the industries reviewed, some indication of recovery from the depression of the last few years.

2. **Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.**—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* This industry is the most important in Class III. and details for each State during the year 1934-35 are shown in the following table:—

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia
Number of factories ..	102	73	12	5	6	5	203
Number of employees ..	2,155	1,589	169	223	88	27	4,251
Average horse-power of engines used ..	3,406	4,002	272	415	279	25	8,129
Approx. value of land and buildings ..	£ 755,068	524,267	56,273	57,550	27,568	14,979	1,435,705
Approx. value of plant and machinery ..	£ 477,544	319,033	38,544	45,270	48,101	694	929,216
Wages paid ..	£ 306,245	277,092	20,512	27,012	13,251	2,099	713,018
Value of fuel used ..	£ 51,339	29,090	4,125	3,817	2,144	214	90,732
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,133,514	722,612	82,553	111,916	45,540	10,225	2,441,380
Total value of output ..	£ 3,116,095	1,506,833	174,006	216,668	79,939	17,708	5,171,339
Value of production ..	£ 1,631,242	813,101	87,325	67,945	32,285	7,329	2,639,227

(a) Includes Explosives.

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* In the returns for Australia shown in the following table it is to be seen that the industry has made considerable progress during each of the last four years:—

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories ..	172	177	182	190	203
Number of employees ..	3,104	3,205	3,524	3,852	4,251
Average horse-power of engines used ..	7,178	7,304	7,637	7,966	8,129
Approx. value of land and buildings ..	£ 1,458,579	1,300,191	1,297,851	1,350,042	1,435,705
Approx. value of plant and machinery ..	£ 801,040	842,113	820,679	832,532	929,216
Wages paid ..	£ 592,110	501,071	613,279	681,557	713,018
Value of fuel used ..	£ 71,147	67,030	77,499	81,127	90,732
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,061,211	2,045,829	2,121,117	2,287,226	2,441,380
Total value of output ..	£ 3,027,593	4,112,452	4,281,625	4,825,551	5,171,339
Value of production ..	£ 1,692,235	1,099,593	2,083,009	2,457,498	2,639,227

3. **Soap and Candle Factories.**—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* The manufacture of these products is frequently carried on in the same factory, so that separate returns cannot be obtained: the manufacture of soap is, however, the more important. The following table gives particulars of soap and candle factories in each State for the year 1934-35:—

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	24	20	13	4	4	2	67
Number of employees ..	961	669	184	146	58	26	2,044
Average horse-power of engines used ..	1,210	646	207	285	(a)	(a)	2,443
Approx. value of land and buildings ..	£ 1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	(a)	(a)	4,400,000
Approx. value of plant and machinery ..	£ 1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	(a)	(a)	4,400,000
Wages paid ..	£ 169,387	114,833	33,448	20,997	(a)	(a)	354,011
Value of fuel used ..	£ 22,051	20,334	3,203	2,623	(a)	(a)	56,774
Value of materials used ..	£ 206,769	166,006	21,522	27,005	(a)	(a)	444,302
Total value of output ..	£ 1,480,104	985,725	166,337	164,022	(a)	(a)	2,017,302
Value of production ..	£ 730,374	492,395	81,512	74,394	(a)	(a)	1,415,500

(a) Particulars not available for publication.

(b) Including Western Australia and Tasmania

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The next table gives similar particulars for the last five years for Australia :—

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31 <i>a.</i>	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories	56	68	64	71	67
Number of employees	1,985	2,106	2,010	1,985	2,044
Average horse-power of engines used	2,202	2,579	2,453	2,537	2,443
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 650,000	667,948	656,181	640,603	626,281
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 604,767	617,932	618,337	573,905	530,208
Wages paid	£ 388,558	384,410	309,397	338,517	351,011
Value of fuel used	£ 71,395	72,439	62,545	58,741	56,774
Value of materials used	£ 1,448,411	1,486,457	1,408,015	1,365,699	1,445,528
Total value of output	£ 2,768,214	2,875,670	2,664,778	2,696,606	2,917,802
Value of production	£ 1,248,408	1,316,774	1,194,218	1,272,166	1,415,500

(a) Excluding Western Australia.

(iii) *Raw Material Used and Production, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The following statement shows the quantities of certain raw material used and the production in soap and candle factories in Australia for the last five years :—

SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES. RAW MATERIAL USED AND PRODUCTION. AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Tallow used cwt.	467,446	503,501	499,188	492,624	511,936
Alkali used "	187,408	249,858	236,937	264,576	261,147
Copra oil used "	74,646	79,147	74,362	80,150	92,952
Soap made "	976,771	964,476	924,403	891,832	932,252
Candles made "	51,582	55,150	49,562	51,598	48,398

The output for the year 1934-35 comprised the following quantities of soap :— Household, 730,589 cwt.; toilet, 96,589 cwt.; sand, 83,199 cwt.; soft, 15,471 cwt.; and other, 6,404 cwt.

4. *Chemical Fertilizers.*—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* The following table gives particulars of the factories engaged in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers in each State during the year 1934-35. Details of the consumption, imports and exports of fertilizers will be found in Chapter XX.—Agriculture.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	4	6	5	7	5	6	33
Number of employees	163	709	64	507	329	29	1,801
Average horse-power of engines used	798	2,800	510	3,208	1,585	147	9,048
Approximate value of land and buildings	£ 77,757	504,529	17,194	211,916	595,238	49,103	1,365,737
Approximate value of plant and machinery	£ 83,143	764,296	22,925	581,940	634,618	33,706	2,120,628
Wages paid	£ 36,008	153,760	13,144	98,167	77,770	7,128	386,277
Value of fuel used	£ 11,282	31,633	2,416	21,134	16,999	564	84,028
Value of materials used	£ 243,408	772,052	147,359	384,263	761,129	62,587	2,370,798
Total value of output	£ 336,505	1,178,482	246,740	644,247	955,954	81,932	3,440,860
Value of production	£ 81,815	374,797	96,965	235,850	177,826	18,781	986,034

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The development of this industry since 1930-31 is set out hereunder:—

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS.—AUSTRALIA.

Items	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-23.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories	31	31	33	33	33
Number of employees	1,548	1,477	1,702	1,801	1,801
Average horse-power of engines used	7,514	7,783	8,038	8,595	9,048
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 1,395,770	1,325,707	1,398,189	1,149,410	1,395,737
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 2,493,174	2,399,958	2,199,257	2,015,142	2,120,028
Wages paid	£ 3,03,004	3,27,000	377,110	301,720	386,277
Value of fuel used	£ 76,186	88,910	80,137	84,028	84,028
Value of materials used	£ 2,113,040	2,816,758	2,370,798	2,370,798	2,370,798
Total value of output	£ 3,152,111	1,028,981	3,577,742	3,440,800	3,440,800
Value of production	£ 931,985	1,090,207	1,039,489	980,934	980,934

5. *Agricultural Implement Works.*—(i) *General.* The manufacture of agricultural implements is of particular interest, owing to the extensive agricultural activities and to the fact that it was one of the first to which it was sought to apply the so-called "New Protection." The articles manufactured include stripper-harvesters, header harvesters or reaper threshers, strippers, reapers and binders, stump-jump and other ploughs, harrows, disc and other cultivators, winnowers, corn-shellors and baggers, drills, kerosene and petrol engines, and other implements employed in agriculture. The stripper harvester, which combines the stripper with a mechanism for winnowing and bagging grain, is an Australian invention, and is universally employed in the larger wheat-growing areas.

(ii) *Details for States, 1934-35.* The following table gives details respecting agricultural implement works in each State for the year 1934-35:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	24	71	5	32	5	2	139
Number of employees	712	2,101	299	678	51	4	4,202
Average horse-power of engines used	702	3,190	386	1,147	(a)	(a)	5,815
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 103,011	283,064	31,460	131,583	(a)	(a)	587,062
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 61,860	279,090	43,000	172,011	(a)	(a)	555,961
Wages paid	£ 112,360	457,080	58,465	92,072	(a)	(a)	730,000
Value of fuel used	£ 6,122	39,937	5,020	7,088	(a)	(a)	59,001
Value of materials used	£ 152,212	491,551	101,111	122,712	(a)	(a)	878,754
Total value of output	£ 357,201	1,712,911	200,679	252,170	(a)	(a)	1,968,593
Value of production	£ 198,627	599,033	96,915	121,740	(a)	(a)	1,033,838

(a) Particulars not available for publication.

(b) Including Western Australia and Tasmania.

(iii) *Value for distribution, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The output declined considerably during the war years, but great progress was made thereafter. The fall in world prices of agricultural products resulted, however, in a considerable slackening in employment and output during the three years ended 1931-32. Despite the continuance of the low prices the industry has made progress during the past three years. Details for the last five years are as follows:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS.—AUSTRALIA.

Items	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories	118	113	142	139	139
Number of employees	3,043	2,634	3,770	3,924	4,202
Average horse-power of engines used	4,319	4,094	4,792	5,257	5,815
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 604,019	632,971	613,210	607,370	587,062
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 602,018	571,277	552,996	562,396	555,961
Wages paid	£ 607,421	441,102	626,214	671,861	730,000
Value of fuel used	£ 41,280	38,781	53,234	53,365	59,001
Value of materials used	£ 599,002	500,074	779,959	799,197	878,754
Total value of output	£ 1,173,173	1,146,849	1,699,523	1,766,707	1,968,593
Value of production	£ 832,891	601,994	666,330	914,145	1,033,838

6. Engineering Works.—Formerly, it was impossible to show separate details for the engineering industry owing to the different classifications among the States, but since 1926-27 substantial uniformity has been attained, and with one or two duplications of minor importance, the following figures may be accepted as reasonably accurate for the engineering industry, excluding the marine and electrical branches :—

ENGINEERING WORKS, (a) 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	201	369	52	56	94	20	882
Number of employees ..	6,653	6,452	1,335	976	1,077	224	16,717
Average horse-power of engines used ..	10,643	8,449	1,571	1,502	2,419	368	24,052
Approximate value of land and buildings £	1,112,111	1,118,851	192,058	118,110	204,003	61,012	2,906,148
Approximate value of plant and machinery £	1,131,653	1,051,603	240,865	131,267	156,471	34,305	2,746,164
Wages paid ..	1,310,709	1,213,964	267,686	137,411	210,674	34,640	3,184,174
Value of fuel used £	76,859	69,276	16,755	11,507	21,455	4,848	200,700
Value of materials used £	1,520,518	1,656,800	359,461	175,797	335,447	32,391	4,080,414
Total value of output £	3,567,524	3,636,111	781,324	418,888	703,149	86,691	9,193,687
Value of production £	1,970,147	1,910,035	405,108	231,584	346,247	49,452	4,912,573

(a) Excluding marine and electrical.

In addition to engineering works which supply ordinary requirements, many establishments manufacture special classes of machinery and implements. The manufacture of mining, smelting and textile machinery and apparatus forms an important section of this industry.

7. Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling of Iron and Steel.—The extension of the classification noted in the preceding paragraph has made possible the separate publication of details for the group of industries comprised herein. This grouping includes ironworks, foundries, the making of iron safes and doors, steel castings, iron bedsteads, sash weights, steel window frames and sashes, nuts and bolts, springs, horse-shoes, screws, lifts, tools, brickmakers' implements and oxy-acetylene welding. Particulars for the year 1934-35 are as follows :—

SMELTING, CONVERTING, REFINING AND ROLLING OF IRON AND STEEL, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	165	202	36	31	..	..	434
Number of employees ..	9,422	4,537	615	1,060	..	..	15,634
Average horse-power of engines used ..	102,592	9,993	762	1,798	..	..	115,145
Approximate value of land and buildings ..	2,078,766	620,770	67,061	117,968	..	..	2,884,565
Approximate value of plant and machinery ..	£ 5,637,822	£ 642,221	£ 121,366	£ 91,072	..	..	£ 6,492,481
Wages paid ..	£ 2,159,917	£ 770,808	£ 100,686	£ 142,364	..	..	£ 3,173,775
Value of fuel used ..	£ 1,497,427	£ 113,123	£ 11,700	£ 15,615	..	..	£ 1,637,055
Value of materials used ..	£ 10,471,866	£ 1,078,345	£ 125,762	£ 172,309	..	..	£ 11,848,282
Total value of output ..	£ 16,020,479	£ 2,444,965	£ 276,500	£ 358,583	..	..	£ 19,100,617
Value of production ..	£ 4,051,186	£ 1,253,497	£ 139,038	£ 170,659	..	..	£ 5,614,380

8. Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys.—The following table gives particulars of metal extraction and ore reduction works, other than those connected with iron and steel. The classification of these works is not uniform throughout the

States, and the tabulation is somewhat unsatisfactory. The returns do not include particulars of plants used on mines :—

EXTRACTING AND REFINING OF NON-FERROUS METALS AND ALLOYS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A. (a)	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	10	9	11	1	..	3	34
Number of employees	715	74	432	905	..	1,076	3,292
Average horse-power of engines used ..	0,913	02	13,005	(b)	..	(b)	69,715
Approx. value of land and buildings £	217,117	13,017	261,140	(b)	..	(b)	943,141
Approx. value of plant and machinery £	679,314	8,905	621,199	(b)	..	(b)	2,830,846
Wages paid	£ 213,113	10,551	113,583	(b)	..	(b)	865,195
Value of fuel used	£ 162,777	1,496	95,401	(b)	..	(b)	713,798
Value of materials used	£ 1,492,010	95,381	932,781	(b)	..	(b)	9,371,871
Total value of output	£ 5,749,110	121,246	1,243,228	(b)	..	(b)	11,100,092
Value of production	£ 1,124,322	24,069	197,046	(b)	..	(b)	2,114,333

(a) In Western Australia all the plants are worked on the mines, and are therefore not included.
(b) Information not available for publication. (c) Including South Australia and Tasmania.

9. Railway and Tramway Workshops.—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* The railway and tramway workshops which form an important item in Class IV. are chiefly State-owned establishments. The following table shows the details of these establishments, in addition, municipal establishments are included, and regarding municipal stock Private institutions to the number of 9 in 1934-35 have, however, been excluded :—

TRAMCARS, RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK AND CARRIAGES, ETC., 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	36	23	12	15	20	5	111
Number of employees	11,553	4,955	3,244	2,532	1,805	308	24,487
Average horse-power of engines used	13,244	5,555	3,454	3,673	4,399	346	30,128
Approximate value of land and buildings	£ 1,932,167	1,553,338	554,876	876,280	481,601	14,000	6,414,562
Approximate value of plant and machinery	£ 2,312,162	1,115,553	350,119	718,677	389,799	96,267	5,012,877
Wages paid	£ 2,383,352	1,060,467	743,027	524,198	388,993	65,127	5,166,991
Value of fuel used	£ 90,704	58,330	21,792	22,013	15,580	4,732	222,611
Value of materials used	£ 1,680,515	1,020,704	487,877	331,234	213,912	15,775	4,052,214
Total value of output	£ 4,911,680	2,172,804	1,376,293	969,458	724,854	93,513	10,248,401
Value of production	£ 2,811,380	1,093,533	806,654	612,311	495,662	71,030	5,973,570

(a) Government and Municipal only.

A railway workshop in the Northern Territory is chiefly engaged in making repairs to rolling-stock, etc., no new goods being manufactured. Particulars in regard to this establishment are not included in any of the tables in this chapter.

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The following table shows the development of railway and tramway workshops in Australia since 1930-31:—

TRAMCARS, RAILWAY ROLLING-STOCK AND CARRIAGES, ETC.— AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31. (a)	1931-32. (a)	1932-33. (a)	1933-34. (a)	1934-35. (a)
Number of factories	112	108	107	100	111
Number of employees	26,055	24,017	23,069	23,011	24,487
Average horse-power of engines used ..	31,952	34,050	29,832	30,178	30,128
Approx. value of land and buildings £	6,393,435	6,027,378	6,259,362	6,294,948	6,414,562
Approx. value of plant and machinery £	5,329,473	4,939,144	5,021,051	5,038,157	5,012,877
Wages paid	£ 6,033,981	5,095,173	4,802,911	4,835,444	5,166,991
Value of fuel used	£ 239,782	218,795	222,152	226,113	222,611
Value of materials used	£ 3,930,083	3,479,207	3,733,160	3,795,350	4,052,214
Total value of output	£ 11,626,861	9,782,811	9,778,258	9,090,428	10,248,401
Value of production	£ 7,456,996	6,087,839	5,822,616	5,884,926	5,973,576

(a) Government and Municipal only.

Up to recent years the growth of the railway and tramway systems resulted in corresponding activity in workshops engaged in the manufacture or repair of rolling-stock, etc. The suspension of new construction works during the period of the economic depression has restricted the industry to repair work only. Consequently there has been a diminution of output since 1930-31.

10. Motor Vehicles and Cycles.—The industries catering for the motor trade are included in Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances. Returns in regard to assembling and repairing are shown hereunder for the year 1934-35:—

ASSEMBLING AND REPAIRING OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND CYCLES, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	1,011	903	181	121	231	92	2,539
Number of employees	5,214	5,046	1,265	949	791	447	13,712
Average horse-power of engines used	3,923	3,067	802	665	840	283	9,580
Approximate value of land and buildings	£ 1,967,022	£ 1,350,920	£ 443,880	£ 263,579	£ 349,014	£ 196,503	£ 4,570,918
Approximate value of plant and machinery	£ 393,254	£ 305,154	£ 80,491	£ 61,565	£ 76,553	£ 27,650	£ 950,667
Wages paid	£ 777,143	£ 793,570	£ 215,114	£ 125,450	£ 124,441	£ 50,622	£ 2,086,346
Value of fuel used	£ 44,168	£ 41,769	£ 12,132	£ 7,327	£ 7,459	£ 4,317	£ 116,172
Value of materials used	£ 878,517	£ 144,178	£ 20,026	£ 107,203	£ 146,967	£ 53,897	£ 1,350,848
Total value of output	£ 2,247,935	£ 1,331,351	£ 384,156	£ 303,931	£ 405,551	£ 145,098	£ 4,818,022
Value of production	£ 1,325,250	£ 1,145,404	£ 352,998	£ 189,341	£ 251,125	£ 86,884	£ 3,551,002

Particulars in regard to motor body building for the year 1934-35 are as follows:—

MOTOR BODY BUILDING, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	47	69	26	11	24	..	177
Number of employees	1,017	2,676	331	5,223	180	..	9,427
Average horse-power of engines used	631	1,736	294	3,171	159	..	5,991
Approximate value of land and buildings	£ 184,703	£ 463,742	£ 53,732	£ 354,054	£ 51,745	..	£ 1,107,976
Approximate value of plant and machinery	£ 23,754	£ 188,664	£ 8,625	£ 153,801	£ 12,081	..	£ 386,925
Wages paid	£ 174,348	£ 527,692	£ 53,821	£ 1,015,655	£ 26,507	..	£ 1,798,023
Value of fuel used	£ 3,940	£ 12,099	£ 1,335	£ 41,234	£ 1,181	..	£ 60,689
Value of materials used	£ 191,079	£ 774,837	£ 56,037	£ 1,124,222	£ 36,735	..	£ 2,182,910
Total value of output	£ 445,552	£ 1,721,815	£ 146,073	£ 2,505,337	£ 88,914	..	£ 4,907,691
Value of production	£ 250,533	£ 933,979	£ 88,701	£ 1,330,881	£ 50,998	..	£ 2,664,092

The output of motor bodies for Australia is shown in the next table:—

MOTOR BODIES PRODUCED IN AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1929-30. (a)	1930-31. (a)	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Motor Bodies—						
Number	46,409	10,417	6,323	13,532	26,302	45,445
Value	£ 3,118,987	£ 864,209	£ 450,510	£ 1,100,504	£ 2,112,439	£ 4,180,586

(a) Excluding Queensland.

11. **Electrical Installations, Cables and Apparatus.**—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* The following table shows particulars of this industry for each State during the year 1934-35:—

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, CABLES AND APPARATUS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Taa.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	104	115	10	22	24	5	280
Number of employees ..	4,149	2,312	119	382	114	25	7,098
Average horse-power of engines used ..	4,665	1,537	34	260	115	9	6,620
Approx. value of land and buildings ..	£ 685,794	336,830	26,294	50,022	50,304	9,720	1,168,474
Approx. value of plant and machinery ..	£ 156,339	162,935	2,935	26,715	6,187	891	650,005
Wages paid ..	£ 687,595	351,560	20,357	49,575	19,024	2,332	1,130,083
Value of fuel used ..	£ 43,157	17,188	475	4,555	1,490	101	67,595
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,092,596	519,583	18,520	119,851	22,117	3,677	1,719,074
Total value of output ..	£ 2,268,167	1,217,171	60,236	201,505	63,155	9,099	3,822,333
Value of production ..	£ 1,221,914	649,800	41,241	50,099	39,599	5,231	2,037,794

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The increased output of electrical energy in Australia during the past five years, referred to in paragraph 36 below, necessitated a corresponding demand for electrical equipment. As imports declined heavily during the depression years the local industry was called upon to furnish the bulk of the new supplies, and the result of its operations has been a remarkable development in the manufacture of electrical goods in Australia.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS, CABLES AND APPARATUS.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories ..	231	248	246	275	280
Number of employees ..	4,098	4,356	5,005	5,774	7,098
Average horse-power of engines used ..	4,088	4,510	6,208	6,604	6,620
Approx. value of land and buildings ..	£ 1,089,133	1,082,892	1,003,813	1,122,331	1,168,474
Approx. value of plant and machinery ..	£ 501,847	610,023	677,566	660,088	650,005
Wages paid ..	£ 792,858	791,213	817,849	931,727	1,130,083
Value of fuel used ..	£ 43,053	49,083	54,621	63,881	67,595
Value of materials used ..	£ 970,751	1,057,189	1,145,850	1,383,137	1,719,074
Total value of output ..	£ 2,169,251	2,332,110	2,562,934	3,131,080	3,822,333
Value of production ..	£ 1,105,117	1,225,858	1,361,563	1,684,662	2,037,794

12. **Wireless Apparatus.**—The introduction of wireless broadcasting in 1923 gave rise to a new industry in Australia. Early statistical details of the industry are not available as they were grouped together with other electrical apparatus. In 1930-31, however, a new classification of factories was adopted and "Wireless Apparatus" was shown as a separate industry. The industry is confined, almost entirely, to the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Since the year 1930-31 the number of broadcast listeners' licenses issued increased from 331,082 in 1930-31 to 720,514 in 1934-35, and this increase is reflected in the advancement of the industry during that period:—

WIRELESS APPARATUS.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of employees ..	908	1,077	2,203	2,625	3,300
Average horse-power of engines used ..	732	356	497	499	890
Approx. value of land and buildings ..	£ 158,297	201,319	218,931	238,040	292,594
Approx. value of plant and machinery ..	£ 58,867	89,027	95,531	97,587	135,208
Wages paid ..	£ 132,114	200,759	271,710	295,792	400,780
Value of fuel used ..	£ 4,783	7,097	9,230	10,069	12,503
Value of materials used ..	£ 302,935	937,268	829,152	958,100	1,172,663
Total value of output ..	£ 560,281	1,023,016	1,357,822	1,589,093	1,850,050
Value of production ..	£ 192,563	378,951	519,140	619,724	673,884

13. **Woollen and Tweed Mills.**—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* The manufacture of woollens and tweeds was established at an early period in Australian history and was under Government control, the first record in New South Wales dating back to 1801, when a few blankets were made by convicts, while manufacture in Victoria dates from 1867. The following table gives particulars for the year 1934-35 :—

WOOLLEN AND TWEED (INCLUDING WOOLSCOURING) MILLS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia
Number of factories	20	43	20	8	6	6	103
Number of employees	5,282	9,105	663	771	198	1,377	17,186
Average horse-power of engines used ..	8,512	16,805	1,413	2,013	646	2,530	31,919
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 659,787	£ 1,197,983	£ 84,607	£ 100,587	£ 51,387	£ 211,562	£ 2,335,913
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 983,400	£ 1,591,320	£ 139,051	£ 160,225	£ 83,876	£ 281,908	£ 3,230,780
Wages paid	£ 681,108	£ 1,149,312	£ 104,438	£ 93,036	£ 34,003	£ 171,586	£ 2,234,513
Value of fuel used	£ 118,771	£ 178,045	£ 18,105	£ 18,166	£ 9,292	£ 37,725	£ 380,134
Value of materials used	£ 2,102,851	£ 2,213,499	£ 119,602	£ 426,096	£ 158,406	£ 453,436	£ 6,501,811
Total value of output	£ 3,135,865	£ 4,365,373	£ 1,306,153	£ 591,557	£ 251,455	£ 755,613	£ 10,712,076
Value of production	£ 1,217,473	£ 1,946,338	£ 168,446	£ 146,305	£ 83,697	£ 264,482	£ 3,827,101

(a) Woolscouring not included.

(b) Includes Fellmongery.

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The extent of the woollen and tweed milling industry in Australia during the last five years is shown in the following table :—

WOOLLEN AND TWEED MILLS (INCLUDING WOOLSCOURING).—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31. (a)	1931-32. (a)	1932-33. (a)	1933-34. (a)	1934-35. (a)
Number of factories	92	81	89	98	103
Number of employees	11,551	13,607	16,206	17,546	17,186
Average horse-power of engines used ..	27,453	30,298	31,586	31,423	31,919
Approx. value of land and buildings ..	£ 2,365,858	£ 2,232,015	£ 2,273,054	£ 2,359,997	£ 2,335,913
Approx. value of plant and machinery ..	£ 3,567,670	£ 3,381,308	£ 3,354,724	£ 3,306,464	£ 3,230,780
Wages paid	£ 1,033,432	£ 1,045,879	£ 1,196,162	£ 2,233,024	£ 2,231,513
Value of fuel used	£ 301,428	£ 322,532	£ 426,331	£ 398,192	£ 380,134
Value of materials used	£ 3,756,418	£ 4,803,757	£ 6,082,638	£ 7,401,246	£ 6,501,811
Total value of output	£ 6,758,788	£ 8,452,029	£ 10,307,925	£ 11,635,920	£ 10,712,076
Value of production	£ 2,700,942	£ 3,235,740	£ 3,796,956	£ 3,836,482	£ 3,827,101

(a) Excluding Woolscouring in New South Wales.

(iii) *Quantity and Value of Production.* The production consists chiefly of tweed cloths, flannels, rugs, blankets and yarn, all of which have acquired a reputation for purity and durability. Detailed particulars for the several States are not available for publication. The total length of tweed and cloth manufactured in Australia in 1934-35 was 22,024,039 square yards. In New South Wales 7,554,305 square yards, and in Victoria 13,147,242 square yards of tweed and cloth were manufactured. The production of flannel amounted to 7,162,524 yards, while blankets, shawls and rugs to the number of 1,272,357 were made. The output of yarn reported was 9,698,125 lb., most of which was produced in Victoria.

Cotton ginning has been carried on intermittently in the Northern States, and the recent development in cotton growing has led to the establishment of modern ginning plants at convenient centres in Queensland. In New South Wales the first establishment for the manufacture of cotton goods was erected in 1923-24. There were twenty-eight establishments treating cotton in Australia in 1934-35, and these employed 2,312 hands, while the value of the output was £1,636,363.

14. **Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods.**—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* In addition to the woollen and tweed factories, there were 310 hosiery and knitting mills operating in Australia during the year 1934-35. The total number of hands employed

by these establishments was 14,493, of which 10,381 were females. Details for each State are shown hereunder :—

HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS, 1934-35.

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia
Number of factories	76	219	2	6	4	3	310
Number of employees	4,257	9,911	86	69	106	64	14,493
Average horse-power of engines used	1,053	3,833	(a)	20	41	(a)	5,903
Approx. value of land and buildings	568,119	1,067,836	(a)	9,299	8,503	(a)	61,676,897
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 506,057	1,115,739	(a)	4,162	8,401	(a)	61,651,979
Wages paid	£ 540,194	1,055,233	(a)	6,927	9,531	(a)	61,624,414
Value of fuel used	£ 30,085	76,962	(a)	270	461	(a)	6 107,812
Value of materials used	£ 1,223,782	2,213,660	(a)	9,604	20,836	(a)	63,506,650
Total value of output	£ 2,152,015	4,200,652	(a)	20,238	36,645	(a)	66,561,114
Value of production	£ 898,178	2,000,930	(a)	10,265	15,348	(a)	62,946,643

(a) Particulars not available for publication.

(b) Including Queensland and Tasmania.

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* Comparative statistics for the five years are shown in the following table :—

HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories	276	290	312	320	310
Number of employees	10,875	12,170	13,884	13,050	14,493
Average horse-power of engines used	4,527	5,518	5,404	5,832	5,003
Approx. value of land and buildings	1,505,453	1,513,664	1,708,066	1,668,748	1,676,897
Approx. value of plant and machinery	1,020,081	1,560,766	1,603,813	1,620,528	1,651,979
Wages paid	1,115,775	1,410,501	1,570,623	1,502,378	1,621,114
Value of fuel used	81,548	92,107	101,822	100,989	107,812
Value of materials used	2,756,718	3,051,741	3,321,222	3,420,758	3,506,650
Total value of output	5,200,081	5,803,011	6,272,318	6,651,293	6,561,114
Value of production	2,457,768	2,650,073	2,849,274	3,120,446	2,946,643

(iii) *Raw Material used and Production, 1934-35.* The main raw materials consumed in establishments manufacturing hosiery and knitted goods during the year 1934-35 consisted of woollen yarn, 5,883,034 lb.; cotton yarn, 4,734,384 lb.; silk, 703,988 lb.; and artificial silk, 4,658,162 lb. Production comprised 25,920,000 garments, valued at £3,583,000; 1,534,000 dozen pairs of stockings, valued at £1,888,000; and 1,384,000 dozen pairs of socks valued at £887,000.

15. *Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing.*—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* In Class VII. the most important industry is tanning. Formerly the production of tanneries in Australia was confined to the coarser sorts of leathers, but there are now very few kinds which cannot be produced locally, and an export trade has been built up in some varieties.

TANNING, CURRYING AND LEATHER DRESSING, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia
Number of factories	63	50	15	7	6	2	143
Number of employees	1,157	2,150	331	85	80	18	4,142
Average horse-power of engines used	3,420	4,671	803	109	(b)	(b)	9,475
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 246,636	435,520	33,025	15,543	(b)	(b)	774,393
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 174,091	250,072	28,610	10,585	(b)	(b)	506,120
Wages paid	£ 30,041	42,319	5,084	683	(b)	(b)	82,244
Value of fuel used	£ 1,122,713	1,222,640	217,753	21,220	(b)	(b)	2,584,345
Value of materials used	£ 1,610,170	2,002,616	298,048	58,372	(b)	(b)	3,969,266
Total value of output	£ 465,120	626,487	75,392	33,160	(b)	(b)	1,200,119

(a) Includes Fellmongery, Western Australia and Tasmania.

(b) Particulars not available for publication.

(c) Including

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The development of the tanning industry during the years stated is shown in the following table :—

TANNING, CURRYING AND LEATHER DRESSING.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories	148	146	147	153	143
Number of employees	2,885	3,336	3,706	4,039	4,142
Average horse-power of engines used ..	7,918	8,312	8,945	9,583	9,475
Approx. value of land and buildings ..	£ 804,003	703,950	776,532	706,014	774,393
Approx. value of plant and machinery ..	£ 545,250	519,579	506,920	504,314	506,190
Wages paid	£ 593,155	609,305	652,574	659,870	723,711
Value of fuel used	£ 68,733	74,653	81,116	81,615	82,244
Value of materials used	£ 2,132,437	2,359,842	2,451,725	2,818,421	2,764,343
Total value of output	£ 3,183,138	3,509,078	3,688,550	4,110,056	4,080,142
Value of production	£ 981,968	1,074,583	1,155,709	1,210,020	1,233,855

It should be noted that in order to conceal confidential information particulars of one fellmongering establishment have been included in the figures for Tasmania.

(iii) *Raw Material Used and Production, 1934-35.* The quantities of raw material used and leather produced in tanneries in each State are shown in the following table :—

TANNERIES.—RAW MATERIAL USED AND PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Hides.. .. No.	569,031	752,035	113,372	27,146	49,786	824	1,512,194
Skins—							
Calf	567,789	638,971	188,019	1,643	1,193	..	1,397,615
Goat	428,636	490,615	39,443	371	605	..	959,760
Sheep	2,426,307	431,214	258,648	134,047	2,588	..	3,252,804
Marsupial	18,193	77,273	52,146	2,734	7,083	..	157,429
Reptile	15,300	45,102	..	5	..	..	60,407
Other	1,289,316	338,698	..	3	..	..	1,628,017
Bark used—							
Wattle ton	10,024	9,108	1,806	434	267	10	21,649
Other	246	1,649	105	66	566	..	2,632
Tanning extract used .. lb.	1,923,492	892,343	(a)	55,762	487,795	(a)	(b) 3,359,302
Leather made—							
Sole	10,985,514	13,159,441	2,339,800	734,556	1,566,922	30,894	28,817,127
Harness	742,101	317,155	487,556	109,399	123,029	..	1,770,600
Upholstery sq. ft.	..	4,760,992	..	..	..	..	4,760,992
Patent and other ..	8,405,026	9,443,158	853,951	273,153	181,897	..	19,157,185
Waxed kip and other .. lb.	44,838	59,512	38,242	98,097	35,842	..	276,531
Dressed from skins—							
Calf sq. ft.	4,642,659	4,718,421	1,518,624	5,246	11,367	..	10,896,317
Goat	1,744,610	1,983,580	113,015	2,233	9,058	..	3,852,526
Sheep	12,673,021	3,018,001	582,912	938,308	42,924	..	17,285,166
Marsupial	(c) 10,693	277,109	328,218	2,862	(c) 9,441	..	(b)

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete.

(c) Number.

16. *Boot Factories.*—(i) *Boot and Shoe Factories, 1934-35.* The boot and shoe industry holds an important place in regard to employment afforded and extent of output. The operations of these factories have been rather obscured in recent years by the inclusion of a large number of repair establishments in the returns, but this difficulty has been avoided by the collection of separate statistics for each industry, and in the following table the details relate to boot and shoe factories as distinct from those devoted to repairing and bespoke work :—

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	92	166	19	15	9	3	304
Number of employees	5,021	9,291	923	532	296	84	16,147
Average horse-power of engines used ..	1,690	2,878	280	248	214	29	5,339
Approximate value of land and buildings	£ 386,691	632,475	61,790	87,284	36,311	7,280	1,211,831
Approximate value of plant and machinery	£ 228,661	359,287	92,217	18,317	22,554	3,306	724,312
Wages paid	£ 627,200	1,205,232	105,202	57,870	34,971	7,679	2,038,154
Value of fuel used	£ 14,671	30,987	2,241	1,603	943	356	50,801
Value of materials used	£ 1,079,387	2,126,778	152,688	91,332	73,886	13,221	3,537,292
Total value of output	£ 2,040,833	3,884,505	314,479	167,235	124,888	25,225	6,557,165
Value of production	£ 946,775	1,726,740	159,550	74,300	50,059	11,648	2,969,072

(ii) *Foot Wear, including Slippers.* The introduction of small power plants in separate shops has meant that at certain times the output of a factory for statistical purposes. Slippers and small power plants have been made throughout Australia, and in 1934-35 the number amounted to 1,296, in which 2,127 pairs were included. The output of 1934-35 was distributed in sales and export, and the output was valued at £625,487.

(iii) *Quantity and Value of Production.* The number and value of boots, shoes and slippers made at factories in each State are shown in the following table:—

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES.—OUTPUT, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
QUANTITY ('000 OMITTED).							
Boots and shoes pairs	4,715	8,040	637	463	332	45	14,237
Slippers ..	2,097	3,532	30	85	145	..	5,559
Uppers (a) ..	21	20	178	6	1	1	227
VALUE.							
Boots and shoes £	1,777,001	3,360,764	292,335	155,703	113,630	24,615	5,733,135
Slippers ..	226,011	391,203	2,162	8,177	14,027	..	615,183
Uppers (a) £	6,923	7,001	20,242	2,370	879	172	38,193

(a) Made for other than factory use.

17. *Tailoring and Slop Clothing Factories.* (i) *Details for each State.* The importance of this industry in the several States is shown in the following table:—

TAILORING AND SLOP CLOTHING FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	385	416	116	110	68	20	1,115
Number of employees ..	9,522	8,284	2,655	1,580	880	358	23,579
Average horse-power of engines used	886	830	186	102	84	22	2,110
Approximate value of land and buildings ..	£ 1,256,256	813,697	240,699	225,797	146,531	63,988	2,776,968
Approximate value of plant and machinery ..	£ 119,368	141,213	23,886	16,556	11,119	4,826	316,968
Wages paid ..	£ 1,007,094	902,840	249,462	153,772	99,106	33,116	2,446,120
Value of fuel used ..	£ 19,057	23,078	6,538	4,114	2,070	770	56,857
Value of materials used	£ 1,730,651	1,073,160	521,175	180,288	120,119	38,781	4,524,127
Total value of output	£ 3,200,588	3,358,400	995,207	415,869	201,401	85,829	8,407,294
Value of production ..	£ 1,509,980	1,302,162	407,494	231,137	159,912	46,275	3,776,960

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1910-31 to 1934-35.* Details for the last five years are as follows:—

TAILORING AND SLOP CLOTHING FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories ..	1,112	1,006	1,019	1,040	1,115
Number of employees ..	17,664	17,470	18,681	20,951	23,579
Average horse-power of engines used	1,683	1,647	1,847	1,838	2,110
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 3,272,248	2,654,382	2,403,180	2,516,402	2,776,968
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 278,696	256,976	257,416	273,000	316,968
Wages paid ..	£ 2,058,507	1,850,268	1,895,349	2,126,826	2,446,129
Value of fuel used ..	£ 50,717	47,708	48,831	51,887	56,857
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,110,082	2,268,800	1,635,222	1,712,202	4,524,127
Total value of output	£ 5,709,342	6,823,154	6,139,758	7,679,415	8,407,294
Value of production ..	£ 3,137,461	2,852,035	2,968,052	3,462,473	3,776,960

18. Dressmaking and Millinery Establishments.—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* Particulars of dressmaking and millinery establishments are given separately in the following tables :—

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	Australia.
Number of factories	98	490	30	48	32	12	710
Number of employees	1,373	8,399	611	744	558	78	11,793
Average horse-power of engines used	96	796	45	61	56	8	1,062
Approximate value of land and buildings £	231,954	1,151,129	49,656	59,452	57,257	10,520	1,559,968
Approximate value of plant and machinery £	10,954	101,535	8,371	8,181	4,947	707	134,695
Wages paid £	127,794	742,485	45,943	53,866	41,856	4,511	1,016,455
Value of fuel used £	2,018	15,416	850	1,427	822	129	20,602
Value of materials used £	119,233	1,593,218	74,188	63,357	54,756	3,400	1,908,152
Total value of output £	310,837	2,758,424	139,124	148,280	120,386	11,311	3,488,362
Value of production £	189,586	1,147,760	64,086	83,496	64,808	7,782	1,559,518

(a) Includes Millinery.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	Australia.
Number of factories	53	63	13	8	7	..	144
Number of employees	1,193	1,514	358	281	57	..	3,493
Average horse-power of engines used	95	142	23	22	12	..	294
Approximate value of land and buildings £	139,605	144,470	27,792	19,825	6,635	..	338,327
Approximate value of plant and machinery £	11,163	22,092	6,280	2,416	595	..	42,546
Wages paid £	109,372	134,981	29,259	21,663	4,915	..	300,190
Value of fuel used £	2,724	3,547	407	734	121	..	7,533
Value of materials used £	229,401	208,571	49,067	36,596	7,247	..	530,882
Total value of output £	421,314	440,510	93,067	76,436	14,370	..	1,045,697
Value of production £	189,189	228,392	43,593	39,106	7,002	..	507,282

(a) Included in Dressmaking.

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* Particulars of dressmaking and millinery establishments in Australia for the last five years are shown in the following table :—

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS. AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories	724	731	764	812	854
Number of employees	10,396	11,347	13,155	14,212	15,166
Average horse-power of engines used	907	1,049	1,129	1,196	1,350
Approx. value of land and buildings £	1,904,825	1,667,555	1,719,482	1,795,265	1,898,205
Approx. value of plant and machinery £	151,460	163,200	171,317	176,845	177,241
Wages paid £	1,066,438	1,045,554	1,162,575	1,237,581	1,316,645
Value of fuel used £	20,657	22,508	24,717	27,205	28,245
Value of materials used £	1,993,968	2,061,912	2,354,141	2,327,141	2,439,034
Total value of output £	3,680,918	3,770,217	4,238,509	4,339,994	4,534,059
Value of production £	1,666,293	1,685,797	1,859,651	1,944,653	2,066,800

19. Shirts, Collars and Underclothing.—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* Particulars of this industry are shown in the subjoined table:—

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND UNDERCLOTHING, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas. (c)	Australia.
Number of factories	117	137	17	27	14	2	314
Number of employees	4,283	4,798	912	424	441	67	10,925
Average horse-power of engines used	615	942	119	97	(a)	(a)	b 1,880
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 308,481	441,393	58,739	33,484	(a)	(a)	b 872,923
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 74,863	129,941	10,897	9,497	(a)	(a)	b 235,546
Wages paid	£ 345,707	441,131	67,970	31,191	(a)	(a)	b 929,192
Value of fuel used	£ 7,417	11,872	1,509	1,171	(a)	(a)	b 22,947
Value of materials used	£ 1,517,335	1,072,056	331,071	102,420	(a)	(a)	b4,174,301
Total value of output	£ 507,122	759,579	109,318	55,024	(a)	(a)	b1,487,835

(a) Particulars not available for publication. (b) Including Western Australia and Tasmania.
(c) Includes Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarves.

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The following table shows the progress of the industry since 1930-31:—

SHIRTS, COLLARS AND UNDERCLOTHING.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories	304	203	204	307	314
Number of employees	8,637	8,931	9,608	10,114	10,925
Average horse-power of engines used	2,218	2,344	1,731	1,779	1,880
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 1,097,087	968,115	810,630	836,660	872,923
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 323,676	323,909	214,799	221,827	235,546
Wages paid	£ 871,926	831,859	822,985	850,159	929,192
Value of fuel used	£ 21,125	24,972	21,130	22,812	22,947
Value of materials used	£ 2,007,078	2,160,265	2,278,086	2,506,226	2,603,522
Total value of output	£ 3,523,859	3,518,921	3,623,170	3,870,571	4,174,301
Value of production	£ 1,195,356	1,354,584	1,323,663	1,350,533	1,487,835

20. Bacon-curing Factories.—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* The table hereunder gives particulars of factories engaged in bacon-curing in each State for the year 1934-35:—

BACON-CURING FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	23	21	9	8	10	—	71
Number of employees	311	518	628	229	76	49	1,811
Average horse-power of engines used	1,204	3,138	1,104	497	458	151	6,552
Approximate value of land and buildings	£ 132,419	223,697	222,362	74,806	28,773	15,339	657,396
Approximate value of plant and machinery	£ 42,342	110,599	122,742	26,545	13,424	5,855	311,007
Wages paid	£ 77,837	112,055	140,318	44,499	16,167	7,118	378,004
Value of fuel used	£ 13,663	20,075	21,652	4,301	3,715	2,403	61,819
Value of materials used	£ 660,128	661,740	950,316	280,672	169,650	46,889	2,781,395
Total value of output	£ 814,987	1,018,567	1,344,636	350,126	208,752	62,704	3,799,772
Value of production	£ 192,917	230,680	331,267	66,082	43,715	18,356	882,017

(ii) *Quantity and Value of Production.* The number of pigs killed and the quantity and value of the production of bacon-curing factories in each State for the year 1934-35 are given hereafter :—

BACON-CURING FACTORIES.—PIGS KILLED, AND PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
PIGS KILLED.								
Number		224,344	176,898	338,143	68,031	54,104	17,218	878,738
PRODUCTS.								
Bacon and ham ..	lb.	18,709,766	15,189,047	21,452,549	5,936,357	4,558,113	1,467,556	67,313,388
Lard .. ..	..	785,228	843,866	1,262,876	218,032	249,907	81,015	3,440,924
VALUE.								
Bacon and ham ..	£	702,368	689,784	832,045	228,272	170,440	53,686	2,676,595
Lard	£	16,198	17,666	27,726	5,063	5,588	2,230	74,471
Other products ..	£	104,476	142,754	308,845	117,720	18,739	10,646	703,180

Bacon and ham and other pig products are dealt with more fully in Chapter XXI.—*Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products.*

21. *Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk Factories.*—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* The subjoined table gives particulars of butter, cheese and condensed milk factories in each State during the year 1934-35 :—

BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Items.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories		136	179	116	42	21	50	544
Number of employees		1,455	2,711	1,170	372	194	249	6,151
Average horse-power of engines used		11,324	9,638	8,674	1,388	1,027	764	32,815
Approximate value of land and buildings	£	654,829	1,063,857	564,651	160,923	82,568	89,941	2,616,769
Approximate value of plant and machinery	£	777,910	1,052,590	687,898	111,745	82,454	66,871	2,779,468
Wages paid	£	328,690	533,454	258,767	60,472	38,286	31,749	1,251,418
Value of fuel used	£	81,526	151,571	46,404	16,222	9,668	8,679	320,073
Value of materials used	£	6,109,093	6,665,615	5,756,246	736,838	583,858	330,641	20,182,321
Total value of output	£	6,816,322	8,213,097	6,254,507	902,816	750,580	439,363	23,376,685
Value of production	£	622,703	1,392,878	451,857	149,756	157,054	100,013	2,874,291

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The progress of this industry during the last five years is set out hereunder :—

BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories		506	513	520	531	544
Number of employees		5,120	5,488	5,703	5,967	6,151
Average horse-power of engines used		26,813	29,131	29,028	29,911	32,815
Approx. value of land and buildings	£	2,510,861	2,545,245	2,533,470	2,577,138	2,616,769
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£	2,766,227	2,715,729	2,749,219	2,775,135	2,779,468
Wages paid	£	1,228,100	1,202,209	1,179,007	1,202,397	1,251,418
Value of fuel used	£	328,229	303,547	311,254	311,261	320,073
Value of materials used	£	10,025,013	10,020,816	17,906,224	17,387,074	27,181,321
Total value of output	£	23,200,709	22,743,620	21,035,068	20,809,678	23,376,685
Value of production	£	2,947,467	2,519,257	2,728,490	3,110,443	2,874,291

(iii) *Quantity and Value of Production.* The next table shows the quantity and value of butter, cheese and condensed milk produced, and the quantity of milk used in butter, cheese and condensed milk factories in each State for the year 1934-35:—

BUTTER, CHEESE AND CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES.—PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
MILK USED (,000 OMITTED).							
Butter factories .. cwt.	275,288	313,882	267,262	26,642	22,337	18,685	924,096
Cheese factories .. "	8,440	9,898	11,963	6,414	588	1,051	39,254
Condensed milk factories .. "	3,742	15,103	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 19,715

PRODUCTS (,000 OMITTED).							
Butter lb.	140,158	143,000	130,234	14,157	11,183	8,227	446,959
Cheese "	8,220	9,955	12,187	6,648	641	1,874	39,525
Condensed and concentrated milk lb.	8,660	34,718	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b) 46,838
Powdered milk .. "	..	16,673	..	..	..	..	16,673

VALUE (,000 OMITTED).							
Butter £	6,277	6,468	5,892	680	662	371	20,350
Cheese "	275	379	345	167	21	49	1,236
Condensed and concentrated milk £	221	665	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	958
Powdered milk .. "	..	366	..	..	..	..	366

(a) Information not available for publication.

(b) Includes States marked (a).

The butter, cheese and condensed milk industries are dealt with more fully in Chapter XXI.—Farmyard, Dairy and Bee Products.

22. **Meat and Fish Preserving Works.**—The industries included in this group are engaged chiefly in the freezing and preserving of meat. Works have been established at the seaports for the purpose of handling frozen beef, lamb and mutton for export, while insulated space for the carriage of frozen produce is provided by steamship companies trading between Australia and other parts of the world. The substitution of the export of chilled for frozen meat has already been referred to in Chapter XIX.—Pastoral Production.

MEAT AND FISH PRESERVING WORKS, (a) 1934-35.

Items:	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	6	23	11	..	3	..	43
Number of employees	247	1,304	1,745	..	262	..	3,618
Average horse-power of engines used	272	4,452	6,010	..	947	..	11,681
Approximate value of land and buildings £	36,780	675,305	1,164,241	..	375,052	..	2,251,378
Approximate value of plant and machinery £	18,954	334,602	657,620	..	393,757	..	1,404,933
Wages paid £	45,622	275,540	605,923	..	74,231	..	1,001,316
Value of fuel used £	8,824	50,501	75,030	..	9,028	..	143,383
Value of materials used £	133,334	3,066,511	3,385,543	..	107,135	..	6,692,523
Total value of output £	180,824	3,754,462	4,175,002	..	200,035	..	8,310,323
Value of production £	38,666	637,450	714,429	..	83,872	..	1,474,417

(a) Including meat extracts.

Particulars regarding the quantities and values of beef, mutton and lamb preserved by cold process exported from Australia over a series of years will be found in Chapter XIX.—Pastoral Production.

23. **Bakeries.**—Information regarding establishments in which the manufacture of bread, cakes, etc., was carried on in the year 1934-35 is given in the table below. It should be noted, however, that, as explained in section I, paragraph 2 above the details refer to establishments coming within the definition of a factory. For that reason there are a large number of bakehouses omitted and consequently the table does not give complete details. This is true of all other industries covered by the statistics of manufacturing production but, in view of the omission of such a large number of establishments in this instance, special mention of this fact is deemed desirable.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY), 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	Australia.
Number of factories ..	475	538	211	113	90	65	1,492
Number of employees ..	3,252	3,048	1,295	744	404	1,152	9,895
Average horse-power of engines used ..	3,143	2,100	857	724	442	762	8,028
Approximate value of land and buildings ..	£ 1,665,040	1,094,995	410,228	242,108	124,502	340,986	3,877,859
Approximate value of plant and machinery ..	£ 472,027	365,644	134,085	76,720	40,512	57,155	1,146,143
Wages paid ..	£ 589,970	445,638	177,241	103,910	60,969	140,354	1,518,082
Value of fuel used ..	£ 94,681	90,969	24,268	15,525	8,923	17,840	252,206
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,741,341	1,005,359	591,548	354,749	215,999	384,924	4,893,920
Total value of output ..	£ 2,983,251	2,080,074	1,180,564	582,559	378,270	606,463	8,411,181
Value of production ..	£ 1,147,229	983,746	561,748	212,285	153,318	203,600	3,265,055

(a) Includes Biscuits and Confectionery.

24. **Jam and Fruit Preserving, Pickles, Sauces and Vinegar Factories.**—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* The subjoined table gives particulars of factories included in this class for the year 1934-35. One establishment engaged in meat preserving has been included in the details shown for Tasmania in order that confidential information may not be disclosed.

JAM AND FRUIT PRESERVING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	30	43	13	17	10	9	122
Number of employees ..	1,270	2,489	408	435	78	533	5,213
Average horse-power of engines used ..	1,600	2,249	261	330	86	1,276	5,802
Approximate value of land and buildings ..	£ 292,336	530,966	35,583	116,096	19,966	108,344	1,103,291
Approximate value of plant and machinery ..	£ 108,550	292,796	29,163	54,052	7,167	30,072	521,800
Wages paid ..	£ 198,102	377,671	51,616	50,811	9,869	101,522	795,621
Value of fuel used ..	£ 19,011	35,152	4,292	5,252	852	13,585	78,144
Value of materials used ..	£ 787,621	1,593,786	318,757	208,659	44,220	359,214	3,312,257
Total value of output ..	£ 1,509,268	2,581,111	435,847	311,607	71,050	510,993	5,428,876
Value of production ..	£ 702,636	952,173	112,798	67,666	28,928	107,191	2,038,175

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* Particulars in connexion with these establishments in Australia for the last five years are given hereunder:—

JAM AND FRUIT PRESERVING, PICKLES, ETC., FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories ..	111	121	115	120	122
Number of employees ..	3,803	4,130	4,786	4,895	5,213
Average horse-power of engines used ..	5,308	5,711	5,730	5,493	5,802
Approx. value of land and buildings ..	£ 984,464	1,037,911	1,025,310	1,032,409	1,103,291
Approx. value of plant and machinery ..	£ 546,362	548,062	525,057	525,199	521,800
Wages paid ..	£ 627,209	617,912	709,572	722,265	795,621
Value of fuel used ..	£ 61,588	61,832	66,231	65,724	78,144
Value of materials used ..	£ 2,354,034	2,785,669	3,185,285	2,831,602	3,312,257
Total value of output ..	£ 3,686,333	4,210,088	4,919,037	4,634,959	5,428,876
Value of production ..	£ 1,270,711	1,363,487	1,667,521	1,737,633	2,038,175

The progress of the jam-making industry was very marked during the war years, when large quantities were exported overseas for the supply of army requirements. In the year 1918-19 the production amounted to 142,290,000 lb. but, with the termination of the war, this declined to 90,140,000 lb. in 1920-21. During the succeeding years the production of jam varied considerably but in 1930-31 had declined to 66,120,000 lb. In 1934-35, the production amounted to 74,144,000 lb., an improvement over the previous year's figures of 1,048,000 lb. and a considerable advance since 1930-31. The output of preserved fruit in 1934-35 amounted to 97,942,000 lb. which represents an increase of 21,844,000 lb. over the previous year's figures, but is 6 per cent. below the record production of 104 million lb. in 1932-33. The production of pickles and sauces again showed a satisfactory improvement.

(iii) *Production.* The following table shows the quantity and value of jams, pickles and sauces manufactured in each State in 1934-35:—

JAMS, PRESERVED FRUIT, PICKLES AND SAUCES.—OUTPUT, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
QUANTITY (,000 OMITTED).							
Jams and Jellies ..	lb. 15,637	30,763	7,217	6,332	643	13,552	74,144
Pulp	" 1,656	31,331	1,113	5,789	614	5,544	46,047
Fruit, preserved ..	" 21,100	58,188	9,778	4,033	21	4,216	97,942
Pickles	pints 1,016	1,697	388	990	(a)	(a)	(b)14,416
Sauces	" 5,720	8,153	315	2,020	(a)	(a)	(b)17,024

VALUE.

Jams and Jellies ..	£ 506,696	595,957	138,528	111,073	12,167	300,273	1,665,594
Pulp	£ 9,324	154,510	6,165	20,258	1,897	60,437	270,900
Fruit, preserved ..	£ 387,418	967,924	237,486	64,580	251	110,842	1,777,501
Pickles	£ 44,080	61,822	11,682	37,035	(a)	(a)	(b)167,258
Sauces	£ 291,220	258,283	10,436	56,701	(a)	(a)	(b)644,584

(a) Particulars not available for publication.

(b) Including Western Australia and Tasmania.

25. Confectionery Factories.—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* At the close of the year 1900 there were in New South Wales 16 establishments, with 706 employees, and in Victoria 16 establishments, employing 731 persons, the plant and machinery in the former State being valued at £2,815, and in the latter at £10,070. The figures for the year 1934-35 given hereunder show the remarkable development since 1900:—

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES, (b) 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	66	104	13	20	9	6	218
Number of employees ..	3,996	2,974	461	360	254	13	7,158
Average horse-power of engines used ..	4,697	5,897	673	603	381	37	12,230
Approximate value of land and buildings ..	£ 956,000	460,178	18,693	80,119	59,007	5,880	1,721,045
Approximate value of plant and machinery ..	£ 922,041	508,302	77,590	74,491	69,777	7,958	1,710,349
Wages paid ..	£ 435,260	376,825	53,830	20,608	35,036	1,515	935,214
Value of fuel used ..	£ 10,000	11,340	6,813	9,093	3,880	101	112,055
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,088,278	1,003,430	114,514	100,008	68,920	3,632	2,771,376
Total value of output ..	£ 2,631,736	1,810,115	291,304	164,379	184,729	7,001	5,120,164
Value of production ..	£ 1,500,000	1,000,000	110,000	100,000	111,000	3,000	2,794,000

(a) Ice Cream factories.—Other Confectionery included in Bakeries and Ice Cream.

(b) Including Chocolate

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* Particulars of the confectionery industry during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31. (a)	1931-32. (a)	1932-33. (a)	1933-34. (a)	1934-35. (a)
Number of factories	220	223	221	214	218
Number of employees	6,241	6,270	6,375	6,698	7,158
Average horse-power of engines used ..	11,014	12,574	11,691	12,073	12,239
Approx. value of land and buildings £	1,788,358	1,797,490	1,737,550	1,694,606	1,721,645
Approx. value of plant and machinery £	1,228,177	1,222,742	1,138,447	1,038,517	1,119,349
Wages paid	£ 931,991	861,562	857,503	898,592	935,214
Value of fuel used	£ 118,245	111,789	108,480	112,681	112,059
Value of materials used	£ 2,590,032	2,276,592	2,409,145	2,518,756	2,743,763
Total value of output	£ 4,832,952	4,398,656	4,473,075	4,734,105	5,120,164
Value of production	£ 2,124,675	2,010,275	1,955,441	2,102,668	2,264,342

(a) See note (a) in previous table.

The confectionery industry expanded rapidly during the war years largely as a result of the stimulus afforded by the embargo placed on the importation of luxuries during that period. The industry, however, was seriously affected by the business depression but has now almost regained its former position. Confectionery establishments in Tasmania have been combined with bakeries in order to conceal confidential information. Production is sufficient to supply local requirements, and an export trade is being developed. Several large British manufacturers of confectionery have established branch works in Australia.

26. Grain Milling.—(i) *Details for States, 1934-35.* The following table shows the position of the flour-milling industry in each State in 1934-35:—

GRAIN MILLING, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	Australia.
Number of factories ..	52	40	10	36	20	9	167
Number of employees ..	1,380	1,105	349	414	411	115	3,774
Average horse-power of engines used ..	7,818	6,054	1,646	2,944	3,020	549	22,031
Approximate value of land and buildings .. £	787,346	495,431	174,089	180,996	239,864	66,178	1,943,904
Approximate value of plant and machinery .. £	745,277	482,026	200,219	214,231	269,288	34,552	1,945,593
Wages paid ..	£ 315,229	234,779	81,701	82,141	87,533	24,271	825,654
Value of fuel used ..	£ 86,615	61,949	15,510	26,593	21,419	4,206	216,292
Value of materials used ..	£ 4,038,287	3,262,816	803,893	1,026,760	939,841	194,727	10,266,324
Total value of output ..	£ 5,015,110	3,880,026	1,020,140	1,219,671	1,298,577	248,429	12,711,953
Value of production ..	£ 920,208	555,261	200,737	166,318	337,317	49,496	2,229,337

(a) The manufacture of cornflour, oatmeal, etc., was also carried on in some of these establishments.

(ii) *Production of Flour and By-products, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The production of flour by the mills in each State for the years indicated was as follows:—

GRAIN MILLING.—PRODUCTION OF FLOUR.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	Tons.(a)	Tons.(a)	Tons.(a)	Tons.(a)	Tons.(a)	Tons.(a)	Tons.(a)
1930-31 ..	449,439	369,966	71,994	136,346	132,090	19,863	1,179,698
1931-32 ..	490,662	396,257	77,376	155,215	131,165	19,540	1,270,215
1932-33 ..	525,651	425,930	91,498	129,225	127,574	19,372	1,319,250
1933-34 ..	495,779	395,566	84,159	121,811	122,000	19,253	1,238,568
1934-35 ..	555,173	437,262	86,246	136,716	124,130	19,260	1,358,787

(a) Tons of 2,000 lb.

The production of flour in Australia for the last year, 1,358,787 tons, was valued at £9,691,297. In addition, 594,600 tons of bran and pollard, valued at £2,755,655, were made. The quantity of wheat ground was 65,783,832 bushels.

27. *Sugar Mills.*—(i) *Details for 1934-35.* The following table shows the position of the cane-crushing branch of the sugar-making industry in New South Wales and Queensland in 1934-35. Sugar-cane is not grown in the other States. Details regarding the area, yield, etc., of sugar-cane will be found in Chapter XX.—Agricultural Production.

SUGAR MILLS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Queensland.	Australia.
Number of factories	3	33	36
Number of employees	144	4,430	4,580
Average horse-power of engines used	2,897	39,709	42,606
Approximate value of land and buildings £	233,922	762,997	996,919
Approximate value of plant and machinery £	935,711	6,705,397	7,641,108
Wages paid	£ 63,293	1,102,542	1,225,835
Value of fuel used	£ 12,505	110,385	122,890
Value of materials used	£ 389,311	7,336,179	7,725,490
Total value of output	£ 583,263	9,533,700	10,117,023
Value of production	£ 181,447	2,087,190	2,268,643

The products of the sugar mill are raw sugar and molasses, the former being sent to the refineries in different parts of Australia for further treatment. Part of the molasses produced is used for distillation, part is prepared for human consumption, part is turned into food-cake for cattle, part is used for manuring land, and the balance is either burnt as fuel or is allowed to run to waste. This latter quantity, however, is being reduced each year.

(ii) *Progress of Industry.* (a) *New South Wales.* The following table shows the progress which has been made in this industry in New South Wales since 1911 :—

SUGAR MILLS.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Items.	1911.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories ..	4	3	3	3	3
Number of employees ..	469	124	118	135	144
Cane crushed .. tons	147,799	179,153	156,818	230,918	227,424
Sugar produced ..	17,299	22,459	18,567	27,586	29,428
Molasses produced gals.	796,440	940,600	899,100	1,163,700	1,059,555

The concentration of cane-crushing in establishments fitted with modern machinery has caused the closing of the small home mill and thereby reduced the number of mills operating. The Government assistance, referred to in the chapter dealing with Agriculture, has resulted in considerable progress in the cultivation of sugar cane and increased activity in milling. Particulars regarding cane crushed and sugar produced embodied in these tables refer to the quantities treated during the twelve months ending 30th June in each year, irrespective of the season in which the cane was grown. The figures relating to cane crushed and sugar produced shown hereunder may differ slightly from those given in Chapter XX.—Agriculture, which refer to harvest years.

(b) *Queensland.* Details for Queensland for 1911 and the last four years are given hereunder:—

SUGAR MILLS.—QUEENSLAND, 1911 TO 1934-35.

Items.	1911.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories ..	49	35	33	33	33
Number of employees ..	4,295	5,114	4,916	5,132	4,139
Cane crushed .. tons	1,534,451	4,933,889	3,546,373	4,667,122	4,274,380
Sugar produced .. "	173,296	579,222	512,781	638,559	611,161
Molasses—					
Sold to distillers and others .. gals.	2,393,669	3,282,351	2,904,242	4,448,494	5,017,717
Used as fodder ..	789,504	2,940,551	2,988,905	2,902,188	3,035,598
Used as manure ..	223,000	1,753,086	1,414,338	1,793,101	2,227,905
Run to waste ..	1,847,333	910,418	1,402,483	1,747,365	1,162,715
Burnt as fuel ..		7,075,965	6,182,769	7,348,015	5,339,189
In stock ..	1,197,626	1,350,769	898,524	634,022	1,673,607
Total molasses ..	6,451,192	17,313,140	15,791,261	18,873,185	18,457,031

28. *Sugar Refineries.*—The establishment of the sugar-refining industry considerably antedates the establishment of the sugar-milling industry, the raw material operated on in the earlier years coming chiefly from Mauritius and the East. In 1934-35 there were two sugar refineries in each of the States of Victoria and Queensland, and one in each of the States of New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. The quantity of raw sugar treated amounted to 323,940 tons, for a yield of 316,618 tons of refined sugar, valued at £10,160,501.

29. *Breweries.*—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* The following table gives particulars concerning breweries in each State:—

BREWERIES, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	Australia.
Number of breweries ..	5	10	8	7	7	4	41
Number of employees ..	810	1,193	365	237	401	91	3,097
Average horse-power of engines used ..	6,206	4,105	1,837	1,047	2,092	733	16,020
Approximate value of land and buildings .. £	866,957	731,235	304,202	191,979	146,416	170,657	2,411,446
Approximate value of plant and machinery .. £	779,849	880,315	267,341	215,979	215,406	108,710	2,476,600
Wages paid .. £	238,495	381,100	103,632	76,118	129,468	23,314	952,127
Value of fuel used .. £	64,207	63,035	26,399	15,536	17,877	7,809	194,863
Value of materials used .. £	648,811	928,681	197,735	150,335	280,660	55,052	2,262,174
Total value of output .. £	2,363,817	2,270,793	558,331	390,134	687,562	159,590	6,439,227
Value of production .. £	1,650,799	1,288,077	334,197	224,263	389,025	95,829	3,982,190

(a) Includes Malt Works.

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The next table shows the extent of this industry for the last five years:—

BREWERIES.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32. (a)	1932-33. (a)	1933-34. (a)	1934-35. (a)
Number of breweries ..	43	41	41	42	41
Number of employees ..	3,109	2,832	2,888	2,995	3,097
Average horse-power of engines used ..	15,553	15,347	15,315	15,537	16,020
Approx. value of land and buildings .. £	2,447,642	2,400,715	2,376,417	2,423,574	2,411,446
Approx. value of plant and machinery .. £	2,865,987	2,639,383	2,335,431	2,507,559	2,476,600
Wages paid .. £	992,698	889,639	858,371	886,597	952,127
Value of fuel used .. £	230,958	187,452	183,428	189,902	194,863
Value of materials used .. £	2,146,331	1,889,923	1,905,147	2,011,957	2,262,174
Total value of output .. £	5,828,193	5,133,025	5,235,923	5,625,876	6,439,227
Value of production .. £	3,450,904	3,056,050	3,147,348	3,424,017	3,892,190

(a) Includes Malt Works in Tasmania.

The quantity of ale and stout brewed fell from 73.7 million gallons in 1928-29 to 49.8 million gallons in 1931-32. During the next two years the output advanced to 57.8 million gallons and in 1934-35 again increased to 63.6 million gallons. The consumption of ale and stout per head of the population remained fairly steady for several years at about 11.25 gallons. In 1931-32 the average fell to 7.32 gallons, but in 1932-33 it increased to 7.43 gallons, in 1933-34 to 8.02 gallons and in 1934-35 to 8.68 gallons.

(iii) *Materials Used and Production.* The table below shows the quantity of raw material used and the quantity and value of ale and stout brewed in each State as furnished by the Excise Branch of the Department of Trade and Customs during the year 1934-35.

BREWERIES.—MATERIALS USED AND PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
RAW MATERIAL USED.							
Malt .. bushels	751,938	764,032	216,579	148,722	243,726	48,644	2,173,641
Hops .. lb.	659,572	655,784	175,350	146,941	168,971	31,791	1,838,409
Sugar .. cwt.	80,280	91,260	21,640	17,940	8,900	4,140	224,160
RAW MATERIAL USED PER 1,000 GALLONS OF ALE AND STOUT PRODUCED.							
Malt .. bushels	33.35	32.41	35.63	32.33	43.97	39.04	34.18
Hops .. lb.	29.26	27.82	28.85	31.94	30.48	25.51	28.91
Sugar .. cwt.	3.56	3.87	3.56	3.90	1.61	3.32	3.53

ALE AND STOUT BREWED.

Quantity gallons	22,544,870	23,575,458	6,078,511	4,600,487	5,542,552	1,246,313	63,588,191
Value (a) £	2,393,943	2,503,377	558,331	384,358	586,400	157,491	6,583,900

(a) Exclusive of Excise duty.

30. *Distilleries.*—Distilleries are located in all the States with the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania. The following information, which has been extracted from returns furnished by the Excise Branch of the Department of Trade and Customs, shows the materials used in distilleries in Australia and the quantity of spirits distilled therefrom for the year 1934-35:—Materials used: barley 76,243 bushels; barley malt 129,440 bushels; rye 950 bushels; molasses 872,273 cwt.; wine 9,199,498 gallons; raisins and currants 20,040 cwt.; grapes 75,428 cwt.; maize 19,760 bushels. The quantities of spirits distilled from barley, malt and grain were 569,814 gallons; from molasses 4,671,259 gallons; and from wine 1,778,309 gallons; total 7,019,382 gallons. The quantity of spirits denatured during the year was 2,797,815 gallons.

31. *Tobacco, etc., Factories.*—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* During the year 1934-35 there were twenty-nine establishments in which the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes was carried on. There were no tobacco factories in Tasmania.

TOBACCO, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Australia.
Number of factories	8	13	6	1	1	29
Number of employees	2,749	1,830	64	13	162	4,818
Average horse-power of engines used ..	1,315	987	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,377
Approx. value of land and buildings £	577,000	318,624	(a)	(a)	(a)	927,122
Approx. value of plant and machinery £	540,938	226,433	(a)	(a)	(a)	764,371
Wages paid	523,859	340,308	(a)	(a)	(a)	891,064
Value of fuel used	9,127	8,754	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,661
Value of materials used	3,897,027	1,402,399	(a)	(a)	(a)	5,373,582
Total value of output	1,866,665	2,185,173	(a)	(a)	(a)	7,216,139
Value of production	989,611	774,020	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,823,896

(a) Not available for publication.

(b) Including Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia.

(ii) *Total for Australia.* This industry was among the first to be established in Australia. In 1861 New South Wales had 11 factories, producing 177,744 lb. of manufactured tobacco; in the same year there was one factory in Victoria, but the quantity of tobacco manufactured is not available. The Australian market has for many years been largely supplied with local manufactures from the imported leaf. Imports during 1934-35 comprised—manufactured tobacco 58,582 lb., cigars 9,614 lb., and cigarettes 57,126 lb., while the quantities manufactured in Australian factories were respectively 14,526,735 lb., 253,069 lb., and 4,812,934 lb. The following tables show the extent of the industry in Australia for the last five years:—

TOBACCO, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of factories	22	24	30	31	29
Number of employees	4,154	4,119	4,142	4,395	4,818
Average horse-power of engines used	2,009	2,133	2,145	2,234	2,377
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 857,540	912,541	916,547	916,971	927,122
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 618,377	656,862	663,060	658,860	784,371
Wages paid	£ 807,348	800,702	812,220	838,608	891,064
Value of fuel used	£ 24,685	26,013	23,088	18,596	18,661
Value of materials used	£ 4,831,775	5,448,306	4,823,564	5,003,766	5,373,582
Total value of output	£ 6,842,394	7,299,324	6,591,780	6,894,327	7,216,139
Value of production	£ 1,985,934	1,824,915	1,745,128	1,871,965	1,823,896

LEAF USED AND PRODUCTION.

Leaf used { Australian (Stemmed) 1,000 lb.	3,129	2,349	2,722	3,307	3,352
Imported (" " ")	13,327	14,076	14,103	13,718	13,768
Tobacco made	14,242	14,084	14,788	14,656	14,527
Cigars made	224	225	254	250	253
Cigarettes made	4,225	4,191	4,362	4,577	4,813

The production of locally-grown leaf for many years was comparatively small, and manufacturers were dependent on imported leaf for the supply of their raw material. Increased duties stimulated local production, and the quantity of Australian leaf used by manufacturers rose from 1.2 million lb. in 1929-30 to over 3 million lb. in 1930-31, with a resultant decrease in the amount of imported leaf used. In 1932-33 the quantity of local leaf used fell to 2.7 million lb., rose to 3.3 million lb. in 1933-34 and again increased to 3.4 million lb. in 1934-35. In this connexion, see item "Tobacco" in Chapter XX.—Agricultural Production. The respective quantities of Australian and imported leaf used during 1934-35 were 3,351,623 lb., and 13,767,528 lb.

32. *Saw-mills, etc.—(i) Details for States, 1934-35.* The most important industry in Class X. is that of saw-milling. As separate particulars of forest saw-mills are not available for some of the States, both forest and other saw-mills, as well as plywood and bark mills, have been combined in the following table:—

SAW-MILLS, FOREST AND OTHER ; PLYWOOD AND BARK MILLS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	451	319	278	51	85	221	1,405
Number of employees ..	3,954	3,909	4,081	760	1,496	1,103	15,333
Average horse-power of engines used ..	17,742	12,649	12,075	3,508	6,078	4,790	56,842
Approximate value of land and buildings ..	£ 754,868	474,241	312,043	161,247	228,556	79,046	2,010,001
Approximate value of plant and machinery ..	£ 606,672	600,385	533,883	122,208	555,000	176,947	2,595,995
Wages paid ..	£ 631,378	661,502	661,916	120,711	285,466	149,572	2,519,745
Value of fuel used ..	£ 40,621	31,551	29,926	7,917	19,649	11,711	139,572
Value of materials used ..	£ 2,120,678	963,076	1,363,496	428,394	522,134	207,067	5,604,845
Total value of output ..	£ 3,266,574	2,030,616	2,363,339	670,398	1,014,684	468,586	9,814,197
Value of production ..	£ 1,105,275	1,035,989	970,817	34,987	472,994	249,898	4,060,960

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The development of forest and other saw-mills, etc., since 1930-31 is shown in the following table:—

SAW MILLS, FOREST AND OTHER ; PLYWOOD AND BARK MILLS. AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of establishments	1,160	1,161	1,229	1,276	1,405
Number of employees	9,079	8,338	10,102	12,208	15,333
Average horse-power of engines used	44,024	42,557	45,100	49,064	56,842
Approx. value of land and buildings	£ 1,089,580	1,902,367	1,897,933	1,894,729	2,010,001
Approx. value of plant and machinery	£ 1,675,640	1,358,351	1,643,210	1,926,400	2,519,745
Wages paid	£ 90,321	95,573	103,361	115,438	139,572
Value of fuel used	£ 2,955,028	2,651,895	3,285,202	4,022,203	5,604,845
Value of materials used	£ 5,512,150	4,820,557	5,968,080	7,211,573	9,814,197
Total value of output	£ 2,457,801	2,073,089	2,579,517	3,073,872	4,069,780

The table furnishes evidence of marked improvement during the past two years. The saw-mill output of native timber, which declined from 740 million super. feet in 1925-26 to the abnormally low figure of 237 million super. feet during the height of the depression, had recovered to 504 million super. feet in 1934-35. Indications point to further increases as a result of developments in the building industry. Further reference is made to the saw-milling industry in Chapter XXII.—Forestry.

33. *Furniture, Cabinet Making and Upholstery.*—These industries constitute the principal manufactures in Class XI. The following table gives particulars for each State:—

FURNITURE, CABINET MAKING AND UPHOLSTERY FACTORIES, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	235	310	91	51	70	41	798
Number of employees	3,310	2,780	1,008	647	519	256	8,586
Average horse-power of engines used	5,605	3,708	1,554	1,694	871	—	13,432
Approximate value of land and buildings	£ 544,060	554,641	166,772	104,585	104,657	33,050	1,507,765
Approximate value of plant and machinery	£ 215,243	145,773	63,742	63,569	31,712	15,716	535,785
Wages paid	£ 540,750	364,240	181,922	91,076	84,397	32,069	1,300,454
Value of fuel used	£ 21,890	17,390	8,324	5,152	2,515	1,568	56,839
Value of materials used	£ 993,743	636,041	282,764	165,756	142,612	37,430	2,258,046
Total value of output	£ 1,805,521	1,281,424	575,435	306,146	286,403	90,346	4,405,275
Value of production	£ 849,888	627,393	284,347	135,238	141,276	51,348	2,089,490

34. *Printing and Bookbinding Works.* Printing and bookbinding works rank high in importance among the industries of Australia, and in 1934-35 afforded employment for about 24,114 employees, and paid more than £4,778,000 in salaries and wages, while the value of output amounted to £13,149,000. The following table gives particulars of establishments engaged in general printing and bookbinding in each State for the year 1934-35. Government printing works are included, but establishments producing newspapers and periodicals are shown separately in the next table:—

GENERAL PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	281	396	89	93	85	18	962
Number of employees ..	5,797	5,592	1,594	1,527	755	297	15,562
Average horse-power of engines used ..	4,307	4,402	762	1,541	702	233	11,947
Approximate value of land and buildings ..	£ 1,268,000	1,315,120	326,605	558,820	210,769	47,432	3,726,746
Approximate value of plant and machinery ..	£ 1,071,095	1,123,173	177,924	427,863	147,981	43,571	2,991,607
Wages paid ..	£ 973,483	890,174	267,846	269,843	118,759	53,371	2,573,476
Value of fuel used ..	£ 33,388	32,357	9,608	10,129	3,922	1,083	91,387
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,119,923	1,028,021	218,823	284,623	127,570	27,421	2,806,381
Total value of output ..	£ 2,834,286	2,607,802	689,015	710,311	342,679	107,637	7,291,730
Value of production ..	£ 1,680,975	1,547,424	460,584	415,559	211,187	78,233	4,393,962

(a) Includes Newspapers and Periodicals.

ESTABLISHMENTS PRODUCING NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	214	121	67	..	35	6	443
Number of employees ..	3,735	2,452	1,416	..	565	384	8,552
Average horse-power of engines used ..	6,172	3,513	1,984	..	1,349	315	13,333
Approximate value of land and buildings ..	£ 1,621,473	759,260	425,428	..	415,695	68,014	3,289,870
Approximate value of plant and machinery ..	£ 1,143,899	726,531	305,709	..	191,002	55,745	2,422,886
Wages paid ..	£ 984,643	679,035	306,063	..	145,659	88,728	2,204,128
Value of fuel used ..	£ 43,684	27,108	18,550	..	10,049	4,346	103,737
Value of materials used ..	£ 908,634	760,359	232,777	..	116,675	54,820	2,073,265
Total value of output ..	£ 2,638,721	1,872,736	784,536	..	376,625	184,948	5,857,566
Value of production ..	£ 1,686,403	1,085,269	533,209	..	249,901	125,782	3,680,564

(a) Included in General Printing and Bookbinding.

35. Tyres, Motor and Cycle.—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* During the last decade, the number of motor car and cycle users has shown a considerable advance and this necessarily has had a stimulating effect on the industry engaged in the manufacture of motor and cycle tyres. Particulars for each State during 1934-35 are shown hereunder:—

TYRES, MOTOR AND CYCLE, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. (a)	Australia.
Number of factories ..	88	98	18	23	23	11	261
Number of employees ..	2,195	1,484	100	110	64	45	3,998
Average horse-power of engines used ..	16,149	6,112	63	95	75	72	22,566
Approximate value of land and buildings ..	£ 775,923	320,828	41,922	49,720	31,665	20,691	1,240,749
Approximate value of plant and machinery ..	£ 552,239	306,401	12,642	10,005	8,192	5,660	895,139
Wages paid ..	£ 448,668	251,661	12,470	12,311	7,569	4,186	736,865
Value of fuel used ..	£ 76,772	52,493	1,670	1,500	1,280	620	134,335
Value of materials used ..	£ 1,373,636	742,690	17,164	22,069	13,239	4,640	2,173,447
Total value of output ..	£ 2,149,145	1,216,504	38,312	46,290	35,354	13,527	3,499,132
Value of production ..	£ 698,737	421,312	19,478	22,721	20,835	8,267	1,191,350

(a) Includes Boots and Shoes and Other Rubber Goods.

(ii) *Total for Australia, 1930-31 to 1934-35.* Prior to 1930-31 particulars regarding this industry were included with Rubber Goods but separate details are now available and are shown in the following table:—

TYRES, MOTOR AND CYCLE.—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1930-31. (a)	1931-32. (a)	1932-33. (a)	1933-34. (a)	1934-35. (a)
Number of factories	245	256	279	279	261
Number of employees	3,035	3,344	3,215	3,189	3,998
Average horse-power of engines used ..	22,432	26,022	20,937	22,442	22,566
Approx. value of land and buildings ..	£ 1,870,693	1,739,591	1,307,094	1,311,366	1,240,749
Approx. value of plant and machinery ..	£ 1,714,054	1,625,910	975,947	939,796	895,139
Wages paid	£ 664,047	603,402	540,456	635,517	736,865
Value of fuel used	£ 128,720	140,076	112,558	126,171	134,335
Value of materials used	£ 1,304,760	1,600,002	1,347,737	1,681,151	2,173,447
Total value of output	£ 2,598,235	3,188,415	2,440,809	2,859,147	3,499,132
Value of production	£ 1,164,755	1,349,277	989,514	1,051,825	1,191,350

(a) Includes Boots and Shoes and Other Rubber Goods for Tasmania.

It will be noted that the value of output for the year 1934-35 is the greatest recorded since the manufacture of motor and cycle tyres was shown as a separate industry.

36. *Electric Light and Power Works.*—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* The increased demand for electrical energy has been responsible for considerable development in electric light and power works during recent years. Since 1930-31 the production of electric light and power has increased from 2,446,000,000 to 3,199,000,000 British units, or by more than 31 per cent. The value of land and buildings and plant and machinery remained practically the same as for the year 1929-30, indicating that no new works of importance were completed during 1934-35. Particulars for the year 1934-35 are as follows:—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories	123	94	53	43	74	5	392
Number of employees	1,955	1,364	840	1,163	421	115	5,858
Average horse-power of engines used ..	513,102	158,375	66,890	141,295	70,089	91,903	1,041,054
Approximate value of land and buildings ..	£ 4,858,582	2,102,798	514,933	605,096	239,559	26,713	8,347,681
Approximate value of plant and machinery ..	£ 9,698,260	6,373,593	3,030,755	1,976,928	1,090,147	3,330,154	25,500,137
Wages paid	£ 512,212	291,649	222,581	281,741	112,548	25,476	1,449,207
Value of fuel used	£ 1,242,301	534,532	237,807	165,809	312,727	60	2,493,326
Total value of output	£ 5,041,691	1,604,679	965,898	1,056,850	783,895	401,681	9,854,694

(ii) *Production 1930-31 to 1934-35.* The increase in the production of electric light and power in each of the States during the five years is clearly shown in the following table:—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS.—PRODUCTION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	1,000 K.W.H.	1,000 K.W.H.	1,000 K.W.H.	1,000 K.W.H.	1,000 K.W.H.	1,000 K.W.H.	1,000 K.W.H.
1930-31	1,050,828	681,230	130,281	132,627	105,219	336,512	2,445,697
1931-32	1,075,706	704,039	122,067	133,677	127,584	343,262	2,506,935
1932-33	1,154,457	778,650	131,080	148,348	145,278	351,749	2,715,562
1933-34	1,227,873	830,910	168,096	165,598	160,130	356,670	2,910,177
1934-35	1,349,248	900,247	202,030	176,434	171,209	399,887	3,199,055

37. **Gas Works.**—(i) *Details for each State, 1934-35.* Gas works are in operation in the majority of important towns in Australia. New South Wales returned seven coke factories and Queensland three, working as separate industries, but under the new classification these are included in Class I., Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products. The subjoined table gives particulars of gas works in each State for the year 1934-35 :—

GAS WORKS, 1934-35.

Items.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
Number of factories ..	45	38	16	4	4	2	109
Number of employees ..	1,214	714	287	535	113	72	2,935
Average horse-power of engines used	5,053	2,685	938	1,876	213	107	10,872
Approximate value of land and buildings	£ 882,140	439,775	153,473	40,815	30,649	49,928	1,596,780
Approximate value of plant and machinery	£ 3,099,005	1,806,372	474,395	1,164,758	143,864	150,939	6,839,333
Wages paid ..	£ 264,310	163,265	72,084	128,020	26,587	18,001	672,267
Value of fuel used ..	£ 223,000	123,727	12,589	34,954	17,016	4,189	415,475
Value of materials used	£ 692,181	539,094	116,832	113,831	52,239	18,977	1,533,154
Total value of output	£ 2,052,540	1,315,751	533,141	503,517	153,446	74,514	4,632,948
Value of production ..	£ 1,137,368	652,930	403,720	354,762	84,191	51,348	2,684,319

(ii) *Coal Used and Production, 1934-35.* The following table gives details for the year 1934-35 :—

GAS WORKS.—COAL USED AND PRODUCTION, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
COAL USED.							
Coal tons	517,347	325,593	77,745	69,587	22,853	10,600	1,023,725
PRODUCTS.							
Gas .. 1,000 cubic feet	9,682,805	5,922,690	1,270,928	1,082,217	445,898	154,958	18,559,496
Coke tons	335,791	199,745	25,759	43,465	13,450	4,500	622,710
VALUE.							
Gas £	1,137,368	652,930	403,720	503,517	153,446	74,514	2,684,319
Coke £	264,310	163,265	72,084	128,020	26,587	18,001	672,267

The production of gas declined from 18,593,000,000 cubic feet in 1930-31 to an annual average of 18,066,000,000 cubic feet during the past three years.

CHAPTER XXV.

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION.

§ 1. Artesian Water.

1. *General.*—In every country subject to droughts, the provision of adequate systems of water conservation is a matter of prime importance. Much has been done in Australia so far as the supply of water to centres of population is concerned, and a description of the principal water-works in each State will be found in Chapter IV.—Local Government.

Interstate Conferences on the subject of artesian water were held in 1912, 1914, 1921, 1924 and 1928, when combined Governmental action was agreed upon with reference to delimitation of the artesian basins, hydrographic surveys, reason for decrease in flow, analyses and utilization of artesian water, etc. A map showing the extent of the known artesian basins will be found on pages 801-2.

2. *The Great Australian Artesian Basin.*—The area known as the "Great Australian Artesian Basin," includes (a) considerably more than one-half of Queensland, taking in practically all that State lying west of the Great Dividing Range, with the exception of an area in the north-west contiguous to the Northern Territory; (b) a considerable strip of New South Wales along its northern boundary and west of the Great Dividing Range; and (c) the north-eastern part of South Australia proper, together with the extreme south-eastern corner of the Northern Territory. This basin (shown approximately by the map on pages 801-2) is said to be the largest yet discovered, and measures about 600,000 square miles, of which 376,000 square miles are in Queensland, 118,000 square miles in South Australia, 80,000 square miles in New South Wales, and 25,000 square miles in the Northern Territory. The area of the intake beds is estimated at 60,010 square miles, viz., 50,000 square miles in Queensland and 10,010 square miles in New South Wales. A description of the basin and its geological formation will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 6, p. 569).

3. *The Western Australian Basins.*—The Western Australian Basins fall naturally within five distinct groups, viz., the Eucla Basin, in the extreme south-east of the State, extending well into South Australia along the shores of the Great Australian Bight; the Coastal Plain, west of the Darling Range; the North-West Basin, between the Murchison and Ashburton Rivers; the Gulf Basin, between Cambridge Gulf and Queen's Channel; and the Desert Basin, between the De Grey and Fitzroy Rivers.

The Recent and Tertiary strata which enter Western Australia at its eastern border, and which have a prevailing dip towards the Great Australian Bight, form the Eucla artesian water area. Where boring operations have been undertaken, the water has been found to be salt or brackish, and there are other conditions affecting the supply, such as local variations in the thickness of the beds, their relative porosity, and the unevenness of the floor upon which they rest, which, so far, have not been examined with sufficient thoroughness to enable many particulars to be given in regard to this basin.

In the Coastal Plain Basin to the west of the Darling Ranges, artesian boring has, on the other hand, been carried on successfully for many years.

4. *The Murray River Basin.* The Murray River Basin extends over south-western New South Wales, north-western Victoria, and south-eastern South Australia. It is bounded on the west by the azoic and palaeozoic rocks of the Mount Lofty and other

ranges extending northwards from near the mouth of the Murray to the Barrier Range, and on the east and north-east by the ranges of Victoria and New South Wales. This tertiary water-basin is occupied by a succession of sedimentary formations, both porous and impervious. It is of interest to note that the waters of the Murray River are partly supplied by influx from the water-bearing beds of this basin; this is proved by the fact that, at low water, springs are observed at certain places flowing into the river bed from beneath the limestone cliffs from Pyap Bend downwards. Similar springs exist along the courses of other branches of the River Murray system, where they cut through the tertiary formation. On the Victorian side, bores have been put down, and water has been struck at various levels.

5. **Plutonic or Meteoric Waters.**—In previous Year Books will be found a statement of the theory of Professor Gregory* as to the origin of the water in the Australian artesian basins, together with the objections held thereto by a former Government Geologist of New South Wales.† (See Official Year Book No. 6, p. 570).

6. **Artesian and Sub-Artesian Bores.**—(i) *General.* The following table gives particulars regarding artesian and sub-artesian bores in each State and in the Northern Territory :—

ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORES, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aust.	N. Ter.	Australia.
Bores existing .. No.	652	380	4,982	207	257	191	(e)6,669
Total depth of existing bores .. feet	d1,034,883	104,000	d4,230,356	122,657	232,948	63,375	e5,788,219
Daily flow .. 1,000 gals.	(a) 71,186	715	264,374	12,971	(b)	7,723	(e)356,969
Depth at which artesian water was struck—							
Maximum .. feet	(a)4,338	2,750	6,000	4,851	4,006	1,760	6,000
Minimum .. feet	(a)100	22	10	233	30	42	10
Temperature of flow—							
Maximum .. °Fahr.	(a)141	147	212	208	(b)	(b)	212
Minimum .. °Fahr.	(a)75	70	78	82	(b)	(b)	70

(a) Flowing bores only. (b) Not available. (c) Government bores only. (d) Total depth of all bores. (e) Incomplete.

(ii) *Details for States.*—Considerations of space preclude the insertion of separate particulars of operations in the States during the year 1934-35. Details for earlier years will, however, be found in issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 24, 1931.

§ 2. Irrigation.

1. **General.**—Australia's first experiments in irrigation were made with the object of bringing under cultivation areas in which an inadequate rainfall rendered agricultural and even pastoral occupations precarious and intermittent, and, although these original settlements have generally proved fairly successful, most of the States, instead of promoting new settlement in unoccupied regions, are adopting the policy of making existing settlements closer, by repurchasing large estates, sub-dividing them into holdings of suitable sizes for cultivation, and selling the land upon easy terms of payment. It is in connexion with this Closer Settlement policy that the special value of irrigation is recognized. Information regarding the various irrigation schemes in operation was given in some detail in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 23, pages 637 to 661).

* See J. W. Gregory, F.R.S., D.Sc.: "The Dead Heart of Australia," London, John Murray, 1906; and "The Flowing Wells of Central Australia," Geogr. Journ., July and August, 1911.

† E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., formerly Government Geologist of New South Wales: "Problems of the Artesian Water Supply of Australia, with special reference to Professor Gregory's Theory," (Clarke Memorial Lecture, delivered before the Royal Society of New South Wales, 31st October, 1907); "The Great Australian Artesian Basin," Sydney, 1914; and "The Composition and Porosity of the Intake Beds of the Great Australian Artesian Basin," Sydney, 1915.

2. Areas Irrigated. The following table gives the areas irrigated in each State in the years 1925-26 to 1934-35. Victoria shows the largest irrigated acreage, the area so returned in 1934-35 amounting to 494,226 acres, or 69.6 per cent. of the total for Australia. New South Wales for the same year returned an area of 125,423 acres, or 17.7 per cent. of the total. The areas under irrigation in the remaining States are relatively very small :—

IRRIGATION.—AREAS IRRIGATED.

Season.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1925-26 ..	83,795	343,685	21,699	36,409	3,551	7,361	496,470
1926-27 ..	89,528	406,532	38,044	35,443	3,756	7,882	581,185
1927-28 ..	102,533	477,500	21,411	38,379	4,292	7,016	651,131
1928-29 ..	123,129	471,695	25,344	39,236	4,907	7,054	(a) 671,475
1929-30 ..	126,321	566,577	26,282	40,002	4,943	6,693	770,818
1930-31 ..	135,121	463,098	26,947	43,538	5,661	6,488	680,853
1931-32 ..	114,777	418,415	28,414	42,813	6,104	7,768	618,291
1932-33 ..	130,977	474,716	31,409	42,556	6,434	7,605	693,697
1933-34 ..	131,772	435,324	29,363	42,898	7,610	9,194	656,191
1934-35 ..	125,423	494,226	34,138	39,594	8,861	7,786	(b) 710,054

(a) Including 100 acres Northern Territory and 10 acres Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Including 26 acres Federal Capital Territory.

3. Crops on Irrigated Areas.—A classification of the crops grown on the irrigated areas in each State during the year 1934-35, together with the averages for Australia during the quinquennium 1927-28 to 1931-32, will be found in the table hereunder. Lucerne, grasses and green forage accounted for 55 per cent., cereals for 19 per cent., orchards and vineyards for 18 per cent., and root crops, market gardens, &c., for about 8 per cent. of the total area under irrigation in 1934-35 :—

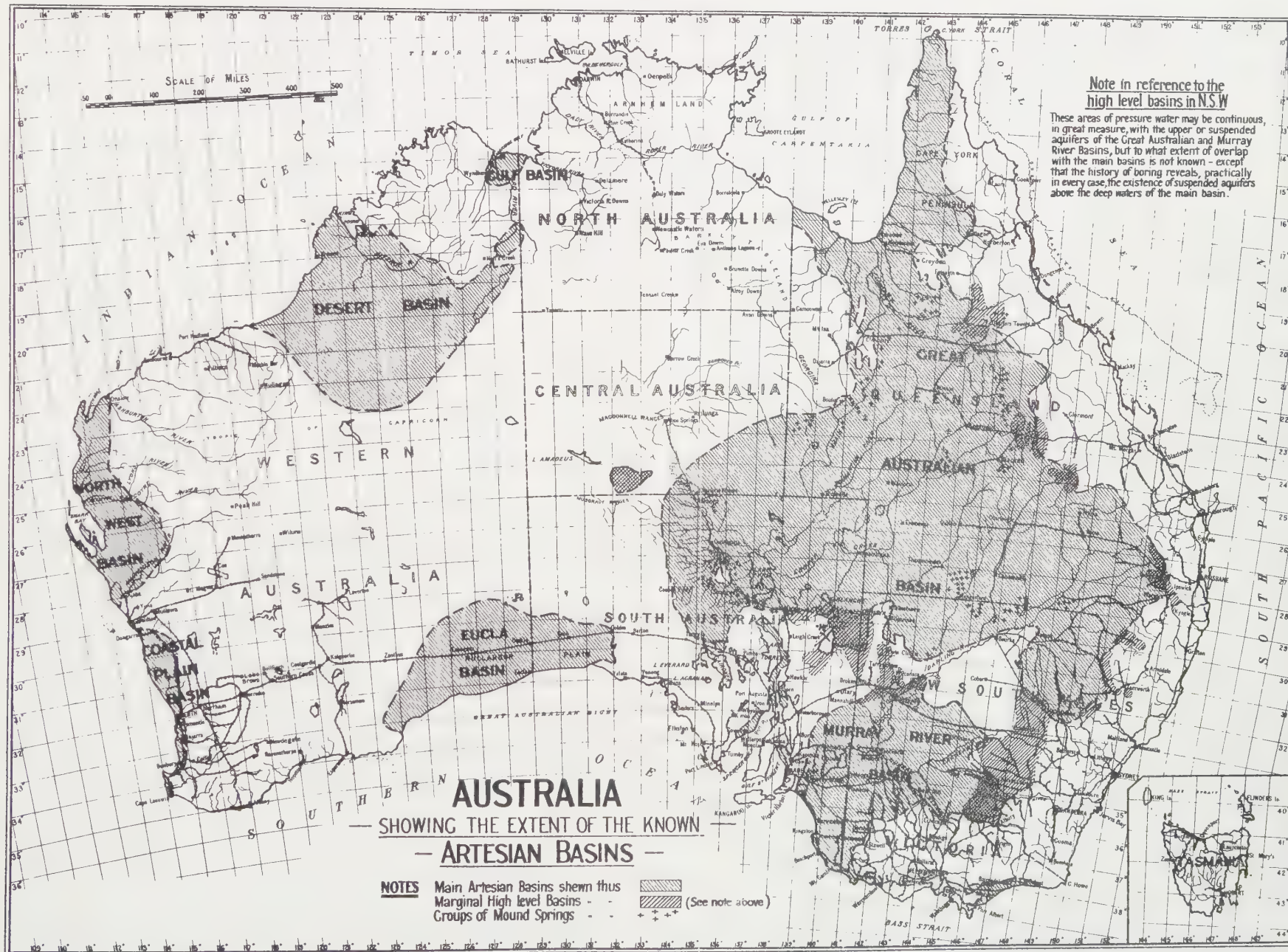
IRRIGATION. CROPS ON IRRIGATED AREAS, 1934-35, AND 1927-28 TO 1931-32.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Total.	Average 1927-28 to 1931-32.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cereals ..	63,610	(a) 69,957	..	..	18	..	133,585	142,205
Lucerne, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grasses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and Forage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Lucerne, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vineyards ..	25,824	66,960	2,791	27,681	2,339	742	126,337	126,882
Root ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Market Crops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and other Crops	7,830	15,519	(b) 30,659	3,884	1,196	(c) 1,150	60,238	44,740
Total ..	125,423	494,226	34,138	39,594	8,861	7,786	710,028	678,513

(a) Including Fallow, 6,732 acres.

(b) Including Sugar Cane, 26,737 acres; Cotton, 1,570 acres; and Tobacco, 737 acres.

(c) Including Hops, 844 acres.



This map was published in the Report of the Fifth Interstate Conference on Artesian Water, Sydney, 1928, and is reproduced with the permission of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission of New South Wales.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PRIVATE FINANCE.

A. GENERAL.

In issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 25 information relating to Private Finance was included in the Chapter dealing with Finance generally. Commencing with that issue, however, a separate chapter is devoted to the subject of Private Finance which is subdivided into the following sections :—

Banking, including Savings Banks ;
Companies ;
Insurance ;
Friendly Societies ; and
Probates.

B. BANKING.

§ 1. Cheque-Paying Banks.

1. *Banking Legislation.*—(i) *Commonwealth Legislation.* Under Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, the Commonwealth Parliament has power to legislate with respect to “Banking, other than State banking, also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money.” Similar powers regarding bills of exchange and promissory notes are also granted under this section. The principal legislation enacted comprises the following : The Commonwealth Bank Act 1911–1932 constituting the Commonwealth Bank and providing for its management and that of the note issue ; the Bank Notes Tax Act 1910 designed to force private notes out of circulation ; and the Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Act 1909–1932 regulating the issue of bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes.

(ii) *State Legislation.* The Acts under which the various banks are incorporated differ somewhat. While most of the older banks were incorporated by special Act or Charter, e.g., the Bank of New South Wales, by Act of Council 1817 ; the Bank of Australasia, by Royal Charter ; the Bank of Adelaide, by Act of the South Australian Parliament ; and the Bank of New Zealand, by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, the newer banks are generally registered under a “Companies Act,” or some equivalent Act. This is also the case with those banks which, after the crisis of 1893, were reconstructed. Banks transacting business in any State are obliged under the existing State laws to furnish a quarterly statement of their assets and liabilities, and they have since the year 1908 furnished to the Commonwealth Statistician under the Census and Statistics Act 1905–1930 quarterly statements which contain the average of the thirteen weekly statements prepared by each bank. These returns form the basis on which the statistics included herein have been compiled.

2. *Presentation of Banking Statistics.*—In presenting statistical tabulations relating to average liabilities and assets, it is considered desirable to show the figures for the Commonwealth Bank separately from those of other Cheque-paying Banks. The aggregate business of all trading banks is, however, given in additional paragraphs. Previously it was customary to show separate figures for each State, but this practice has now been discontinued. The figures quoted in all cases refer to the average liabilities and assets within the Commonwealth of Australia.

3. Banks in Operation, Capital Resources, etc.—(i) Year 1935. The paid-up capital of Cheque-paying Banks, together with their reserve funds, the dividend rate per cent., and the amount of their last dividends are shown in the following table. The information relates to the balance-sheet last preceding the 30th June, 1935. In regard to the reserve funds it must be noted that in the case of some of the banks these are invested in Government securities, while in other cases they are used in the ordinary business of the banks, and in a few instances they are partly invested and partly used in business:—

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS.—CAPITAL RESOURCES, 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.	Balance on Profit and Loss Account.	Total Shareholders' Funds.	Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	Dividends.	
						Amount for year.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	%
Australian Joint-Stock Banks—							
Bank of New South Wales ..	8,780,000	6,150,000	229,746	15,159,746	8,780,000	439,000	5
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	4,739,012	4,300,000	239,815	9,278,827	4,739,013	236,950	5
National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	5,000,000	3,300,000	282,500	8,582,500	1,800,000	250,000	5
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	4,117,350	2,250,000	199,823	6,567,173	..	201,360	⁴ / ₅ Pref. 5 ¹ / ₂ Ord
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd.	153,500	95,000	15,030	263,536	87,000	7,650	5
Queen-land National Bank Ltd.	1,750,000	800,000	53,788	2,603,788	..	70,000	4
Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	682,600 (j)	193,429	24,285	900,314	..	30,717	4 ¹ / ₂
Bank of Adelaide ..	1,250,000	1,000,000	53,007	2,303,007	1,250,000	50,000	4
Bank of Australasia ..	4,500,000	4,475,000	142,400	9,399,100	4,500,000	261,503 (f)	5 ¹ / ₂
Union Bank of Australia Ltd.	4,000,000	4,850,000	211,031	9,061,031	8,000,000 (h)	100,000	5
English, Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd.	3,000,000	3,250,000	429,327	6,679,327	2,000,000	150,000	5
Total Australian Joint-Stock Banks	37,974,962	30,723,929	4,163,547	70,859,438	31,156,013	1,797,240	..
Other Cheque-paying Banks—							
Commonwealth Bank of Australia—							
General Bank ..	4,000,000	2,030,777	..	6,030,777	..	..	..
Rural Credits ..	2,000,000	293,035	..	2,293,085	..	..	..
Rural Bank of New South Wales (e) ..	14,058,587	1,352,580	..	15,411,167	..	..	..
State Bank of South Australia ..	1,800,000	..	..	1,800,000	..	..	..
Total Australian Banks	59,839,551	34,400,971	4,163,547	96,404,069	31,156,013	1,797,240	..
Bank of New Zealand ..	6,328,125	3,575,000	628,997	10,532,122	..	574,219	(c)
Comptoir National d'Es-compte de Paris (d) ..	3,225,806	3,516,050	440,670	7,221,526	..	322,580	10
Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. d	10,000,000	12,380,000	1,615,310	24,195,310	..	1,000,000	10
Grand Total	79,393,482	54,102,021	4,857,524	138,353,027	31,156,013	3,694,039	..

(a) Stock and debentures issued. (b) Includes Taxation Provision Reserve, £23,429. (c) Preference "A," 10 per cent.; Preference "B," 7 3/11 per cent.; "C," Long Term Mortgage, 6 per cent.; "D," Long Term Mortgage, 7 1/2 per cent., Ordinary, 4 1/2 per cent. (d) Includes 2 per cent. Centenary Bonus, less British Income Tax of 4s. 6d. in £, £69,750; and provision for Centenary Bonus to Staff, £36,250. (e) Includes 2 per cent. Centenary Bonus, less British Income Tax of 4s. 6d. in £, £69,750; and provision for Centenary Bonus to Staff, £36,250. (f) Half-year only. (g) Includes Taxation Provision Reserve, £23,429. (h) Half-year only.

(ii) *Suspension of Payments.* (a) *Rural Bank Department, Government Savings Bank of New South Wales.*—Particulars regarding the suspension of payments by the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales in 1931 and its subsequent absorption were given in Official Year Book No. 26, page 437. Steps for the rehabilitation of the Rural Bank Department failed in December, 1931, when assent was given to an Act (No. 93, 1932) which provided for the reconstitution of the Government Savings Bank under the new title of "Rural Bank of New South Wales". It also provided for the creation of a Government Agency Department and conferred on the bank certain powers of management and of borrowing, etc.

(b) *Primary Producers' Bank of Australia Ltd.* On the 24th August, 1931, the Primary Producers' Bank of Australia Ltd. was forced to close and the business of the bank has now been wound up.

(iii) *Amalgamations.* The amalgamation of the Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd. with the Bank of New South Wales became effective from the 17th November, 1931.

On the 12th November, 1931, the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd. and the Queensland Deposit Bank amalgamated, and in March, 1932, the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd. absorbed the Federal Deposit Bank which had suspended payments in September, 1931.

4. *Commonwealth Bank.*—(i) *General.* A brief account of the foundation of the Commonwealth Bank was given in Nos. 6 to 10 of the Official Year Book. Although Savings Bank business was transacted in some States from July, 1912, the Bank was formally opened for general and Savings Bank business on the 20th January, 1913, and as no capital was advanced and the initial expenses were heavy, the operations in the early years resulted in a small loss. The increasing prosperity of the institution due to Savings Bank business, the holding of Government accounts and the stimulus of War finance soon enabled the early deficits to be reduced until on 30th June, 1915, they were entirely extinguished.

An important stage in the history of the Bank was the passing of the Commonwealth Bank Act 1924, which was assented to on the 20th August, 1924, and brought into operation on the 10th October, 1924. This Act was passed to broaden the scope of the Commonwealth Bank and to enable it to perform the functions for which it had been established. Five main amendments to the Commonwealth Bank Act 1911-1920 were included, in accordance with which the following changes were made:—(1.) A Board of Directors was appointed to control not only the general business, but also that of the note issue. The Board consists of the Governor of the Bank, the Secretary to the Treasury, and six others who are or have been actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance or industry. In addition to the above Board there is a Board of Advice in London. (2.) The Bank was strengthened by the capitalization of £4,000,000 of the accumulated profits, and the Treasurer was authorized to raise by loans sums aggregating £6,000,000 and to lend the proceeds to the Commonwealth Bank as additional capital. The authority already included in the Commonwealth Bank Act to issue debentures up to £10,000,000 remains unaltered. (3.) The Board is to fix and publish its discount rate. (4.) The associated banks to settle their exchanges through the Commonwealth Bank. (5.) The associated banks supply to the Treasurer each quarter a statement of average weekly liabilities and assets in accordance with the schedule prescribed. The operations of the Bank, which holds in addition to the Commonwealth Government's accounts, those of the States of Victoria (portion only), Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and many local governing bodies, have developed towards those of a Central Bank. Unlike ordinary commercial banks, it does not offer special inducements to attract private accounts.

The Bank has played a most important part in the financing of Government deficits during the years 1930-31 to 1935-36. References to this aspect of its business are given in the Appendix (*see under "Financial Crisis"*). It may be mentioned here that in December, 1931, the Bank Board undertook the responsibility of regulating sterling exchange and announcing rates each week.

A further amending act—The Commonwealth Bank Act 1927—provided for the separation of the Savings Bank Department from the General Bank and its establishment as a separate institution, and the transfer to the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia" of all assets and liabilities of the Savings Bank Department. The date on which this amending act became operative was fixed by proclamation as the 6th June, 1928. Capital and reserves at the date of separation were allocated as follows:—Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Capital, £4,000,000; Reserve Fund, £303,857; Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, Reserve Fund, £1,075,298.

Legislation passed in 1931 authorized the Commonwealth Bank to ship sufficient gold to London to meet Treasury Bills, and power was conferred upon the bank by an Act of 1932 to hold gold or sterling, or both, as a reserve against the note issue.

Since the 1st July, 1927, the Bank has published a weekly statement of the accounts of the note issue and general banking departments of the Bank.

Particulars of the aggregate net profits from the initiation of the Bank to the end of each of the last six financial years are as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH BANK.—AGGREGATE PROFITS.

Aggregate Net Profit to Date.

Date.	General Bank.	Savings Bank.	Rural Credits Department.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
30th June, 1930 ..	5,868,398	2,288,389	179,337	8,336,124
" 1931 ..	6,502,217	2,522,576	265,800	9,290,683
" 1932 ..	6,943,943	2,781,996	328,078	10,054,017
" 1933 ..	7,318,425	3,052,511	370,962	10,741,808
" 1934 ..	7,755,163	3,329,950	430,530	11,515,643
" 1935 ..	8,192,336	3,643,844	479,587	12,315,767

In accordance with the provisions of section 30 of the Bank Act and section 9 (2) of the National Debt Sinking Fund Act, half of the net profits of the Bank have been placed to the credit of the Bank's Reserve Fund and half to the credit of the National Debt Sinking Fund. Up to 30th June, 1935, the latter fund had benefited to the extent of £3,559,149.

(ii) *Liabilities in Australia, 1935-36.* The following table gives particulars of the average liabilities for each quarter from September, 1935, to June, 1936:—

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—LIABILITIES, QUARTERLY AVERAGES.

Quarter Ended—	Bills in Circulation.	Balances Due to Other Banks. (b)	Deposits.			Total Liabilities.
			Not Bearing Interest. (a)	Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
September, 1935 ..	234,489	20,530,340	10,290,074	31,277,250	41,568,224	62,339,653
December, 1935 ..	225,337	19,330,099	11,311,429	30,904,849	42,216,278	61,780,714
March, 1936 ..	225,337	19,330,099	11,311,429	30,904,849	42,216,278	61,780,714
June, 1936 ..	210,081	16,038,233	11,002,817	23,683,557	34,686,374	55,744,718

(a) Government "Set-off" Accounts (Interstate) deducted.
Cheque-paying Banks".

(b) Includes deposits of "Other

(iii) *Liabilities in Australia, Quarters ended June, 1932 to 1936.* The average liabilities for the quarter ended June in each of the years 1932 to 1936 are given in the table below. In any comparisons with previous years, it should be noted that the Savings Bank Department operated independently from the 9th June, 1928.

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—AVERAGE LIABILITIES,
QUARTERS ENDED JUNE.(c)

Quarter Ended June—	Bills in Circula- tion.	Balances Due to Other Banks. (b)	Deposits.			Total Liabilities.
			Not Bearing Interest.(a)	Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932.. ..	449,679	29,119,080	8,606,629	26,609,760	35,216,389	64,785,148
1933.. ..	1,416,206	23,553,055	6,336,555	33,088,720	39,425,275	64,394,536
1934.. ..	317,141	38,367,104	12,374,013	28,589,797	40,963,810	79,648,055
1935.. ..	227,964	23,681,064	11,757,699	33,542,161	45,299,860	69,209,788
1936.. ..	240,081	16,938,233	11,992,847	33,683,557	45,676,404	62,854,718

(a) Government "Set-off" Accounts (Interstate) deducted. (b) Includes deposits of "Other Cheque-paying Banks". (c) Excluding Commonwealth Savings Bank.

(iv) *Assets in Australia, 1935-36.* The average assets for each quarter of the year 1935-36 were as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—ASSETS, QUARTERLY AVERAGES.

Quarter Ended—	Coin.	Bullion.	Austra- lian Notes.	Govern- ment and Municipal Securities. (a)	Landed and House Property.	Balances Due from Other Banks.	Notes and Bills of Other Banks.	Discounts Overdrafts, and all other Assets (not including Contingent Assets).	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
September, 1935	670,272	157,914	5,557,105	43,808,080	867,121	66,531	10,086	7,900,487	59,037,506
December, 1935	562,160	171,504	4,710,153	44,129,235	862,096	105,975	26,599	8,408,894	58,976,616
March, 1936 ..	671,539	144,362	4,856,531	43,931,385	836,620	81,672	33,401	9,036,827	59,592,340
June, 1936 ..	718,802	384,112	5,184,487	40,068,305	818,301	122,616	14,146	9,398,104	56,708,873

(a) Includes short-term loans in Australia. Government "Set-off" Accounts (Interstate) deducted.

(v) *Assets in Australia, Quarters ended June, 1932 to 1936.* Particulars of the average assets for the quarter ended June in each of the last five years are given in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—AVERAGE ASSETS,
QUARTERS ENDED JUNE.(a)

Quarter Ended June—	Coin.	Bullion	Austra- lian Notes.	Govern- ment and Municipal Securities. (b)	Landed and House Property.	Balances Due from Other Banks.	Notes and Bills of Other Banks.	Discounts, Overdrafts, and all other Assets (not including Contingent Assets).	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932 ..	850,787	67,508	6,028,267	36,548,954	928,096	648,350	6,375	11,792,021	56,870,358
1933 ..	843,572	87,834	5,602,312	47,001,964	939,279	92,514	6,458	7,108,522	61,682,455
1934 ..	726,573	111,262	6,386,613	45,579,777	910,979	83,506	8,426	6,919,074	60,726,210
1935 ..	660,426	152,345	5,010,741	43,837,601	873,892	94,949	9,753	7,448,841	58,088,548
1936 ..	718,802	384,112	5,184,487	40,068,305	818,301	122,616	14,146	9,398,104	56,708,873

(a) Excludes Commonwealth Savings Bank. "Set-off" Accounts (Interstate) deducted.

(b) Includes short-term loans in Australia. Government

5. **Other Cheque-Paying Banks.**—(i) *General.* The term "Other Cheque-paying Banks" has been adopted in preference to "Joint-stock Banks." The latter term although used for some time was not strictly correct, as the statistics relating thereto for recent years included returns for the Rural Bank Department of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales (now Rural Bank of New South Wales) and the State Bank of South Australia, both of which are governmental banking institutions. The figures for the years 1932-36 are given in the following table, which are, however, comparable with those given under "Joint-stock Banks" in previous issues of the Official Year Book.

(ii) *Liabilities in Australia, 1935-36.* Particulars of the average liabilities of "Other Cheque-paying Banks" for each quarter from September, 1935, to June, 1936, are given in the table following:—

OTHER CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS.—LIABILITIES, QUARTERLY AVERAGES.

Quarter Ended—	Notes in Circulation not Bearing Interest.	Bills in Circulation not Bearing Interest.	Balances Due to Other Banks.	Deposits.			Total Liabilities.
				Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
September, 1935	168,435	2,408,221	1,202,615	103,373,062	186,854,748	290,227,810	204,007,081
December, 1935	168,138	2,850,510	1,417,833	110,043,692	185,195,250	295,241,908	300,267,449
March, 1936	167,471	2,784,812	1,413,128	115,500,747	181,180,739	300,047,185	304,448,106
June, 1936	167,447	2,731,227	1,500,085	110,580,611	187,491,212	298,080,823	302,488,582

(iii) *Liabilities in Australia, Quarters ended June, 1932 to 1936.* The next table shows the average liabilities of "Other Cheque-paying Banks" for the quarters ended June from 1932 to 1936:—

OTHER CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS.—AVERAGE LIABILITIES,
QUARTERS ENDED JUNE.

Quarter Ended June.	Notes in Circulation not Bearing Interest.	Bills in Circulation not Bearing Interest.	Balances Due to Other Banks.	Deposits.			Total Liabilities.
				Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932 ..	107,121	2,131,777	1,308,712	87,835,372	106,104,572	284,024,944	287,752,554
1933 ..	180,037	2,161,094	1,700,020	80,163,673	100,887,142	280,350,815	284,308,863
1934 ..	173,500	2,376,470	1,525,842	101,855,623	201,217,703	303,071,326	307,147,234
1935 ..	166,003	2,560,738	1,283,127	107,320,157	100,710,845	298,040,002	302,031,930
1936 ..	167,447	2,731,227	1,500,085	110,580,611	187,491,212	298,080,823	302,488,582

THE AVERAGE ASSETS OF THE BANKS. The average assets of the banks are shown in the following table:—

OTHER CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS. ASSETS, QUARTERLY AVERAGES.

Quarter Ended—	Coins.	Bullion.	Austra- lian Notes and Cash with Common- wealth Bank.	Govern- ment and Municipal Securities.	Landed and House Pro- perty.	Balances Due from Other Banks.	Notes and Bills of Other Banks.	Discounts, Over- drafts, and all other Assets.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
September, 1935	1,013,129	334,000	1,307,000	31,003,190	1,000,400	2,076,311	1,880,000	7,500,000	37,500,000
December, 1935	1,013,129	334,000	1,307,000	31,003,190	1,000,400	2,076,311	1,880,000	7,500,000	37,500,000
March, 1936	1,781,871	321,353	31,881,837	17,300,628	8,860,133	3,160,160	2,038,398	270,463,241	374,810,635
June, 1936	1,781,871	321,353	31,881,837	17,300,628	8,860,133	3,160,160	2,038,398	270,463,241	374,810,635

(v) *Assets in Australia, Quarters ended June, 1932 to 1936.* The average assets of "Other Cheque-paying Banks" for the quarter ended June in each of the years 1932 to 1936 are given below :—

OTHER CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS.—AVERAGE ASSETS,
QUARTERS ENDED JUNE.

Quarter Ended June.	Gold and Silver and Other Metals, Coin, Bullion or Bars.	Australian Notes and Cash with Commonwealth Bank.	Government and Municipal Securities.	Landed and House Property.	Balances Due from Other Banks.	Notes and Bills of Other Banks.	Discounts, Overdrafts, and all Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932	1,963,731	47,933,637	44,349,844	8,242,497	5,528,715	1,295,806	249,125,494	358,439,724
1933	1,875,381	39,536,446	53,454,043	8,124,229	4,771,710	1,421,115	252,804,616	361,987,540
1934	1,886,070	51,972,774	53,041,964	8,285,489	4,089,342	1,592,633	255,796,072	376,664,344
1935	1,900,443	37,243,782	53,648,677	8,753,818	2,927,431	1,830,622	273,182,595	379,493,368
1936	2,023,765	29,473,860	15,610,796	8,979,458	2,734,715	1,900,411	282,512,858	373,235,863

6. All Cheque-paying Banks.—(i) *General.* Particulars of the aggregate average liabilities and assets of all Cheque-paying Banks in the Commonwealth, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, are given in the subjoined paragraphs.

(ii) *Liabilities in Australia, 1935-36.* The average liabilities of all Cheque-paying Banks for each quarter of the year 1935-36 were as follows :—

ALL CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS.—LIABILITIES, QUARTERLY AVERAGES.

Quarter Ended—	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances Due to Other Banks.(b)	Deposits.			Total Liabilities.
				Not Bearing Interest.(a)	Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
September, 1935	168,435	2,732,710	21,738,955	113,664,036	218,131,998	331,796,034	356,436,134
December, 1935..	168,138	3,077,678	20,927,183	121,950,155	216,521,598	338,471,753	362,644,752
March, 1936 ..	167,471	3,025,140	20,782,527	126,878,176	215,385,587	342,263,763	366,228,910
June, 1936 ..	167,447	2,974,308	18,444,318	122,582,458	221,174,769	343,757,227	365,343,300

(a) Government "Set-off" Accounts, Interstate (Commonwealth Bank) deducted. (b) Deposits of Other Cheque-paying Banks with Commonwealth Bank are treated in returns as "Balances due to Other Banks".

(iii) *Liabilities in Australia, Quarters ended June, 1932 to 1936.* The next table shows the average liabilities in Australia for the quarters ended June from 1932 to 1936.

ALL CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS.—AVERAGE LIABILITIES,
QUARTERS ENDED JUNE.

Quarter Ended June—	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to Other Banks. (b)	Deposits.(a)			Total Liabilities.
				Not Bearing Interest.(c)	Bearing Interest.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932 ..	197,121	2,581,456	30,517,792	96,437,001	222,804,332	319,241,333	352,537,702
1933 ..	180,937	3,577,297	25,250,075	95,800,228	223,975,862	319,776,090	348,793,399
1934 ..	173,590	2,693,617	39,892,946	114,227,636	229,807,500	344,035,136	386,795,289
1935 ..	169,063	2,788,702	24,935,091	119,086,856	224,262,006	343,348,862	371,241,718
1936 ..	167,447	2,974,308	18,444,318	122,582,458	221,174,769	343,757,227	365,343,300

(a) Excludes deposits with the Commonwealth Savings Bank, which was created a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank on 9th June, 1928. (b) Deposits of Other Cheque-paying Banks with Commonwealth Bank are treated in returns as "Balances due to Other Banks."

(c) Government "Set-off" Accounts, Interstate (Commonwealth Bank) deducted.

(iv) *Assets in Australia, 1935-36.* Particulars of the average assets in Australia for each quarter from September, 1935, to June, 1936, are given in the following table :

ALL CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS.—ASSETS, QUARTERLY AVERAGES.

Quarter Ended—	Coin	Bullion	Australian Notes and Cash with Commonwealth Bank.	Government and Municipal Securities. (a)	Landed and House Property.	Balances Due from Other Banks.	Notes and Bills of Other Banks.	Discounts, Overdrafts, and all other Assets (not including Contingent Assets).	Total Assets
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
September, 1935	2,283,401	402,873	38,627,708	95,003,278	9,726,530	3,044,762	1,896,770	285,471,068	436,636,100
December, 1935	2,453,410	465,715	36,741,371	91,232,013	9,696,753	3,241,841	2,071,799	268,500,071	434,402,973
March, 1936	2,453,410	465,715	36,741,371	91,232,013	9,696,753	3,241,841	2,071,799	268,500,071	434,402,973
June, 1936	2,453,410	465,715	36,741,371	91,232,013	9,696,753	3,241,841	2,071,799	268,500,071	434,402,973

(a) Includes short-term loans in Australia. Government "Set-off" Accounts, Interstate (Commonwealth Bank) deducted.

(v) *Assets in Australia, Quarters ended June, 1932 to 1936.* The average assets in Australia for the quarter ended June in each of the years 1932 to 1936 were as follows :

ALL CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS.—AVERAGE ASSETS, QUARTERS ENDED JUNE.

Quarter ended June—	Coin and Bullion.	Australian Notes. (a)	Government and Municipal Securities. (b)	Landed and House Property.	Balances Due from Other Banks.	Notes and Bills of Other Banks.	Advances and all other Assets.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932..	2,882,026	53,961,004	80,898,798	9,170,503	6,177,064	1,302,181	260,017,515	415,310,082
1933..	2,806,787	55,118,758	100,450,007	9,063,508	4,804,223	1,427,573	250,013,138	423,660,005
1934..	2,723,005	58,350,387	98,621,741	9,106,468	4,172,848	1,601,050	262,715,146	437,390,554
1935..	2,710,214	42,254,523	97,486,278	9,627,710	3,022,380	1,840,375	280,631,436	437,581,016
1936..	3,126,670	34,668,347	85,679,101	9,707,759	2,857,331	1,614,557	201,610,962	429,941,736

(a) Includes Cash with Commonwealth Bank. (b) Government "Set-off" Accounts, Interstate (Commonwealth Bank) deducted. Short term loans in Australia included.

(vi) *Cash Reserve Ratios.*—The following table shows for the quarter ended June of each of the years 1927 to 1936 the percentages of cash on liabilities "at call" and "total liabilities" respectively for the Commonwealth Bank and the Other Cheque-paying Banks. These percentages relate throughout to business within Australia.

(a) *Commonwealth Bank.*—Cash reserves comprise coin, bullion and Australian notes. "Call" liabilities comprise deposits not bearing interest and balances due to other banks. The latter item is assumed to be approximately equivalent to the cash with Commonwealth Bank of the Other Cheque-paying Banks which is included in their quarterly statements with Australian Notes.

In interpreting the percentages it should be noted that the Commonwealth Savings Bank was not created a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank until the 9th June, 1928. Savings bank deposits are included in the total liabilities of the Commonwealth Bank up to this date, but, obviously, did not come into "call" liabilities.

(b) *Other Cheque-paying Banks.*—Cash reserves comprise coin, bullion and Australian notes and cash with the Commonwealth Bank, while “call” liabilities include deposits not bearing interest and notes in circulation. In computing the percentages in this table particulars relating to the Rural Bank of New South Wales have been excluded.

It is not strictly correct to assume that a division of deposits with Cheque-paying Banks into those bearing interest and not bearing interest would in all cases coincide with a definite division into fixed deposits and current accounts respectively, but in the absence of the data required to permit of an accurate apportionment, such a division has been adopted for the purposes of this analysis.

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS.—CASH RESERVE RATIOS.

Quarter Ended June—				On Liabilities “At Call.”		On Total Liabilities.	
				Commonwealth Bank.	Other Cheque-paying Banks. (a)	Commonwealth Bank.	Other Cheque-paying Banks. (a)
				%	%	%	%
1927	..	..	..	29.7	44.3	10.3	17.7
1928	..	..	..	19.7	47.4	6.5	18.1
1929	..	..	..	19.7	43.8	14.1	15.8
1930	..	..	..	24.4	41.9	16.7	13.5
1931	..	..	..	11.6	65.3	8.4	19.6
1932	..	..	..	18.4	56.7	10.7	17.3
1933	..	..	..	21.9	46.2	10.1	14.6
1934	..	..	..	14.2	52.5	9.1	17.4
1935	..	..	..	16.4	36.1	8.4	12.9
1936	..	..	..	21.7	28.1	10.0	10.3

(a) Rural Bank of New South Wales excluded.

(vii) *Advances, and Advances and Securities.*—Percentage on Total Deposits. The percentages of advances, and of advances and securities on total deposits, respectively for the Commonwealth Bank, the Other Cheque-paying Banks, and for All Cheque-paying Banks are shown in the following table. The data on which the percentages are based relate only to business within Australia.

For the Commonwealth Bank and Other Cheque-paying Banks, “Advances” are represented by the item “Discounts, overdrafts, and all other assets (not including contingent assets),” which are combined with “Government and Municipal Securities” (including short-term loans in Australia) under the heading “Advances and Securities.” “Deposits” include deposits of all kinds except those of Other Cheque-paying Banks with the Commonwealth Bank, i.e., “Cash with Commonwealth Bank.” “Savings Bank Deposits” with the Commonwealth Bank, and “Advances and Securities” from these deposits are included prior to the separation of the Savings Bank business from the general business of the present Banking Department on 9th June, 1928.

In computing the percentages in this table, particulars relating to the Rural Bank of New South Wales have been excluded.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ADVANCES AND ADVANCES AND SECURITIES ON TOTAL DEPOSITS.

Quarter Ended June—	Advances on Total Deposits.			Advances and Securities on Total Deposits.		
	Common- wealth Bank.	Other Cheque- paying Banks. (a)	Total. (a)	Common- wealth Bank.	Other Cheque- paying Banks. (a)	Total (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1927	23.4	87.4	73.8	96.0	93.0	93.6
1928	23.9	81.1	71.6	105.3	89.5	94.1
1929	52.8	86.9	83.9	101.9	95.1	95.7
1930	59.6	98.2	95.0	151.3	105.5	109.4
1931	56.5	92.8	89.9	228.7	101.1	111.3
1932	33.5	82.7	77.3	137.3	98.1	102.4
1933	18.0	85.3	77.0	137.2	104.1	108.2
1934	16.9	79.9	72.4	128.2	97.2	100.9
1935	16.4	87.1	77.8	113.2	104.7	105.8
1936	20.6	90.2	80.9	108.3	105.2	105.6

(a) Rural Bank of New South Wales excluded.

(viii) *Deposits per head of Population.* Particulars of the average deposits per head of population, calculated on the mean population of the quarter, are given for the quarter ended June of each of the last five years in the following table. The figures given, which are based on the aggregate for all Cheque-paying Banks in each State, are not adjusted on account of the Government "set-off" accounts of the Commonwealth Bank.

ALL CHEQUE PAYING BANKS.—DEPOSITS PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Quarter	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North Territory	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932	43.2	67.0	46.6	42.2	34.4	35.4	31.4	49.3
1933	42.4	66.4	47.1	42.7	34.8	34.4	28.8	48.8
1934	46.9	69.1	46.2	44.3	39.8	36.4	31.5	51.8
1935	47.5	65.7	46.2	43.8	42.3	36.3	32.9	51.1
1936	47.5	65.6	46.0	44.6	43.2	36.4	34.1	50.8

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

It may be mentioned here that deposits of "other Cheque-paying Banks" with the Commonwealth Bank are treated in the returns as "balances due to Other Banks."

(ix) *Proportion of Non-Interest Bearing Deposits to Total Deposits.* The sub-joined table shows for each State the proportion of non-interest bearing deposits to the total deposits with all Cheque paying Banks during the quarter ended June of each of the years 1932 to 1936. Government "set-off" accounts of the Commonwealth Bank have been deducted in arriving at the percentage for all States combined.

ALL CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS.—PROPORTION OF NON-INTEREST BEARING DEPOSITS TO TOTAL DEPOSITS.

Quarter ended Jan.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1932 ..	37.1	25.0	33.1	26.5	39.9	31.6	49.3	30.2
1933 ..	34.7	26.9	32.3	23.9	37.3	29.9	46.1	30.0
1934 ..	38.6	28.4	37.7	24.8	37.6	33.1	54.3	33.2
1935 ..	40.1	29.1	38.7	26.1	39.3	35.5	61.7	34.7
1936 ..	40.6	32.1	39.1	27.9	38.3	39.1	63.2	35.7

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

7. Deposit Rates.—Particulars of interest rates for deposits since 1920 are given hereunder. It should be mentioned that the rates allowed by the Commonwealth Bank have not always been the same as those given by the other trading banks.

BANK DEPOSIT RATES.

Deposits for—

Periods during which rates were in force.

	Three Months.	Six Months.	Twelve Months.	Two Years.
	Per cent. per annum.	Per cent. per annum.	Per cent. per annum.	Per cent. per annum.
24th July, 1920 to 18th August, 1927..	3½	4	4½	5
19th August, 1927 to 27th January, 1930	4.	4	4½	5
28th January, 1930 to 25th June, 1931	4½	4½	5	5½
26th June to 26th November, 1931 ..	3½	3½	4	4½
27th November, 1931 to 7th March, 1932	3	3½	3½	4
8th March to May-June, 1932 (a) ..	2½	3	3½	4
May-June (a) to 31st October, 1932 (b)	2½	3	3½	3½
1st November, 1932 to 6th February, 1933 ..	2½	2½	3	3½
7th February, 1933 to 11th April, 1934	2	2½	2½	3
12th April, 1934 to 8th August, 1934 ..	2	2½	2½	2½
9th August, 1934 to 10th October, 1934	1½	2½	2½	2½
11th October, 1934 to 16th December, 1934 ..	1½	2	2½	2½
17th December, 1934 to 23rd March, 1936 (c) ..	1	1½	2½	2½
24th March, 1936 (d) ..	2	2½	2½	3

(a) All Banks did not take simultaneous action. (b) Bank of New South Wales reduced the rates for 6, 12 and 24 months terms by one quarter of 1 per cent. from 23rd August, 1932. (c) Commonwealth Bank only. (d) Bank of New South Wales from 2nd March and Bank of Adelaide from 3rd March.

The "Premiers' Plan" for financial rehabilitation included, *inter alia*, provisions for the reduction of bank interest rates for deposits and advances and the steps taken in this direction are referred to in the Appendix to this volume.

8. Clearing House Returns.—Particulars of the aggregate bank clearings for each capital city, as furnished by the Associated Banks, Melbourne, are given in the following table. Since October, 1929, transactions connected with the issue and redemption of Treasury Bills have resulted in largely inflated clearings. These transactions are of an abnormal character, and for the years 1931 to 1935 are shown separately. A weekly average of bank clearings is compiled from information supplied by the Commonwealth Bank, Sydney, and published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.—VALUE OF BILLS, CHEQUES, ETC., 1870 TO 1935.

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Total.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
1870 ..	..	(a) 64,532	..	..	..	..	64,532
1880 ..	..	(a) 85,877	..	..	..	..	85,877
1890 ..	..	315,190	..	..	..	..	315,190
1895 ..	108,509	130,787	..	..	..	..	239,296
1900 ..	144,080	159,949	..	..	..	..	304,029
1905 ..	189,826	187,632	32,255	..	..	..	409,713
1910 ..	274,344	261,383	61,060	..	..	..	596,787
1915 ..	357,803	299,295	96,291	60,950	..	..	814,339
1920 ..	764,546	725,006	160,539	166,011	80,758	..	1,896,860
1925 ..	909,114	803,083	192,968	171,092	101,085	25,557	2,202,899
1926 ..	954,253	790,111	195,710	178,898	103,523	25,691	2,248,186
1927 ..	1,034,894	825,676	192,274	180,752	111,454	26,805	2,377,855
1928 ..	1,033,511	762,851	196,566	164,166	112,503	28,226	2,297,823
1929 ..	1,043,320	681,2105	196,253	156,686	114,587	27,365	2,350,316
1930 ..	6872,390	6697,641	167,999	125,684	89,034	23,092	61,975,840
1931—							
Ordinary Trans-							
actions ..	683,170	590,805	144,814	97,807	71,351	18,057	1,581,135
Treasury Bills							
Transactions ..	151,512	85,999	..	..	..	..	237,511
Total ..	834,682	676,804	144,814	97,807	71,351	18,057	1,818,646
1932—							
Ordinary Trans-							
actions ..	588,733	592,356	141,511	106,865	75,678	19,259	1,524,402
Treasury Bills							
Transactions ..	143,908	63,791	..	..	..	..	207,699
Total ..	732,641	656,147	141,511	106,865	75,678	19,259	1,732,101
1933—							
Ordinary Trans-							
actions ..	641,400	619,230	148,335	112,250	70,689	19,804	1,520,768
Treasury Bills							
Transactions ..	251,477	60,733	..	..	..	..	312,210
Total ..	892,877	679,963	148,335	112,250	79,689	19,804	1,932,978
1934—							
Ordinary Trans-							
actions ..	716,084	676,407	165,555	118,656	84,628	22,463	1,783,793
Treasury Bills							
Transactions ..	256,013	55,520	..	..	..	..	311,533
Total ..	972,097	731,927	165,555	118,656	84,628	22,463	2,095,326
1935—							
Ordinary Trans-							
actions ..	775,086	724,327	181,889	132,689	94,705	24,713	1,934,509
Treasury Bills							
Transactions ..	247,683	52,369	..	..	..	..	300,052
Total ..	1,023,069	776,696	181,889	132,689	94,705	24,713	2,234,561

(a) Figures now published for these years exclude payments in coin.

(b) Excludes Treasury Bills transactions.

9. Rates of Exchange.—(1) *Australia on London.* The following statement, which has been prepared from data very kindly supplied by the General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, gives particulars of the various rates of exchange, Australia

on London, in operation since 16th October, 1913. The details given show the value in Australia of £100 in London according to the rates quoted by the Associated Banks for buying and selling £100 in London on telegraphic transfer. Prior to 30th October, 1920, when "T.T." buying rates were not quoted, the rate was determined approximately by applying the difference between the buying and selling rates for "On Demand" drafts to the quoted "T.T." selling rate.

EXCHANGE RATES.—AUSTRALIA ON LONDON, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER,
FROM OCTOBER, 1913.

Date on which Rate began to Operate.	Exchange.					Commission for £100 (Sterling).
	London.	Australia (Mean of Buying and Selling Rates).				
	£ sterling	£	100	plus	£ s. d.	s. d.
16th October, 1913	100	100			0 6 3	8 9
19th August, 1914	"	"	"	"	0 10 0	15 0
29th September, 1914	"	"	"	"	0 15 0	15 0
24th October, 1914	"	"	"	"	1 0 0	15 0
12th May, 1915	"	"	"	"	0 17 6	15 0
30th September, 1915	"	"	"	"	1 0 0	12 6
23rd February, 1916	"	"	"	"	1 5 0	12 6
15th November, 1916	"	"	"	"	0 18 9	13 9
29th May, 1917	"	"	"	"	0 12 6	15 0
3rd October, 1917	"	"	"	"	0 7 6	15 0
12th January, 1920	"	"	"	"	0 2 6	15 0
8th October, 1920	"	"	"	"	0 15 0	15 0
14th October, 1920	"	"	"	"	0 13 9	16 3
30th October, 1920	"	"	"	"	1 5 0	15 0
10th December, 1920	"	"	"	"	1 15 0	15 0
23rd December, 1921	"	"	"	"	1 10 0	15 0
17th February, 1922	"	"	"	"	1 2 6	12 6
6th April, 1922	"	"	"	"	0 15 0	15 0
15th May, 1922	"	"	"	"	0 10 0	15 0
14th July, 1922	"	"	"	"	0 2 6	15 0
8th September, 1922	"	100	less		0 3 9	13 9
10th October, 1922	"	"	"	"	0 7 6	12 6
7th November, 1922	"	"	"	"	0 10 0	15 0
14th January, 1924	"	"	"	"	1 0 0	10 0
22nd February, 1924	"	"	"	"	1 5 0	10 0
10th March, 1924	"	"	"	"	1 10 0	10 0
8th May, 1924	"	"	"	"	2 0 0	10 0
5th September, 1924	"	"	"	"	2 5 0	10 0
29th September, 1924	"	"	"	"	2 10 0	10 0
15th October, 1924	"	"	"	"	3 0 0	10 0
6th May, 1925	"	"	"	"	0 12 6	2 6
10th June, 1925	"	"	"	"	0 2 6	2 6
9th June, 1926	"	"	"	"	0 1 3	3 9
20th April, 1927	"	100	plus		0 6 3	3 9
27th June, 1927	"	"	"	"	0 8 9	3 9
8th July, 1927	"	"	"	"	0 11 3	3 9
19th March, 1928	"	"	"	"	0 15 0	5 0
22nd July, 1929	"	"	"	"	1 0 0	5 0
3rd September, 1929	"	"	"	"	1 5 0	5 0
10th October, 1929	"	"	"	"	1 10 0	5 0
18th December, 1929	"	"	"	"	1 17 6	5 0
28th January, 1930	"	"	"	"	2 6 3	6 3
17th February, 1930	"	"	"	"	2 16 3	6 3
10th March, 1930	"	"	"	"	3 16 3	6 3
24th March, 1930	"	"	"	"	6 6 3	3 9
9th October, 1930	"	"	"	"	8 15 0	5 0
6th January, 1931	"	"	"	"	15 6 3	3 9
13th January, 1931	"	"	"	"	18 3 9	3 9
17th January, 1931	"	"	"	"	25 5 0	5 0
29th January, 1931	"	"	"	"	30 5 0	5 0
3rd December, 1931	"	"	"	"	25 5 0	5 0

The "Commission" which represents the Banks' "turn" on each £100 sterling exchanged has been computed by taking half the difference between the buying and selling rates.

(ii) *Sterling Dollar rates.* The average of the daily quotations of the London-New York exchange rates are given for each month of the years 1931 to August, 1936, in the subjoined table.

STERLING DOLLAR RATES—AVERAGE RATE FOR EACH MONTH.

Month.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	\$ to £ Stg.	\$ to £ Stg.	\$ to £ Stg.	\$ to £ Stg.	\$ to £ Stg.	\$ to £ Stg.
January ..	4.855	3.430	3.372	5.050	4.895	4.960
February ..	4.857	3.459	3.422	5.019	4.875	4.996
March ..	4.859	3.034	3.436	5.089	4.776	4.971
April ..	4.860	3.752	3.587	5.154	4.835	4.944
May ..	4.864	3.676	3.933	5.105	4.890	4.972
June ..	4.865	3.649	4.141	5.059	4.936	5.021
July ..	4.857	3.552	4.643	5.042	4.956	5.023
August ..	4.857	3.476	4.503	5.067	4.971	5.027
September ..	4.542	3.471	4.660	4.996	4.933	..
October ..	3.886	3.399	4.668	4.942	4.908	..
November ..	3.719	3.277	5.136	4.960	4.925	..
December ..	3.372	3.276	5.118	4.946	4.929	..

(iii) *Interstate.* Exchange rates between the several capital cities of the States at 30th June, 1935, were as follows:—

INTERSTATE EXCHANGE RATES, 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Between.	And—					
	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart and Launceston.
	Rate per cent. s. d.	Rate per cent. s. d.	Rate per cent. s. d.	Rate per cent. s. d.	Rate per cent. s. d.	Rate per cent. s. d.
Sydney ..	..	2 6	2 6	5 0	10 0	5 0
Melbourne ..	2 6	..	7 6	2 6	7 6	5 0
Brisbane ..	2 6	7 6	..	10 0	12 6	10 0
Adelaide ..	5 0	2 6	10 0	..	5 0	7 6
Perth ..	10 0	7 6	12 6	5 0	..	12 6
Hobart and Launceston ..	5 0	5 0	10 0	7 6	12 6	..

§ 2. Savings Banks.

1. *General.*—The inauguration of Savings Banks in Australia dates from the year 1819, when a private Savings Bank was opened in Sydney, New South Wales. In 1832 the legislature created “the Savings Bank of New South Wales” under the control of trustees, and shortly after its establishment the funds of the private Savings Bank were transferred to the new institution. In the other States provision for placing deposits with Savings Banks dates from 1841 in Victoria; 1854 in Queensland; 1840 in South Australia; 1863 in Western Australia (a Savings Bank was opened in 1850 but was closed a year later); 1837 in Launceston; and 1845 in Hobart. These early banks functioned as trustee Savings Banks, but were later absorbed by or amalgamated with Government Savings Banks, except the Hobart and Launceston institutions.

Post Office Savings Banks were established in all States except South Australia dating from 1893 onwards. After the Federation of the Australian States in 1900 Post Offices were controlled by the Commonwealth Government, but they continued to act as Savings Bank agencies for State institutions until the establishment of the Commonwealth Bank in 1912, when they acted as agents for that institution.

Savings Banks at present operating are the Commonwealth Savings Bank (all States); State Savings Bank of Victoria; State Savings Bank of South Australia; and the two trustee Banks—Hobart and Launceston.

2. *The Commonwealth Savings Bank.*—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened for business in Victoria on the 15th July, 1931; in Queensland on the 6th September, 1931; in the Northern Territory on the 1st October, 1931; and in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia on the 1st January, 1932. The Tasmanian State Savings Bank was absorbed in the Commonwealth Bank in January, 1932, and the Commonwealth State Savings Bank was taken over in 1932. The Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank on the 1st June, 1928, and has since then operated independently, publishing its own balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts.

3. *Recent Amalgamations.*—(i) *Government Savings Bank of New South Wales.* Owing to the depletion of the liquid assets of the bank consequent upon the numerous demands of depositors, the Commission, after obtaining permission for the amalgamation of the institution by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, decided to suspend payments to depositors from the 22nd April, 1931, until further notice.

On the 7th September, 1931, the Government appointed new Commissioners and the Savings Bank re-opened, accepting deposits repayable on demand in what were termed "new business" accounts. No arrangements had then been completed to enable depositors in the "old business" division to transfer their deposits, although transfers from one account to another in that division were permitted.

Negotiations for the absorption of the Government Savings Bank by the Commonwealth Savings Bank were completed by the new Commissioners, and early in December, 1931, the transfer was arranged. The full terms of the agreement are contained in the New South Wales Act No. 62 of 1931. The Commonwealth Savings Bank on and from the 15th December, 1931, provided relief to depositors in the "old business" division to the extent of up to £10 or 10 per cent. of their deposits, whichever was the greater, and one month later depositors were allowed full access to their deposits.

(ii) *State Savings Bank of Western Australia.* During August, 1931, increasing withdrawals caused the Government of Western Australia to negotiate for the amalgamation of the State Savings Bank with the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the transfer was effected in October, 1931.

4. *Extension of Facilities.*—The prime object of the foundation of Savings Banks in Australia was the encouragement of thrift—deposits of one shilling and upwards being accepted—nevertheless the facilities offered, while preserving the original object, have led to developments in another direction. Although depositors may not operate on their accounts by means of cheques, they have practically all the other advantages of a current account in addition to receiving interest on their minimum monthly balances, while no charge is made by the banks for keeping the accounts.

For many years another valuable feature of the Savings Bank account as an alternative to maintaining a fixed deposit with a City-paying bank. Deposits in Savings Banks may be withdrawn at any time with a minimum loss of interest, the rate of which is in some States greater than that offered by trading banks for six months' deposits.

5. *Classification of Depositors' Balances.*—The classification of deposits published by Savings Banks does not permit of a fully detailed analysis with respect to Australia as a whole, but information supplied by four State institutions shows that at 30th June, 1931, the amount on deposit in accounts with balances of less than £100 represented 21 per cent. of the total deposits; balances of over £100 but under £500, 45 per cent.; over £500 but under £750, 16 per cent.; over £750 but under £1,000, 8 per cent.; while those of over £1,000 accounted for 7 per cent. School, Penny Bank and Special Purpose accounts have been excluded in determining the above percentages. At 30th June, 1930, it was estimated that approximately 95 per cent. of the accounts open had balances of under £500, while the deposits in such accounts represented about 46 per cent. of the total amount on deposit. In the absence of complete information, therefore, inferences respecting the amount of deposits per head of population must be made with caution.

6. **Number of Accounts.**—No statement is shown herein regarding the number of accounts because in some States it is possible for the same person to have an account in the Commonwealth Savings Bank as well as in the State Savings Bank. The effect of this ~~only~~ ~~reduction of accounts~~ ~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~indicated~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~reduction of numbers which~~ followed the amalgamations referred to in par. 3 *ante*.

7. **Rates of Interest on Deposits.**—The "Premiers Plan" of 1931, which is dealt with in the Appendix to this volume, provided, *inter alia*, for the reduction of the Banks' rate of interest on deposits and advances. The Commonwealth Savings Bank reduced the rate of interest on depositors' balances by one per cent. from 1st July, 1931, and the other Savings Banks have since taken similar action. The statements given hereunder show the rates of interest allowed at intervals since 1931, respectively (i) by State or Trustee Banks and (ii) by the Commonwealth Bank.

The table hereunder refers to interest rates allowed by State Savings Banks:—

STATE SAVINGS BANKS.—INTEREST RATES ON DEPOSITS.

State.	Interest-bearing Limit.	Rates at—				
		30th June, 1931.	30th June, 1933.	30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.	30th June, 1936.
	£	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	1,000	4	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Victoria ..	1,000	4 (a)	2½	2½	2; 2½ (b)	2; 2½ (b)
Queensland ..	1,000	4½	3	3; 2½ (g)	2½; (h)	2½; (i)
South Australia ..	1,000	4½	3	3; 2½ (g)	2½; (h)	2½; (i)
Western Australia ..	Calculated	£501-1,000 .. 3½ Over £1,000 .. 3	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Tasmania (f)—						
Hobart ..	300	4½; (c) 5	2½; (c) 3	2½; (c) 3	2½; (c) 3	2½; (c) 3
Launceston ..	300	4½	2½	2½	2½	2½

(a) Similar rate for Deposit Stock. (b) Deposit Stock. (c) Fixed Deposits. (d) Absorbed by Commonwealth Bank, see following table. (e) State savings Bank amalgamated with Commonwealth Bank. (f) Deposits in State Savings Bank. (g) Deposits in State Savings Bank. (h) Accounts open—Deposits from £1 to £500, 2½ per cent.; from £501 to £1,000, 2½ per cent. On accounts closed during year. (i) Interest on accounts closed during year was paid at the rate of 2½ per cent. up to £500 and 2½ per cent. from £500 to £1,000.

Particulars regarding the rates allowed by the Commonwealth Savings Bank are incorporated in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK. INTEREST RATES ON DEPOSITS.

State.	Interest-bearing Limit.	Rates at—				
		30th June, 1931.	30th June, 1933.	30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.	30th June, 1936.
New South Wales		%	%	%	%	%
Victoria ..		£1-£500 .. 4	2½	2½	2	2
South Australia ..	£1,300	£501-£1,000 .. 3½	2	1½	1½	1½
Western Australia ..		£1,001-£1,300 3				
Tasmania ..						
Queensland ..	£2,000	£1-£500 .. 4	2½	2½	2	2
		£501-£2,000 .. 3½	2	1½	1½	1½

On 1st July, 1932, a reduction of one-quarter of one per cent. in the rate of interest allowed on deposits became effective, followed by a similar reduction from 1st November, 1932. Further reductions of one-quarter of 1 per cent. operated from 1st June, 1934, and 1st January, 1935, respectively.

8. **Statistical Returns.**—Commencing from July, 1931, monthly returns have been furnished by Savings Bank authorities, and the collated data are disseminated in the form of monthly press notices. In addition, the particulars are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Statistician. The information given in the following paragraphs relates to the deposits at the 30th June in each year. For convenience of reference the information has been grouped under the following headings:—

- (i) All Savings Banks;
- (ii) Commonwealth Savings Banks; and
- (iii) State (including Trustee Banks in Tasmania) Savings Banks.

9. **All Savings Banks.**—(i) *Returns for Year 1934-35.* The following statement gives details of the business transacted by all Savings Banks for the year 1934-35.

ALL SAVINGS BANKS.—PARTICULARS, 1934-35.

State or Territory.	Amount on Deposit at 30th June, 1934.	Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals during year 1934-35.	Interest Added during year 1934-35.	Amount on Deposit at 30th June, 1935.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	75,714,070	679,418	1,512,914	77,906,402
Victoria ..	69,971,411	609,266	1,438,036	72,018,713
Queensland ..	24,834,273	855,577	506,749	26,196,599
South Australia ..	23,437,506	148,025	599,457	24,184,988
Western Australia ..	10,398,972	323,262	206,776	10,929,010
Tasmania ..	6,039,128	237,961	152,825	6,429,914
Northern Territory ..	44,251	8,330	960	53,541
Federal Capital Territory	236,436	—11,123	4,583	229,896
Total ..	210,676,047	2,850,716	4,422,300	217,949,063

(—) Indicates excess of withdrawals over deposits.

(ii) *Deposits—(a) Years 1931 to 1936.* The table hereunder shows for all Savings Banks the amount at credit of depositors and the average deposits per head of population at 30th June, 1931 to 1936.

ALL SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS.

30th June.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	All States.
TOTAL.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931	69,810,760	63,242,528	22,354,325	21,422,058	10,867,421	5,365,824	43,258	269,214	193,375,397
1932	71,647,869	65,680,220	22,951,758	21,566,825	10,217,739	5,386,620	40,440	274,836	197,966,307
1933	72,307,685	67,813,543	23,453,017	22,515,288	10,064,464	5,364,807	38,411	225,054	202,282,269
1934	75,714,070	69,971,411	24,834,273	23,437,506	10,398,972	5,039,128	44,251	236,436	210,676,047
1935	77,906,402	72,018,713	26,196,599	24,184,988	10,929,010	6,429,914	53,541	220,866	217,949,063
1936a	79,990,909	73,890,120	27,131,651	25,337,365	11,517,217	6,818,300	57,700	238,685	224,990,947

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1931	27 6 6	35 2 10	24 2 3	37 4 0	25 2 10	23 19 1 8	12 0 31	3 0	29 12 6
1932	27 15 9	36 6 7	24 9 5	37 6 2	23 9 7	24 13 6 8	4 4 32	0 7	30 1 11
1933	27 16 0	37 5 1	24 14 11	38 15 1	22 18 7	25 15 4 7	18 1 25	3 1	30 10 2
1934	28 17 7	38 4 10	25 18 6	40 3 7	23 10 5	26 9 10 8	19 10 25	8 10	31 11 0
1935	29 0 2	39 3 8	27 1 3	41 7 1	24 10 5	28 2 3	10 9 6	24 15	32 8 3
1936a	29 19 11	40 0 1	27 13 8	43 3 3	25 10 9	29 12 11	11 10 25	2 6	33 4 0

(a) Preliminary figures subject to revision.

The aggregate increase on deposits for all States was £7,042,000 or about 3½ per cent. in 1935-36, compared with an increase of £7,273,000 or 3½ per cent. in the previous year. In Tasmania, the increase recorded represented 6 per cent.; in Western Australia 5½ per cent.; in South Australia 4½ per cent.; in Queensland 3½ per cent.; and in New South Wales and Victoria more than 2½ per cent.

(b) *Deposits per head and Purchasing Power.* Particulars of the deposits per head of population, actual and adjusted to purchasing power (in terms of food and housing) at 30th June in each year from 1926 to 1936, are given in the following table:—

ALL SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

At 30th June—			Actual.		Adjusted to Purchasing Power, (a)	
			£	Index Number.	£	Index Number.
1926	..	..	32.27	1000	32.27	1000
1927	..	..	33.09	1025	34.57	1071
1928	..	..	34.14	1058	35.05	1086
1929	..	..	35.26	1093	35.30	1094
1930	..	..	33.65	1043	35.42	1098
1931	..	..	29.63	918	35.95	1114
1932	..	..	30.10	933	38.04	1197
1933	..	..	30.51	945	41.39	1283
1934	..	..	31.55	978	41.46	1285
1935	..	..	32.41	1004	41.99	1301
1936	..	..	33.20	1020	41.87	1297

(a) "A" Series All Houses. (1926=1,000)

Since 1921 deposits per head increased by roughly 3 per cent. per annum until they reached a maximum of £35.26 in 1929. A rapid decline followed in the next two years when the downward trend was reversed, and at 1936 the recovery to £33.20 (slightly above the 1927 level) represented an increase of 18 per cent. on the 1921 figure. When deposits are adjusted to purchasing power a more favourable position is disclosed. From 1926 to 1935 a continuous increase was recorded in the purchasing power of deposits (in terms of food and housing) and the 1936 level, although showing a slight decrease on the 1935 figure, represents an increase of 30 per cent. in the ten years.

In interpreting the above figures it should be remembered that Savings Bank accounts are used to some extent by institutions and business people, as well as by individuals, for the investment of personal savings. The relative extent to which Savings Bank accounts are used for business purposes, etc., may—and probably does—fluctuate considerably from time to time.

10. Commonwealth Savings Bank.—(i) *Returns for Year 1934-35.* Returns for the States and Territories for the year 1934-35 have been incorporated in the table below.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK.—RETURNS, 1934-35.

State or Territory	Amount on		Excess of		Amount on	
	June, 1934.		Deposits over		June, 1935.	
	£		during year		£	
			1934-35			
New South Wales	75,714,069	..	679,419	..	1,512,914	77,906,402
Victoria	8,361,264	..	381,763	..	167,680	8,910,707
Queensland	24,834,274	..	855,576	..	506,749	26,196,599
South Australia	2,304,751	..	156,784	..	46,608	2,508,233
Western Australia	10,398,072	..	323,262	..	206,776	10,929,010
Tasmania	1,714,882	..	104,254	..	35,147	1,854,283
Northern Territory	44,251	..	8,330	..	960	53,541
Federal Capital Territory	236,436	..	—11,123	..	4,583	229,896
Total	123,608,899	..	2,498,265	..	2,481,507	128,588,671

(—) Indicates excess of withdrawals over deposits.

(ii) *Deposits—Years 1931 to 1936.* The amount on deposit with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in each State, in the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and in London, at the 30th June in each of the years 1931 to 1936 was as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK.—DEPOSITS.

Place of Deposit.	At 30th June—					
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936. (c)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	14,492,937	(a) 71,617,860	72,307,685	75,714,070	77,906,402	79,999,909
Victoria ..	6,104,204	7,098,817	7,587,472	8,301,264	8,910,707	9,487,318
Queensland ..	22,354,325	22,951,758	23,453,017	24,834,273	26,196,599	27,131,051
South Australia	1,951,151	2,127,288	2,201,022	2,304,751	2,508,233	2,702,422
Western Australia	2,788,373	(a) 10,217,739	10,064,464	10,398,972	10,929,010	11,517,217
Tasmania ..	1,519,418	1,581,718	1,645,053	1,714,882	1,854,283	1,981,091
Northern Territory	43,258	40,440	38,411	44,251	53,541	57,700
Federal Capital Territory ..	219,935	(a) 274,836	225,054	236,436	229,896	238,685
Total ..	49,473,661	115,940,465	117,525,178	123,608,899	128,588,671	133,115,993
Papua and New Guinea (b) ..	107,919	125,931	135,749	145,900	162,646	177,277
London (b) ..	236,151	233,605	282,554	310,579	381,622	530,979
Grand Total ..	49,817,731	116,300,001	117,943,481	124,065,378	129,132,939	133,824,249

(a) State Savings Bank absorbed during 1931-32. (b) Not included in the figures given in para. 9 (i) and (ii) and 10 (i). (c) Preliminary figures subject to revision.

(iii) *Balance-sheet, 30th June, 1935.* The Commonwealth Savings Bank publishes a half-yearly balance-sheet, and the statement hereunder shows the position at the 30th June, 1935.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK.(a)—BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
	£		£
Reserve Fund ..	2,089,306	Coin, Cash Balances and Money at Short Call ..	14,168,963
Depositor's Balances ..	129,132,939	Australian Notes ..	165,071
Other Liabilities ..	4,736,683	Government Securities ..	85,069,009
		Securities of Municipal and Other Public Authorities ..	31,918,157
		Bank Premises ..	1,192,532
		Other Assets ..	3,445,196
	135,958,928		135,958,928

(a) Includes London, Papua and Territory of New Guinea Branches.

(iv) *Profits.* For the year ended 30th June, 1935, the profits earned by the Commonwealth Savings Bank were £313,894, one-half of which was paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund and the remainder carried to reserves. The aggregate net profit from the inception of the bank to the 30th June, 1935, was £3,643,844.

11. State Savings Banks.—(i) *Returns for 1934-35.* Particulars of the transactions of all State Savings Banks for the year 1934-35 are given hereunder. Throughout the following tables the figures for Tasmania refer to the Trustee Savings Banks in Hobart and Launceston. Although the accounts of these institutions are made up for half-yearly periods ending 30th February and 31st August, the managements have furnished particulars of deposits at 30th June in each year since and including 1929.

STATE SAVINGS BANKS.—RETURNS, 1934-35.

State or Territory.	Amount on Deposit at 30th June, 1934.	Excess of Deposits over Withdrawals during year 1934-35.	Interest Added during year 1934-35.	Amount on Deposit at 30th June, 1935.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales (d) ..	..	..	..	..
Victoria ..	61,610,147	227,503	1,270,356	63,108,006
Queensland (a) ..	..	..	..	..
South Australia ..	21,132,755	-8,759	552,759	21,676,755
Western Australia (d) ..	..	..	..	..
Tasmania (b) ..	4,324,246	133,707	117,678	4,575,631
Northern Territory (c) ..	..	..	..	..
Federal Capital Territory (d)	..	..	..	..
Total	87,067,148	352,451	1,940,793	89,360,392

(-) Indicates excess of withdrawals over deposits.

(a) State Savings Bank absorbed by Commonwealth Bank in 1920. (b) Trustee Savings Banks, Hobart and Launceston. (c) No State Savings Bank in operation. (d) State Savings Bank amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931.

(ii) *Deposits—Years 1931 to 1936.* The following statement shows the amount on deposit with State Savings Banks at the 30th June in each of the years 1931 to 1936.

STATE SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS.

State or Territory.	At 30th June—					
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.(e)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	55,317,832	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Victoria ..	62,128,264	68,281,403	60,226,071	61,610,147	63,108,006	64,402,300
Queensland (a) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Australia ..	19,470,907	19,430,537	20,311,266	21,132,755	21,676,755	22,634,311
Western Australia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tasmania (c) ..	3,846,406	4,004,902	4,219,754	4,324,246	4,575,631	4,837,209
Northern Territory (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal Capital Territory	49,279	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Total	143,901,736	82,025,842	84,757,091	87,067,148	89,360,392	91,874,954

(a) State Savings Bank amalgamated with Commonwealth Bank in 1920. (b) No State Savings Bank in operation. (c) Trustee Savings Banks, Hobart and Launceston. (d) State Savings Bank amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank. (e) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

(iii) *Assets.* At 30th June, 1935, the assets of all State Savings Banks amounted to £96,805,718, distributed as shown hereunder.

STATE SAVINGS BANKS.—ASSETS, 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	New South Wales. (b)	Victoria.	Queens- land. (a)	South Australia.	Western Australia. (b)	Tasmania. (c)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Securities	29,058,518	..	11,538,399	..	2,111,458	42,708,375
Municipal Securities	2,175,158	..	393,945	..	465,623	2,944,726
Other Public Securities	14,738,379	..	..	..	..	14,738,379
Mortgages	1,561,709	..	5,681,252	..	1,067,256	8,310,217
Outstanding Interest, Dividends and Rents	615,169	..	267,567	..	49,365	932,101
War Service Homes Landed and House Property	86,075	..	..	..	..	86,075
Fixed Deposits	979,131	..	92,024	..	12,016	1,083,171
Cash in hand, in transit and on Current Account	15,853,000	..	3,677,000	..	710,000	20,240,000
All other Assets	3,059,025	..	1,987,848	..	703,328	5,750,201
	..	10,961	..	166	..	1,346	12,473
Total Assets	68,137,125	..	23,548,201	..	5,120,392	96,805,718

(a) State Savings Bank amalgamated with Commonwealth Bank in 1920. (b) Amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931. (c) Year ended 31st August, 1935. See par. (i).

(iv) *Profit and Loss Accounts, 1934-35.* Details of the Profit and Loss Accounts of the several State Savings Banks for the year 1934-35 are given in the following table:—

STATE SAVINGS BANKS.—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	New South Wales. (a)	Victoria.	Queens- land. (b)	South Australia.	Western Australia. (a)	Tasmania. (c)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dr.							
Interest allotted to Depositors	1,270,356	..	552,759	..	118,613	1,941,728
Amount carried to Reserves and Depreciation Funds	173,748	..	(f) 17,250	190,998
Writing off Bank Premises	18,100	..	..	..	1,029	19,129
Expenses of Management	519,325	..	123,451	..	29,746	672,522
All other Expenses	(e) 288,095	..	(d) 52,543	..	2,634	343,272
Balance carried forward	148,255	..	97,787	..	86,870	332,912
Total	2,244,131	..	1,000,288	..	256,142	3,500,561
Cr.							
Balance brought forward	144,238	..	96,648	..	84,589	325,475
Interest, Dividends and Rents	2,099,893	..	863,640	..	171,553	3,135,086
All other Receipts	(g) 40,000	..	..	40,000
Total	2,244,131	..	1,000,288	..	256,142	3,500,561

(a) State Savings Bank amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931. (b) State Savings Bank amalgamated with Commonwealth Bank in 1920. (c) Year ended 31st August, 1935; see par. (i). (d) Includes £40,000, provision for interest accrued on Depositors' Balances from 7th to 30th June, 1935. (e) Includes £250,000 to Interest Fluctuation Account. (f) Includes £1250, Taxation Reserve. (g) Reserve brought forward from 1933-34 (Provision for interest accrued on Depositors' Balances from 7th to 30th June, 1934).

C. COMPANIES.

§ 1. General.

Statistics available in regard to registered companies embrace (a) Returns relating to Trustees, Executors and Agency Companies; (b) Returns relating to Registered Building and Investment Societies; and (c) Returns relating to Registered Co-operative Societies.

§ 2. Trustees, Executors and Agency Companies.

Returns for 1935 are available for eight Victorian, two New South Wales, one Queensland, four South Australian, two Western Australian and four Tasmanian companies. The paid-up capital of these twenty-one companies amounted to £1,355,952; reserve funds and undivided profits to £1,106,808; other liabilities, £418,824; total liabilities, including capital, £2,881,674. Among the assets are included—Deposits with Governments, £220,813; other investments in public securities, fixed deposits, etc., £654,376; loans on mortgage, £104,818; property owned, £1,056,788; advances to clients, £217,468; cash, £68,576; other assets, £150,835. Of the twenty-one companies, ten show the total amount of the estates, etc., under administration, the total for 1935 being approximately £147.3 millions. In respect of the twenty-one companies, net profits for the year totalled £137,012, of which £98,023 was paid in dividends.

§ 3. Registered Building and Investment Societies

1. Summary.—Returns have been received relating to 203 Societies, but the information is not exhaustive, as particulars regarding important organizations are not included.

REGISTERED BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETIES. SUMMARY, 1934.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (d) 1933-34.	Vic. 1933-34.	Q'land. 1933-34.	S. Aust. 1934.	W. Aust. 1933-34.	Tas. 1934.	Total.
Societies making returns—							
Permanent .. No.	10	21	5	6	5	4	51
Terminating .. No.	117	4	10	15	6	..	152
Total .. No.	127	25	15	21	11	4	203
Number of shareholders .. (c)	2,867	9,142	9,005	9,715	18,703	4,481	51,003
Number of shares .. (c)	2,867	9,142	9,005	9,715	18,703	4,481	51,003
Number of borrowers .. (c)	4,308	11,051	6,306	2,599	3,505	1,538	62,477
Income for year from							
Interest .. £	138,050	273,042	100,062	17,870	54,375	40,094	625,302
Working expenses for year £	88,518	147,264	14,692	9,518	13,896	6,121	280,009
Amount of deposits during year .. £	281,447	1,294,695	165,125	92,969	273,984	24,587	2,132,807
Repayment of loans during year .. £	611,787	740,102	307,585	79,552	227,059	106,446	2,085,431
Loans granted during year £	411,836	511,101	219,621	54,812	230,415	56,453	1,484,238

(a) Not available. (b) Exclusive of Victoria and Western Australia. (c) Permanent Societies only. (d) Excludes Terminating Societies for which complete details are not available.

2. **Liabilities and Assets.**—The balance-sheets of the companies in respect of which particulars of liabilities and assets are stated hereunder cover periods ended during the year 1934. The figures quoted for the States of South Australia and Tasmania refer to the calendar year 1934, while those for the remaining States are for the fiscal year 1933-34.

REGISTERED BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETIES.—LIABILITIES, 1934.

State.	Paid-up Capital or Subscriptions.	Reserve Funds. (a)	Deposits.	Bank Overdrafts and other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	2,426,684	649,939	558,165	62,055	3,696,843
Victoria ..	1,974,417	953,104	1,548,535	100,761	4,576,817
Queensland ..	1,598,478	50,009	10,815	56,434	1,715,736
South Australia ..	598,861	53,601	72,464	9,761	734,687
Western Australia ..	1,017,787	47,206	83,551	5,900	1,154,444
Tasmania ..	338,083	102,887	268,568	5,869	715,407
Total ..	7,954,310	1,856,746	2,542,098	240,780	12,593,934

(a) Includes Profit and Loss Account.

REGISTERED BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETIES.—ASSETS, 1934.

State.	Advances on Mortgage.	Landed and House Property, Furniture, etc.	Cash in Hand and on Deposit and other Assets.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	3,022,999	(a)	(b) 673,844	3,696,843
Victoria ..	3,916,311	321,115	339,391	4,576,817
Queensland ..	1,610,087	10,510	95,139	1,715,736
South Australia ..	673,455	31,408	29,824	734,687
Western Australia ..	1,063,362	45,577	45,505	1,154,444
Tasmania ..	572,256	10,150	133,001	715,407
Total ..	10,858,470	418,760	1,316,704	12,593,934

(a) Included with "Cash in hand, etc.". (b) Includes Landed and House Property, Furniture, etc.

§ 4. Co-operative Societies.

1. **General.**—Prior to 1931 the returns relating to Co-operative Societies were divided into two classes—(i) those engaged in the manufacture and marketing of primary products and trade requirements; and (ii) those engaged in retailing general household requirements. The former may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operative and the latter as Consumers' Co-operative Societies. Particulars of those Producers' Societies which are also Consumers' Societies were compiled separately for the first time for the year 1931. The particulars given for New South Wales relate to societies registered under the Co-operation Act 1923-1929.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—SUMMARY, 1934.

Particulars.	N.S.W. 1933-34. (a)	Vic. 1933-34.	Qld. 1933-34.	S.A. 1934.	W.A. 1933-34.	Tas. 1933-34.	Total.
PRODUCERS' SOCIETIES.							
Number of Societies ..	111	62	49	30	3	12	267
Number of Branches ..	(c)	16	20	9	7	17	(d) 69
Number of Members ..	47,420	37,436	34,062	6,708	4,071	6,442	136,139
Gross Turnover (Sales) £	12,353,961	4,407,139	6,206,051	693,553	300,082	310,005	24,271,685
Other Income .. £	31,662	610,791	112,107	108,170	20,866	18,408	904,144
Total Income .. £	12,387,623	5,017,921	6,318,301	801,723	320,888	328,313	25,175,829
Total Expenditure (b) £	12,266,065	5,014,581	6,299,154	700,699	281,251	328,111	24,920,161
Rebates and Bonuses ..	23,898	2,050	54,520	36,709	12,461	558	130,796
Dividends on Share Capital £	26,410	21,634	34,906	8,343	1,645	655	93,943

CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES.

Number of Societies ..	53	21	9	7	6	3	99
Number of Branches ..	(c)	6	12	40	..	3	(d) 61
Number of Members ..	30,902	7,837	26,715	35,524	1,577	253	111,928
Gross Turnover (Sales) £	1,738,603	502,024	128,210	709,525	77,156	52,071	3,208,789
Other Income .. £	22,248	17,247	18,096	10,709	1,457	691	76,506
Total Income .. £	1,760,851	519,271	146,306	720,234	78,613	53,602	3,285,297
Total Purchases during Year £	1,285,229	423,147	112,395	514,180	61,855	42,465	2,409,286
Total Expenditure (b) £	1,681,058	513,917	146,066	683,061	75,709	52,594	3,133,035
Rebates and Bonuses ..	37,940	19,570	510	21,301	2,351	..	80,781
Dividends on Share Capital £	12,901	3,781	827	13,000	608	..	31,119

SOCIETIES WHICH ARE BOTH PRODUCERS' AND CONSUMERS'.

Number of Societies ..	..	9	8	3	50	..	70
Number of Branches ..	..	4	26	1	47	..	78
Number of Members ..	..	4,472	10,248	514	14,157	..	29,391
Gross Turnover (Sales) £	..	783,810	1,651,019	97,499	1,262,503	..	3,798,767
Other Income .. £	..	17,245	21,558	12,681	181,486	..	232,373
Total Income .. £	..	801,055	1,672,477	110,180	1,443,989	..	4,031,140
Total Purchases during year £	..	613,328	1,201,370	90,327	1,104,626	..	3,132,566
Total Expenditure (b) £	..	783,777	1,686,820	102,025	1,406,167	..	3,979,698
Rebates and Bonuses ..	..	2,000	24,768	3,835	7,032	..	38,544
Dividends on Share Capital £	..	3,665	6,174	1,225	4,730	..	15,794

(a) Particulars relate to Societies registered under Co-operation Act 1923-1929.

NOTES.

2. Liabilities and Assets.—The next table gives the liabilities and assets.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 1934.

Particulars.	N.S.W. 1933-34. (a)	Vic. 1933-34.	Qld. 1933-34.	S.A. 1934.	W.A. 1933-34.	Tas. 1933-34.	Total.
PRODUCERS' SOCIETIES.							
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Paid-up Capital ..	956,091	930,996	547,641	188,570	51,668	88,865	2,772,861
Loan Capital ..	..	177,713	933,553	251,052	6,000	46,637	1,414,955
Bank Overdraft ..	214,684	850,068	260,120	83,220	954	40,998	1,455,053
Accumulated Profits ..	781,612	104,151	89,803	46,175	11,103	3,603	2,477,019
Reserve Funds ..	..	260,852	929,666	103,001	38,325	18,648	3,979,698
Sundry Creditors ..	1,372,104	333,221	611,970	210,657	20,373	5,250	3,021,648
Other Liabilities ..	..	40,144	141,508	..	1,021	..	..
Total Liabilities ..	3,324,491	2,706,145	3,520,261	1,221,379	135,494	233,766	11,141,536
Assets—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land and Buildings ..	1,759,247	1,230,617	813,280	130,337	11,300	108,114	4,195,432
Machinery, Plant and other Fixed Assets ..	..	..	271,300	51,313	43,016	40,412	..
Stocks ..	421,631	422,200	218,000	51,313	10,100	38,800	1,016,112
Sundry Assets ..	..	..	99,914	121,025	17,035	37,457	2,334,016
Cash in hand and on deposit ..	131,757	30,381	108,100	..	7,181	1,114	314,604
Other Assets ..	144,530	178,420	62,191	70,748	14,105	1,718	471,712
Total Assets ..	3,324,491	2,706,145	3,520,261	1,221,379	135,494	233,766	11,141,536

(a) Particulars relate to Societies registered under Co-operation Act 1923-1929.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 1934—*continued*.

Particulars.	N.S.W.(a) 1933-34.	Vic. 1933-34.	Qld. 1933-34.	S.A. 1934.	W.A. 1933-34.	Tas. 1933-34.	Total
CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES.							
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Paid-up Capital ..	612,693	151,843	38,953	383,860	14,952	20,592	1,222,893
Loan Capital ..	..	41,623	10,799	135,863	..	6,509	194,794
Bank Overdraft ..	99,763	80,807	17,480	44,057	3,897	1,779	247,783
Accumulated Profits ..	305,715	7,621	3,971	3,323	3,131	12	315,762
Reserve Funds ..	..	88,485	13,413	129,022	2,316	9,372	242,308
Sundry Creditors ..	..	55,077	14,628	23,826	7,068	3,888	94,487
Other Liabilities ..	265,904	20,770	8,541	1,264	275	284	296,038
Total Liabilities ..	1,284,075	446,226	107,785	721,215	31,639	42,436	2,633,376
Assets—							
Land and Buildings ..	480,558	172,775	41,960	216,555	7,450	16,150	880,448
Machinery, Plant and other fixed Assets ..	..	..	3,938	46,653	1,839	1,589	52,019
Stocks ..	27,200	8,602	2,800	18,000	1,000	11,000	58,602
Sundry Debtors ..	338,503	134,725	27,290	100,573	7,836	6,505	615,432
Cash in hand and on deposit ..	14,316	37,450	4,182	94,139	2,086	5,824	157,997
Profit and Loss Account ..	..	4,821	697	9,436	764	221	15,939
Other Assets ..	167,460	7,400	4,019	64,565	1,606	510	245,560
Total Assets ..	1,284,075	446,226	107,785	721,215	31,639	42,436	2,633,376

SOCIETIES WHICH ARE BOTH PRODUCERS' AND CONSUMERS'.

Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Paid-up Capital ..	..	78,490	142,470	17,449	401,263	..	639,672
Loan Capital ..	..	22,750	..	..	172,014	..	194,764
Bank Overdraft ..	..	49,380	35,671	10,024	434,267	..	529,342
Accumulated Profits ..	..	55,254	6,845	..	17,707	..	79,806
Reserve Funds ..	..	65,626	85,814	8,959	71,710	..	232,109
Sundry Creditors ..	..	49,364	119,265	9,158	228,095	..	405,882
Other Liabilities ..	..	4,615	862	741	43,878	..	50,096
Total Liabilities ..	..	325,479	390,927	46,331	1,368,934	..	2,131,671
Assets—							
Land and Buildings ..	..	173,341	112,097	6,509	194,671	..	486,618
Machinery, Plant and other fixed Assets ..	..	..	122,752	9,301	77,063	..	212,116
Stocks ..	..	46,095	69,408	11,735	262,991	..	390,229
Sundry Debtors ..	..	73,993	60,396	8,631	476,618	..	619,638
Cash in hand and on deposit ..	..	3,640	10,756	860	15,867	..	31,123
Profit and Loss Account ..	..	8,533	..	48	63,306	..	71,887
Other Assets ..	..	19,877	15,518	9,247	278,418	..	323,060
Total Assets ..	..	325,479	390,927	46,331	1,368,934	..	2,131,671

(a) Particulars relate to Societies registered under Co-operation Act 1923-1929.

D. INSURANCE.

§ 1. General.

Although insurance business is conducted under State laws where such laws are in existence, or otherwise under various Companies Acts or Special Acts, Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act confers the necessary powers on the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate in regard to "insurance other than State insurance; also State insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned." Legislation by the Commonwealth Parliament includes the Life Assurance Companies Act 1900 limiting the amount of assurance payable on the death of children, the Marine Insurance Act 1909 defining the limits of marine insurance and regulating the terms of contracts, etc., and the two Insurance Acts of 1932, the principal features of which are given hereunder.

Companies, persons or associations of persons carrying on insurance business in the Commonwealth or States. Companies in the Commonwealth are required to deposit money or approved securities with the Commonwealth Treasurer, to the extent specified in the schedule hereunder.

SCHEDULE OF DEPOSITS.

Class of Company.	Life Assurance Business.	Other Insurance Business.
Existing companies (Australian and foreign)	£1,000 for every £5,000 of net liability up to a maximum deposit of £50,000	£1,000 for each £5,000 of annual premium income. Maximum deposit £40,000
New companies—Australia	£5,000 per annum until maximum of £50,000 is reached. For mutual companies, after the initial deposit of £5,000, £1,000 per annum until deposit reaches a maximum of £50,000	Initial deposit, £5,000. £1,000 for every £5,000 by which the annual premium income exceeds £25,000. Maximum deposit £40,000
Overseas—		
British	£50,000	£50,000
Foreign	£60,000	£60,000

Money deposited is to be invested by the Treasurer in prescribed securities according to the selection of the depositor, and all interest accruing on deposits or securities is to be paid to depositors. Deposits are to remain as security against liability to policy-holders, and are to be available to satisfy judgments obtained in respect of policies.

If the value of money and approved securities deposited has depreciated below the value required by the Act, the Treasurer may require the depositor to lodge additional deposits to bring the total to the prescribed value.

After this Act became law, State laws governing insurance deposits ceased to operate. Deposits held by States on 1st February, 1932, could, however, remain with the States subject to the conditions embodied in the laws of the States. Whilst deposits so remained with the State, the depositors, to the extent of the value of their deposits, were exempt from liability to make deposits under the Commonwealth Act, and the conditions of State laws continued to apply to the deposits until the Commonwealth Treasurer required their return to depositors who immediately had to make deposits with the Commonwealth to the prescribed extent.

The following are not regarded as insurance businesses under the Act :—

Staff superannuation schemes ;

Schemes of religious organizations solely for insurance of their property ; and

Friendly Society, Union and Association schemes involving superannuation or insurance benefits to employees.

This Act does not apply to State insurance within the limits of the State concerned.

The following shows particulars of deposits under the Insurance Act 1932, at 30th June, 1935.

Class of Insurance.	Deposited with—		Total.
	Commonwealth.	States.	
	£	£	£
Life	223,940	1,212,375	1,436,315
Other	269,405	2,399,620	2,669,025
Total	493,345	3,611,995	4,105,340

§ 2. Life Assurance.

1. *General*.—Statistical returns since 1907 have been collected from life assurance institutions, with results which are in the main satisfactory. The results for each of the earlier years may be found in the several Official Year Books and Finance Bulletins. The figures in the succeeding paragraphs refer to Australian business only, except where otherwise indicated.

2. *Institutions Transacting Business*.—(i) *General*. The number of institutions transacting life assurance business in Australia during 1934 was 27, including four overseas companies. Of the twenty-three Australian institutions, six are purely mutual, and sixteen are public companies. One office is a State government institution.

(ii) *Ordinary and Industrial Business*. Of the institutions enumerated in the preceding paragraph, fourteen transacted both ordinary and industrial business. Ordinary and industrial business have, where possible, been kept separate, and figures relating to companies whose head offices are outside Australia have been restricted to the Australian business.

3. *Australian Business, 1929-1934*.—(i) *Ordinary*. The subjoined table shows the ordinary life business in force for each of the last six years. The amount assured in 1934 represents an average of more than £45 per head of population.

ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE.—AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS.

Year.			Policies in Force.	Amount.	Average per Policy.	Annual Premium Income.
			No.	£	£	£
1929	..	..	908,807	290,313,414	319	9,513,249
1930	..	..	901,645	294,267,070	326	9,780,876
1931	..	..	871,089	285,264,656	327	9,424,411
1932	..	..	866,084	286,288,696	331	9,354,001
1933	..	..	877,173	292,469,393	333	9,703,250
1934	..	..	908,620	304,778,667	335	10,240,507

(ii) *Industrial*. Information in regard to industrial business is given in the following table :—

INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS.

Year.			Policies in Force.	Amount.	Average per Policy.	Annual Premium Income.
			No.	£	£	£
1929	..	..	1,640,989	71,053,864	43	4,170,989
1930	..	..	1,598,877	69,977,444	44	4,259,755
1931	..	..	1,549,877	67,440,828	44	4,081,498
1932	..	..	1,595,347	69,400,234	44	4,049,955
1933	..	..	1,667,531	72,180,800	43	4,133,390
1934	..	..	1,782,291	77,024,429	43	4,455,290

4. Receipts and Expenditure.—(a) *Ordinary Business.* The following table shows the aggregate Australian receipts for the last five years of all the institutions doing business in Australia. In the latter year premiums—new and renewal—amounted to nearly 62 per cent., and interest, dividends and rent to 34 per cent. of the Australian receipts.

ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE.—AUSTRALIAN RECEIPTS.

Heading.	Amount.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums—New ..	1,021,764	815,249	878,085	1,113,998	1,273,743
Renewal ..	8,759,112	8,609,162	8,475,916	8,589,252	8,966,764
Consideration for annuities ..	69,969	75,569	178,928	226,101	435,306
Interest, dividends and rents ..	6,808,125	6,102,804	5,367,434	5,532,932	5,686,744
Other receipts ..	371,218	365,225	385,253	326,892	280,502
Total Receipts ..	17,030,188	15,968,009	15,285,616	15,789,175	16,643,059

In 1934 expenditure which had steadily increased to almost £13 million in 1931 decreased by nearly £2 million to £10,935,226. Claims accounted for 58 per cent. of the total expenditure; surrenders 17 per cent.; expenses of management 9 per cent.; and licence-fees and taxes 3 per cent.

ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE.—AUSTRALIAN EXPENDITURE.

Heading.	Amount.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Claims ..	5,356,045	5,733,128	5,834,098	6,071,545	6,345,000
Surrenders ..	1,750,000	1,700,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	1,800,000
Accidents ..	681,424	572,887	586,092	640,305	704,020
Commission ..	932,179	925,439	947,420	977,471	1,031,251
Expenses of management ..	805,137	805,137	785,135	885,134	1,000,126
License fees and taxes ..	92,953	73,289	62,571	62,084	67,695
Shareholders' dividends	758,991	878,310	726,721	585,688	282,860
Cash bonuses paid to shareholders ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
All other expenditure	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Expenditure	11,252,790	12,860,641	11,874,022	11,738,044	10,935,226

The excess of receipts over expenditure during the past five years was as follows:—1930, £5,777,398; 1931, £3,107,368; 1932, £3,411,594; 1933, £4,051,131; and 1934, £5,707,833. During each of the above years the proportions that expenditures bore to receipts were as follows:—1930, 66 per cent.; 1931, 80 per cent.; 1932, 78.7 per cent.; 1933, 74.3 per cent.; and 1934, 65.7 per cent.

(ii) *Industrial Business.* The aggregate Australian receipts for the years 1930 to 1934 of institutions transacting industrial business were as follows :—

INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—AUSTRALIAN RECEIPTS.

Heading.	Amount.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums—New and Renewal	4,259,755	4,081,498	4,040,955	4,133,390	4,455,290
Interest, dividends and rents	1,205,959	1,239,068	1,062,294	1,082,143	1,175,245
Other receipts ..	17,477	16,220	20,434	20,568	26,326
Total Receipts ..	5,483,191	5,336,786	5,132,683	5,242,101	5,656,861

Expenditure during 1934 totalled £3,546,073. Claims amounted to almost 45 per cent., commission to over 27 per cent., and expenses of management to nearly 15 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—AUSTRALIAN EXPENDITURE.

Heading.	Amount.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Claims	1,586,080	1,584,875	1,656,710	1,614,375	1,590,929
Surrenders	317,384	420,115	226,430	193,436	206,149
Annuities	195	285	231	1,071	136
Commission	895,421	812,153	840,422	866,430	962,185
Expenses of management	520,102	492,595	496,207	494,773	519,895
Licence fees and taxes	106,229	189,408	229,814	211,613	73,892
Shareholders' dividends	66,705	64,596	54,860	55,784	54,860
All other expenditure	238,508	403,070	180,864	123,926	138,027
Total Expenditure	3,730,624	3,967,097	3,685,538	3,561,408	3,546,073

The excess of receipts over expenditure for each of the last five years was :—1930, £1,752,567; 1931, £1,369,689; 1932, £1,447,145; 1933, £1,680,693; and 1934, £2,110,788.

The proportions that expenditures bore to receipts during each of the above years were—1930, 68 per cent.; 1931, 74 per cent.; 1932, 72 per cent.; 1933, 68 per cent.; and 1934, 63 per cent.

5. *Liabilities and Assets, 1934.*—(i) *General.* The liabilities of the Australian institutions consist mainly of their assurance funds, but in the case of public companies there is a further liability on account of the shareholders' capital. The assets consist chiefly of loans on mortgage and policies; government, municipal and similar securities; shares; freehold property, etc. Loans on personal security are granted by very few of the Australian institutions.

(ii) *Ordinary and Industrial Business.* For various reasons several institutions do not attempt the division of liabilities and assets between the industrial and ordinary branches and, therefore, the liabilities collected include ordinary and industrial branches combined.

ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—AUSTRALIAN LIABILITIES.

Heading.	Amount.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Shareholders' capital, paid up	1,706,160	1,445,045	1,426,306	1,399,390	1,409,545
Assurance and annuity funds	90,551,713	90,325,856	93,798,818	97,017,961	103,167,021
Other funds	11,098,669	13,022,705	13,430,486	14,377,576	15,401,241
Claims admitted but not paid	884,365	941,450	1,042,886	1,055,402	1,154,272
All other liabilities ..	2,684,814	2,346,300	2,329,505	2,595,643	2,954,675
Total Australian Liabilities ..	106,925,721	108,081,416	112,028,001	116,445,972	124,086,754

Separate details of Liabilities in Australia and outside Australia are not available for the following institutions :—Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Coy. Ltd., National Mutual Life Association, Western Australian Insurance Coy. Ltd., and Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. The aggregate Australian assets of these institutions included hereunder are as follows :—1930, £30,680,743; 1931, £30,474,426; 1932, £38,606,189; 1933, £38,310,932; and 1934, £42,385,054. Assets and liabilities of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company Ltd. are also excluded as separate details of Life and General Departments are not available.

Assets for the years specified are set out in detail in the table hereunder :—

ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—AUSTRALIAN ASSETS.

Heading.	Amount.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Government and muni- cipal securities ..	72,777,464	74,317,848	79,472,958	82,294,398	88,380,264
Mortgages	37,852,782	37,354,976	30,543,532	30,000,242	38,520,928
Loans on companies' policies	16,795,179	19,122,781	19,814,898	20,265,261	20,579,816
Landed and house property	5,691,395	5,954,157	6,330,864	6,656,560	7,260,910
Life interests and re- versions	175,003	205,560	315,043	302,602	277,694
Other investments ..	2,344,700	2,344,700	2,344,700	4,111,000	4,344,000
Outstanding premiums	1,170,984	1,122,747	1,073,141	1,020,492	941,164
Outstanding interest, dividends and profits	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cash	2,169,606	3,135,283	2,800,915	3,230,495	3,753,077
Establishment and or- ganization accounts	1,084,240	1,082,056	1,017,443	1,091,659	1,125,700
All other assets ..	1,308,602	1,289,439	1,221,284	1,121,755	1,432,564
Total Australian Assets (a) ..	143,955,768	148,294,743	153,795,886	158,371,939	168,268,222

(a) Excludes Australian assets of Liverpool and London and Globe Coy. Assets of other companies referred to above are included herein.

(iii) *Total Assets.* It has been thought desirable to restrict, wherever possible, the figures relating to life assurance to business in Australia. Several of the companies whose head offices are in Australia transact, however, a large amount of business elsewhere, viz., in New Zealand, in South Africa, and in the United Kingdom, while in the case of the foreign companies, the Australian business is insignificant compared with that done elsewhere. Particulars as to this foreign business of both Australian and foreign companies will be found in Finance Bulletin No. 26.

The total assets of all life companies operating in Australia amounted to £459,512,113 in 1934, of which government and municipal securities (£149,930,225), and mortgages (£95,751,839), represented more than 53 per cent. The figures in this and the previous issue show substantial reductions when compared with earlier ones due to the restriction of the returns of the Prudential Insurance Co. Ltd., London, to its Australasian business, which is controlled by the Head Office of the Company in Sydney. Amended particulars comparable with the figures in this paragraph are given in Finance Bulletin No. 26, published by this Bureau.

6. *New Policies issued in Australia, 1934.*—(i) *Ordinary Business.* During 1934 101,227 new policies were issued for £33,376,195. The average amount per policy was £330, which compares with an average of £335 per policy for all policies which were in existence at the end of 1934.

(ii) *Industrial Business.* New policies to the number of 341,934 were issued during the year, for a total of £14,429,386. The average per policy which was over £42 was slightly less than the average for all industrial policies current at the end of 1934.

7. *Policies Discontinued in Australia.*—(i) *Ordinary Business.* The volume of business which from various causes becomes void in each year is always large. The number and amount of policies, including annuities, discontinued in the last three years, and the reasons for discontinuance are given in the following table:—

ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCE.—POLICIES DISCONTINUED IN AUSTRALIA.(a)

Mode.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
		No. of Policies.	Amount.	No. of Policies.	Amount.	No. of Policies.	Amount.
			£		£		£
Death or maturity	..	19,055	4,181,929	19,243	4,310,392	19,890	4,521,770
Surrender	..	27,061	8,407,828	22,591	7,011,616	18,500	5,758,379
Forfeiture	..	31,646	12,196,036	30,035	11,154,904	31,673	10,802,277
Transfer	..	(b)—28	4,605	(b)—38	(b)—13,375	(b)—19	1,641
Total	..	77,734	24,790,398	71,831	22,463,537	70,044	21,084,067

(a) Includes Annuities.

(b) Transfers to Australian registers exceed transfers from Australia.

(ii) *Industrial Business.* The number of policies discontinued in this branch each year is also very large. Of the total amount of discontinuance during 1934 only about 15 per cent. was due to death or maturity, while roughly 78 per cent. was due to forfeiture.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—POLICIES DISCONTINUED IN AUSTRALIA.^(a)

Mode.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	No. of Policies.	Amount.	No. of Policies.	Amount.	No. of Policies.	Amount.
		£		£		£
Death or maturity ..	53,060	1,512,020	50,026	1,480,409	46,725	1,445,460
Surrender ..	19,486	918,230	15,860	736,383	14,517	673,992
Forfeiture ..	161,545	8,222,649	164,589	8,069,375	166,018	7,471,815
Transfer ..	35	(b)—501	44	1,754	(b)—85	(b)—5,406
Total ..	234,126	10,652,398	230,519	10,287,921	227,175	9,585,861

^(a) Includes Australia.^(b) Transfers to Australia registers except transfers from Australia.

8. *Conspectus of Australian Life Assurance Legislation.*—A conspectus of Australian Life Assurance Legislation as then existing appeared in Official Year Book No. 13, pp 1041 to 1059.

§ 3. Fire, Marine and General Insurance.

1. *Australasian Companies*.*—(i) *General.* Returns in some detail are available showing the revenue and expenditure, assets and liabilities, and investments of 40 insurance companies having their head offices either in Australia, New Zealand, or Fiji. The business transacted by these companies represents from 55 to 60 per cent. of the aggregate Australian business, some particulars of which are given in par. 2 following.

(ii) *Revenue and Expenditure.* The most important items of revenue and expenditure are given below. The trade surplus in 1934–35 was £636,724, or 10.75 per cent. of premium income.

FIRE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANIES. SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Heading.	1930–31.	1931–32.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.
No. of Companies	39	38	40	42	40
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums, less reinsurances ..	6,975,834	5,964,532	5,891,040	6,039,526	6,387,181
Losses	4,293,384	3,560,072	3,262,215	3,031,821	3,371,346
Expenses, commission and taxes	2,549,181	2,297,928	2,278,135	2,312,434	2,329,111
Trade surplus	133,269	105,632	350,690	695,271	686,724
Interest, rent, etc.	787,978	745,519	684,674	682,491	681,395
Total surplus	921,247	851,151	1,035,304	1,377,762	1,368,119
Dividends and Bonuses paid ..	571,626	546,822	571,134	632,210	611,359
Ratio to premium income of—	%	%	%	%	%
(a) Losses	61.55	59.70	55.38	50.20	52.78
(b) Expenses, etc.	36.54	38.53	38.67	38.29	36.47
(c) Trade surplus	1.91	1.77	5.95	11.51	10.75

(iii) *Liabilities and Assets.* The liabilities and assets for the same period are set out in the following tables. Comparison of the results for 1934–35 with those for 1930–31 shows that paid-up capital increased by 1.2 per cent., while reserves increased by 9.7 per cent. Government securities represent an increasing proportion of assets.

* The statistical information in this paragraph has been extracted from the "Australasian Insurance and Banking Record".

FIRE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Heading.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL, RESERVES AND LIABILITIES.

	£	£	£	£	£
Paid-up capital	6,479,866	6,235,241	6,308,179	6,311,586	6,554,157
Reserves and reinsurance funds (a)	10,236,760	10,279,065	10,416,126	10,981,830	11,233,914
Undivided profits	6,228,601	6,222,229	735,443	799,207	837,255
Losses unsettled	933,350	851,417	929,467	852,986	890,106
Sundry creditors, etc. ..	1,076,726	1,754,254	1,691,647	1,661,200	1,511,909
Dividends, etc., to pay ..	354,279	339,803	369,438	408,619	358,139
Life assurance funds (b) ..	2,603,598	2,805,673	3,022,937	3,286,254	3,342,977
Total Liabilities	23,210,390	22,927,682	23,473,237	24,241,691	24,728,457

INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS.

	£	£	£	£	£
Loans on mortgage	845,085	745,445	797,417	747,762	689,508
Government securities, etc.	14,464,207	14,470,341	14,878,208	15,458,956	15,840,586
Landed and other property	3,397,704	3,374,002	3,239,307	3,182,121	3,104,536
Fixed deposits, etc.	1,667,753	1,808,276	1,709,384	2,007,458	1,969,170
Loans on life policies (b) ..	182,574	223,222	254,077	273,568	272,608
Investments	165,030	155,952	203,182	214,575	252,878
Cash and bills receivable ..	603,046	703,721	972,852	991,601	1,059,452
Sundry debtors and other assets	1,883,846	1,515,923	1,421,810	1,456,250	1,482,719
Total Assets	23,210,390	22,927,682	23,473,237	24,241,691	24,728,457

(a) Including amount required as reserves against unexpired risks.
transact Life Business.

(b) Some of the companies

(iv) *Marine Insurance.* The Marine Insurance Act 1909 passed by the Commonwealth Parliament altered the conditions under which marine policies had been issued under certain Imperial and State Acts.

2. *Aggregate Australian Business.*—(i) *States.* While the foregoing statements relate to those companies only whose head offices are located in Australia, New Zealand or Fiji, the following particulars which are somewhat restricted in the range of information are in respect of all companies operating in Australia.

The appended table shows for each State the aggregate premium income, less reinsurances and returns, and claims paid, less reinsurances, together with the proportions of losses on premiums for all classes of insurance other than life for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35.

FIRE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUMS AND LOSSES.

State.	Premiums, less reinsurances and returns.		Losses, less reinsurances.		Proportion of Losses on Premiums.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	%	%
New South Wales ..	4,116,530	4,777,795	1,233,843	1,439,702	45.02	47.30
Victoria ..	3,112,691	3,234,259	1,233,843	1,313,394	39.64	40.61
Queensland ..	982,285	1,051,201	223,820	224,131	33.07	31.78
South Australia ..	807,980	832,938	253,238	301,269	31.34	36.17
Western Australia ..	872,956	904,009	400,446	454,809	45.87	47.15
Tasmania ..	285,806	300,182	126,301	103,713	44.19	34.55
All States ..	10,511,538	11,121,130	4,350,718	4,748,461	41.39	42.70

(ii) *Classes of Insurance.* The statement hereunder shows premiums and losses in respect of the principal classes of risks, with the proportions of losses on premiums for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35.

FIRE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE. PREMIUMS AND LOSSES.
PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF RISK.

Class of Risk.	Premiums, less reinsurances and returns.		Losses, less reinsurances.		Proportion of Losses on Premiums.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	%	%
Fire	5,167,372	5,139,795	1,497,097	1,439,702	28.97	28.01
Workers' Compensation ..	1,629,930	1,870,013	1,259,095	1,439,317	77.25	76.81
Motor Vehicle ..	1,650,587	1,040,042	818,049	1,070,257	49.56	59.14
Marine	747,194	702,511	255,376	246,354	34.18	32.31
Personal Accident ..	324,099	357,469	135,420	146,952	41.78	41.11
All other	992,356	1,050,400	385,681	408,879	38.87	38.93
Total	10,511,538	11,121,130	4,350,718	4,748,461	41.39	42.70

The volume of business measured by the amounts of premium income shows that Fire insurances represented about 49 per cent. of the total during 1933-34 and 46 per cent. during 1934-35, while next in importance were Motor Vehicle (16 per cent. in 1933-34 and 17 per cent. in 1934-35), and Workers' Compensation (16 per cent. during 1933-34 and 17 per cent. during 1934-35).

For several years prior to 1930-31 slightly more than 50 per cent. of the premium income was absorbed in satisfaction of claims. The proportion was reduced to about 48 per cent. in 1931-32, while during the next three years less than 42 per cent. was required on the average to meet losses.

E. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

1. *General.*—Friendly societies are an important factor in the social life of the community, as probably more than one-third of the total population of Australia comes either directly or indirectly under their influence. Their total membership exceeds 550,000, but as certain benefits, such as medical attendance and free medicines, and in many cases funeral expenses, are granted to members' families as well as to members themselves, this figure must, even when due allowance is made for young and unmarried members, be more than doubled to arrive at an estimate of the number of persons who receive some direct benefit from these societies. Legislation has conferred certain privileges on friendly societies, but, on the other hand, it insists on their registration,

and it is the duty of the Registrars in the various States, prior to registering a new society, to see that its proposed rules are conformable to the law, and that the scale of contribution is sufficient to provide the promised benefits. Societies are obliged to forward annual returns as to their membership and their finances to the Registrar, and reports are published in most of the States dealing with the returns received. Up to and including the year 1930, returns for South Australia were for calendar years. The basis was then changed and the next statistical returns were for the eighteen months ended 30th June, 1932. The figures in the following tables are for the year 1933-34 in respect of all States except Tasmania where they relate to the calendar year 1934.

2. **Number of Societies, Lodges and Members.**—The number of different societies and lodges, the total number of benefit members at the end of the year, and their average number during the year are shown in the following table:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—SOCIETIES, LODGES AND MEMBERS, 1934.

State.	Number of Registered Friendly Societies.	Number of Lodges.	Benefit Members at End of Year.	Average No. of Benefit Members during the Year.
New South Wales (c)	30	2,436	205,053	208,310
Victoria	49	1,449	160,816	159,666
Queensland	60	604	66,607	65,649
South Australia (a) ..	17	858	70,881	71,078
Western Australia ..	14	341	22,744	22,489
Tasmania	19	186	24,231	(b) 24,446
Total .. ..	..	5,874	550,332	551,638

(a) Excluding Juvenile Branches. (b) Estimated. (c) Exclusive of twenty miscellaneous societies consisting of Medical Institutes, Dispensaries, and Accident and Burial Societies.

The total number of registered Friendly Societies is not given for Australia, as many of the societies operate in all the States.

3. **Sickness and Death Returns.**—Sick pay is generally granted for a number of months at full rates, then for a period at half rates, and in some societies is finally reduced to quarter rates. The following table shows the total number of members who received sick pay during the year, the number of weeks for which they received pay in the aggregate, and the average per member sick, and further the number of benefit members who died during the year, together with the proportion of deaths per thousand average members:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—SICKNESS AND DEATH RETURNS, 1934.

State.	Number of Members who received Sick Pay.	Total Number of Weeks Sick Pay Granted.	Average Number of Weeks per Member Sick.	Benefit Members.	
				Deaths.	Proportion of deaths per 1,000 (Average).
New South Wales	(a) 43,238	(a) 450,191	10.41	(a) 2,351	11.29
Victoria	37,117	446,617	12.03	1,699	10.64
Queensland	13,843	133,310	9.63	705	10.74
South Australia ..	16,308	213,680	13.10	918	12.92
Western Australia	5,281	49,931	9.45	194	8.63
Tasmania	6,114	61,626	10.08	297	12.15
Total	121,901	1,355,355	11.11	6,164	11.17

(a) Exclusive of Juvenile Branches.

4. Revenue and Expenditure.—(i) *Revenue*. The financial returns are not prepared in the same way in each State, but an attempt has been made in the subjoined table to group the revenue under the main headings:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—REVENUE, 1934.

State.	Entrance Fees, Members' Contributions and Levies.	Interest, Dividends and Rents.	All other Revenue.	Total Revenue.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	717,738	167,992	47,010	932,740
Victoria ..	556,923	231,185	54,006	842,114
Queensland ..	229,878	77,992	(a)	307,870
South Australia ..	223,653	113,530	28,450	365,633
Western Australia ..	83,700	22,982	5,270	111,952
Tasmania ..	84,906	18,459	12,934	116,299
Total ..	1,896,798	632,140	147,670	2,676,608

(a) Included in interest, dividends and rents.

(ii) *Expenditure*. The returns relating to expenditure are in greater detail than those for revenue. The figures show that the excess of revenue for the year was £252,242 for Australia, representing about 9s. 2d. per average benefit member.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—EXPENDITURE, 1934.

State.	Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Burials Paid at Death of Members' Wives.	Adminis- tration.	All other Expendi- ture.	Total Expendi- ture.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	251,796	271,779	87,961	148,742	115,996	876,274
Victoria ..	256,891	227,664	43,080	122,218	88,542	738,395
Queensland ..	88,805	93,814	35,619	54,429	(a)	272,667
South Australia ..	110,024	90,507	40,982	47,029	36,950	325,582
Western Australia ..	31,441	20,676	9,014	10,100	8,814	90,035
Tasmania ..	35,439	27,950	19,374	18,079	11,571	112,413
Total ..	774,396	741,480	236,930	409,687	261,873	2,424,366

(a) Included in administration.

It appears from the above figures that sick pay averaged about 28s. 1d. per average benefit member, but, as the returns include pay at half and quarter rates, and as the proportion of these to full rates is not stated, the average given is somewhat indefinite. Medical attendance and medicine cost about 26s. 11d. per average benefit member.

5. Funds.—The two foregoing tables show that the surplus of revenue over expenditure in all States amounted to £252,242 for the year. Accumulations of profits arising in the sickness and funeral funds of these societies are invested pending claims by members, and at the end of the year 1934 the total funds of friendly societies amounted to £1,127,000 (£27 14s. 1d. per benefit member), of which approximately 15 millions were invested, principally on mortgage, loans on members' homes, real estate, and in Government and Municipal securities.

F. PROBATES.

1. Probates and Letters of Administration.—The value of the estates left by deceased persons gives some idea of the distribution of property among the general population. There were in 1934 approximately 52,800 deaths of adult persons, while the number of probates and letters of administration granted during the same period was 18,460. It would therefore appear that about 35 per cent. of the adults who died during the year were possessed of sufficient property to necessitate the taking out of probate. The details for each State are shown in the table hereunder:—

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1934.

Particulars.		New South Wales, 1934.	Victoria, 1934.	Queensland, 1933-34.	South Australia, 1934.	Western Australia, 1934.(b)	Tasmania, 1934.(c)	Total.
Probates—								
Estates	No.	8,636	5,266	992	1,914	1,051	607	18,466
Gross Value	£	20,096,120	18,490,239	4,166,179	5,455,909	2,140,855	2,141,667	52,491,269
Net Value	£	(d)	(d)	(d)	4,045,115	1,713,512	1,903,505	52,435,049
Letters of Administration—								
Estates	No.	(a)	1,471	210	170	355	102	(e) 2,308
Gross Value	£	(a)	(a)	316,486	184,473	222,794	87,806	(e) 811,559
Net Value	£	(a)	(a)	(d)	147,972	170,837	69,838	(e) 388,647
Total—								
Estates	No.	8,636	6,737	1,202	2,084	1,406	709	20,774
Gross Value	£	20,096,120	18,490,239	4,482,665	5,640,382	2,363,649	2,229,473	53,302,828
Net Value	£	(d)	16,172,457	(d)	4,794,087	1,884,349	1,973,403	52,482,426

(a) Included with Probates.

(b) Applications lodged.

(c) Applications dealt with.

(d) Not available.

(e) Incomplete.

2. Intestate Estates.—The number of intestate estates placed under the control of the Curator during the year, and the amount of unclaimed money paid into Consolidated Revenue in each State during the year 1934, are given hereunder:—

INTESTATE ESTATES, 1934.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.(c)	Q'land. (c)	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.(d)
Intestate estates placed under control of Curator during 1934—								
Number ..		(a)	256	1,162	165	412	(g) 82	2,077
Gross Value ..	£	(a)	82,636	773,434	107,218	(f) 41,710	(g) 23,484	1,028,482
Net Value ..	£	(a)	(b)	634,383	86,265	(b)	(g) 18,208	738,856
Unclaimed money paid into Consolidated Revenue by Curator during 1934	£	(b)	14,086	615,228	5,031	9,051	(b)	43,396

(a) Included with Probates.

(b) Not available.

(c) Year ended 30th June, 1934.

(d) Incomplete.

(e) Paid to Unclaimed Moneys Fund.

(f) Amount collected during year.

(g) Intestate estates wound up by Public Trustee, 1934-35.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

A.—GENERAL.

In early issues of the Official Year Book the plan was adopted of including in a single Chapter under the general heading of "Finance" the more important particulars available in connexion therewith. A departure was made in Official Year Book No. 25 by dividing the subject into separate Chapters with the two broad headings of "Public Finance" and "Private Finance". Notwithstanding that the financial transactions of Local Government Bodies and certain statutory Governmental Bodies come within the category of Public Finance, it is convenient to deal with these in a separate Chapter.

The subject of "Public Finance" has been dealt with in this Chapter under the two major divisions of Commonwealth Finance—including currency and coinage—and State Finance. The close financial relations between the Commonwealth and States particularly since the Financial Agreement has been in operation, however, demand a combination of these two divisions under the heading of Commonwealth and State Finance.

Certain banking activities are conducted by both Commonwealth and State Governments, but as the services provided are essentially connected with the banking system of the Commonwealth they have been included in the section of the Private Finance Chapter relating to Banking. An exception has been made in the case of the Commonwealth Bank Note Issue Department, which is dealt with in sub-section "Currency and Coinage" of this Chapter.

B.—COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

§ 1. General.

1. **Financial Provisions of the Constitution.**—The main provisions of the Constitution relating to the initiation and development of the financial system of the Commonwealth are contained in Chapter IV., "Finance and Trade," being sections 81 to 105 of the Constitution Act. Two other sections which have a most important bearing on questions of Commonwealth finance are sections 69 and 51.

Section 69 provides for the transfer to the Commonwealth from the States of certain specified departments, while section 51, in outlining the powers of the Federal Parliament, implies the transfer or creation of various other departments. Section 87 deals with the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These matters have been treated in some detail in previous issues of the Official Year Book and on page 861 of this issue a *resumé* is given of the constitutional obligations upon the Commonwealth regarding payments to the States.

The Commonwealth Treasury issues annually a document entitled "The Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the year ended the 30th June," with which is incorporated the report of the Commonwealth Auditor-General for the year. This series of annual statements is the principal authority for the majority of the tables given herein.

2. *Accounts of Commonwealth Government.*—(i) *General.* The Commonwealth Government, like the State Governments, bases its accounts mainly upon three funds, the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Trust Fund and the Loan Fund. The last mentioned fund came into existence in the financial year 1911–12, but on the outbreak of war it became so important that it was treated in two parts—a General Loan Fund mainly for purposes of Public Works, and a War Loan Fund for purely war purposes. From the year 1923–24 inclusive the loan expenditure on War Service Homes was debited against works loan expenditure. Previously such expenditure had been a charge on War Loans. Since the year mentioned the transactions of the War Loan Fund consisted mainly of credits arising from repayments of expenditure during previous years.

(ii) *Receipts, Expenditure, &c.* The following statement shows for the period 1921–22 to 1935–36 the Receipts, Expenditure, Excess Receipts or Deficiency for the year together with the accumulated result and the payments made from the excess receipts. The receipts and expenditure on account of the Balance of Interest on States' Debts payable by the States to the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement have been excluded.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Ordinary Transactions.		Accumulated Result.		Payments from Excess Receipts.
			Excess Receipts.	Deficiency.	Excess Receipts.	Deficiency.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921–22 ..	63,985,796	64,195,699	..	209,903	6,408,424	..	..
1922–23 ..	63,834,385	62,814,235	1,020,150	..	7,428,574	..	..
1923–24 ..	65,078,688	62,500,354	2,578,334	..	2,591,153	..	27,415,755
1924–25 ..	67,697,124	67,178,748	518,376	..	3,109,529	..	..
1925–26 ..	70,203,572	70,577,204	..	373,632	285,897	..	62,450,000
1926–27 ..	75,544,382	72,908,785	2,635,597	..	2,821,194	..	£ 100,000
1927–28 ..	73,808,227	76,438,464	..	2,630,237	..	h2,628,743	22,820,000
1928–29 ..	74,894,799	77,253,774	..	2,358,975	..	h4,987,718	..
1929–30 ..	77,143,389	78,614,392	..	1,471,003	..	h6,458,721	..
1930–31 ..	69,566,920	80,324,539	..	10,757,619	..	h17,216,340	..
1931–32 ..	71,532,298	70,218,207	1,314,091	..	1,314,091	..	..
1932–33 ..	73,512,809	69,966,201	3,546,608	..	4,860,699	..	..
1933–34 ..	73,941,953	72,640,383	1,301,570	..	6,162,269	..	..
1934–35 ..	77,369,105	76,657,900	711,205	..	713,474	..	£6,160,000
1935–36 ..	82,203,341	78,635,621	3,567,720	..	93,567,720	17,002,866	£713,474

(a) £4,915,755 was used for debt redemption, and £2,500,000 transferred to Trust Funds. (b) Naval construction, £1,500,000; Main Roads, £750,000; Science and Industry investigations, £100,000; and prospecting for oil and precious metals, £100,000. (c) Prospecting for oil and precious metals. (d) Naval construction and Defence reserve, £2,250,000; Science and Industry investigation, £250,000; Civil Aviation, £200,000; Purchase of radium, £100,000; and Geophysical Survey of Australia, £20,000. (e) £4,160,000 for Defence equipment and £2,000,000 for financial assistance to the States. (f) £500,000 for financial assistance to the States, and £113,171 towards reduction of the accumulated deficits. (g) Proposed allocation:—£2,000,000 for Defence equipment; £500,000 grants to States, and £1,067,720 in reduction of accumulated deficits. (h) Met by temporary advance from loan fund.

§ 2. Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Division I.—Nature of Fund.

The provisions made for the formation of a Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the means to be adopted for operating on the fund, are contained in sections 81, 82 and 83 of the Constitution.

Division II.—Revenue.

1. General. The following table furnishes details of the revenue from each source and the amount per head of population under each of the three main headings during the years 1931-32 to 1935-36:—

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—SOURCES.

Source.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation (a)	53,950,042	56,146,036	56,408,728	58,754,524	63,617,306
Percentage of Total .. %	75.4	76.0	76.3	75.9	77.4
Per head of population (d) ..	£8 4 8	£8 10 0	£8 9 6	£8 15 4	£9 8 6
Business Undertakings (a)	12,653,704	12,894,580	13,460,911	14,279,362	15,222,652
Percentage of Total .. %	17.7	17.5	18.2	18.5	18.5
Per head of population (d) ..	£1 18 8	£1 19 1	£2 0 5	£2 2 1	£2 5 1
Other Revenue—					
Interest, etc. (c)—					
Loans to States for Soldier Settlement					(e)
Other	1,472,307	1,384,630	1,327,195	1,430,571	1,338,510
Coinage	191,136	49,568	139,263	133,703	107,719
Defence	50,510	47,753	41,213	43,769	42,105
Quarantine	16,848	17,312	17,068	18,095	18,090
Territories (b)	202,402	202,936	235,091	250,087	313,770
Patents, Trade Marks, etc.	48,708	45,018	51,444	56,509	58,783
Marine	201,218	205,133	193,532	212,526	218,015
Pension Contributions	33,147	48,673	31,733	23,887	31,262
Net Profit on Australian Note Issue	1,480,445	1,480,445	7,250,000	7,250,000	7,250,000
Bankruptcy	41,943	31,787	32,475	31,324	29,517
Export charges	64,092	1,874	2,072	1,805	2,615
Miscellaneous	162,369	248,864	188,365	222,872	286,378
Total	4,010,552	4,472,193	4,072,314	4,335,219	3,363,383
Percentage of Total .. %	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.6	4.1
Per head of population (d) ..	£0 15 0	£0 13 6	£0 12 3	£0 12 11	£0 9 11
Grand Total (c)	71,532,298	73,512,809	73,941,953	77,369,105	82,203,341
Per head of population (d) ..	£10 18 4	£11 2 8	£11 2 2	£11 10 10	£12 3 6

(c) Excludes Interest on States' Debts payable by States. (d) Not now paid to Comendated

2. Taxation.—(i) *Total Collections.* (ii) *Amount.* Collections under each heading for the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 are given below :—

TAXATION—TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

Heading.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,505,630	21,313,793	22,326,823	25,289,719	28,068,870
Excise	9,840,166	11,078,050	11,928,019	12,579,767	13,368,847
Sales Tax	8,432,275	9,332,371	8,733,889	8,811,726	9,022,283
Flour Tax .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,283,857	700,854	1,150,724
Land Tax	2,144,788	1,680,311	1,632,993	2,114,443	1,870,501
Income Tax	13,441,982	10,876,718	9,344,768	8,771,119	8,777,962
Income Tax, Federal Officers' Salaries	1,434,791	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Estate Duties	1,385,811	1,126,096	1,511,296	1,507,827	1,472,860
Entertainments Tax	1,130,722	1,340,442	514,216	Dr. 500	13
War Time Profits Tax	Dr. 37,785	Dr. 5,750	1,867	Dr. 17,063	20,956
Total Taxation	53,059,042	56,146,036	56,408,728	58,754,524	63,617,306
Percentage on Total Revenue	75.4	76.4	76.3	75.9	77.4

(b) *Percentages of Total Collections.* The following table shows the percentages of the collections under each class of taxation on the total collections for the last five years :—

TAXATION—PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

Heading.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	%	%	%	%	%
Customs	34.4	38.0	39.6	43.0	44.1
Excise	18.2	20.8	21.1	21.4	21.0
Sales Tax	15.6	16.7	15.4	14.6	14.8
Flour Tax .. .. .	..	..	2.2	1.4	1.8
Land Tax	4.0	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.1
Income Tax	25.0	19.4	16.5	14.9	13.8
Estate Duties.. ..	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.4
Entertainments Tax	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	..
War Time Profits Tax	Dr. 0.1	..	..	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(ii) *Customs Revenue.* (a) *Classified.* Particulars for the five years 1931-32 to 1935-36 are furnished in the following table :—

COMMONWEALTH CUSTOMS REVENUE—CLASSIFICATION.

Classes.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Stimulants	966,952	1,027,012	1,051,843	1,089,416	1,140,687
Narcotics	3,088,656	2,529,473	2,661,013	2,807,749	2,940,367
Sugar	392	844	605	827	1,618
Agricultural products	1,132,319	1,363,600	1,123,576	1,222,775	1,218,026
Apparel and textiles ..	1,656,599	2,163,750	2,160,207	2,511,474	2,635,663
Metals and machinery	655,363	1,122,346	1,376,097	1,904,486	2,235,917
Oils, paints, etc. ..	5,032,748	5,392,554	6,110,306	6,769,588	7,681,244
Earthenware, etc. ..	179,885	275,660	395,452	390,629	441,431
Drugs and chemicals..	252,357	287,736	262,752	265,114	284,718
Wood, wicker and cane	205,288	401,149	515,400	491,283	529,402
Jewellery, etc. ..	254,821	312,914	364,200	406,918	415,606
Leather, etc. ..	355,588	349,918	367,657	360,696	361,469
Paper and stationery	420,551	424,732	419,931	425,960	459,206
Vehicles	114,938	337,858	657,099	1,335,657	1,793,188
Musical instruments ..	4,518	6,451	9,437	16,210	22,186
Miscellaneous articles	452,290	640,737	694,092	850,380	1,029,470
Primage	3,657,427	4,512,090	4,080,456	4,259,210	4,678,358
Other receipts	134,938	164,969	166,700	181,347	200,314
Total Customs	18,565,630	21,313,793	22,326,823	25,289,719	28,068,870

(b) *States.* The following table shows the Customs Duties collected in each State during the last five years:—

COMMONWEALTH CUSTOMS DUTIES—COLLECTIONS, EACH STATE.

State.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales (a)	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000
Victoria	6,018,159	7,351,501	7,502,201	8,439,426	9,453,887
Queensland	1,636,868	1,890,206	1,682,716	2,504,179	2,682,260
South Australia (b)	1,113,543	1,363,710	1,423,627	1,576,979	1,801,204
Western Australia ..	1,006,911	1,177,655	1,251,919	1,350,046	1,585,967
Tasmania	223,487	248,458	248,955	280,698	343,724
Total	18,565,630	21,313,793	22,326,823	25,289,719	28,068,870

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

(iii) *Excise Revenue.* (a) *Classified.* Particulars concerning the amount of Excise collected under each head during each of the years ended 30th June, 1932 to 1936, are given hereunder:—

COMMONWEALTH EXCISE REVENUE—CLASSIFICATION.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Beer	4,739,117	4,867,844	4,770,439	5,093,858	5,621,051
Spirits	1,337,262	1,298,325	1,352,092	1,412,761	1,476,774
Concentrated Grape Must	1,840	2,229	2,683	1,545	1,926
Tobacco	3,396,098	4,751,575	4,822,658	4,962,424	5,087,211
Matches	8,330	72,735	77,160	77,391	81,039
Cigarette Tubes and Papers	6,581	201,186	362,621	384,173	424,853
Licences	11,736	11,895	11,950	11,120	12,311
Other	(a) 11,129	(a) 11,548	(a) 10,799	(a) 10,594	(b) 33,614
Total Excise	9,840,166	11,678,650	11,928,019	12,579,767	13,368,847

(a) Playing Cards.

(b) Playing Cards £10,614; Wireless Valves £23,000.

(b) *States.* Excise collections in each State for the last five years were as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH EXCISE REVENUE—COLLECTIONS, EACH STATE.

State.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	4,200,426	5,156,998	5,558,783	5,863,305	6,063,761
Victoria	3,146,119	3,463,238	3,561,681	3,769,155	4,100,054
Queensland	1,014,614	1,266,235	1,139,280	1,200,478	1,212,596
South Australia (a) ..	1,014,614	1,266,235	1,139,280	1,200,478	1,212,596
Western Australia ..	662,514	856,393	810,212	862,501	914,603
Tasmania	109,595	106,348	111,275	123,797	145,688
Total	9,840,166	11,678,650	11,928,019	12,579,767	13,368,847

(a) Includes Northern Territory.

(iv) *Other Taxation.* (a) *Collections paid to Revenue.* The Commonwealth Government imposes other taxes as follows:— Land Tax, Estate Duty, Income Tax, War Time Profits Tax, Entertainments Tax (now discontinued), Sales Tax and Flour Tax. The following statement shows particulars of the collections on account of each of the above taxes during the last ten years. Owing to certain accounting technicalities the figures herein differ slightly from those shown in subsequent sub-sections, wherein further particulars of the several taxes are given.

OTHER TAXATION COLLECTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Land Tax.	Estate Duty.	Income Tax.	War-time Profits Tax.	Entertainments Tax.	Sales Tax.	Flour Tax.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926-27 ..	2,615,900	1,362,351	11,126,278	Dr. 28,357	366,159	..	..
1927-28 ..	3,027,206	1,752,118	10,105,175	Dr. 112,236	358,865	..	..
1928-29 ..	2,088,885	2,086,149	9,841,496	Dr. 24,300	358,697	..	..
1929-30 ..	2,840,078	2,122,478	11,120,029	14,078	316,121	..	..
1930-31 ..	2,758,598	2,068,865	13,604,374	Dr. 794	186,661	3,472,854	..
1931-32 ..	2,156,765	1,385,811	13,481,982	Dr. 33,755	133,072	8,425,067	..
1932-33 ..	1,650,311	1,126,996	10,878,718	Dr. 5,750	134,042	9,369,276	..
1933-34 ..	1,325,393	1,511,296	9,314,768	1,567	51,216	8,695,689	1,253,957
1934-35 ..	1,281,124	1,507,827	8,761,610	Dr. 17,663	Dr. 599	8,554,076	798,354
1935-36 ..	1,241,111	1,171,060	8,775,200	20,256	13	9,132,183	1,150,724

"Other Taxation" is assessed and collected in general by the Commissioner of Taxation. The organization comprises an office in each State assessing tax-payers who are concerned with that State only, and a Central office assessing tax-payers whose interests are in more than one State. Taxes, however, may be paid to any office, so that the sums actually received by any office do not correspond to the assessments made by that office and frequently differ by very large amounts. Consequently the actual receipts by any State office, e.g., of income tax by the Queensland office, may include Central Office or New South Wales assessments, and, therefore, may not be a proper measure of income tax paid on account of income derived from Queensland.

The actual receipts by the various offices are the figures of necessity used by the Treasury for accounting purposes, and may be called the "Treasury" figures. These figures have been used in earlier issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 25. In order to give a more significant picture of the taxation in States, these figures have been discarded, and in their place are given figures supplied by the Commissioner of Taxation, which refer strictly to the assessments made on account of the State specified. The totals of these figures do not quite agree with the total Treasury figures owing to certain technicalities of accounting, but the differences are small. The Taxation Office figures give a fair comparison between States, e.g., in taxation paid per head, but do not give the absolute measure of taxation, because of the Central Office collections, which include taxation on account of all States. These Central Office collections have not been analysed and allocated to the States. In the absence of precise information, it may be assumed as a rough approximation that Central Office collections may be divided among States in proportion to State office collections. It is probable, however, that a somewhat larger share is derived from the more populous States, New South Wales and Victoria.

(b) *Land Tax.* Commonwealth Land Tax was first imposed in 1910-11, when the rate of tax was 1/- 30,000d. on the first £1 in excess of an unimproved value of £5,000, increasing by 1/- 30,000d. for every additional £1 up to £75,000 where the increment of tax was 6d. and the average rate 3½d. The increment of tax of 6d. operated only on the excess of £75,000. The general exemption of £5,000 did not apply to absentees, the rate for whom is always 1d. more than for residents, and the first £5,000 of value for an absentee bore a flat rate of 1d. per £1. In 1914-15, the rate of tax was amended by making the tax on £1, 1/- 18,750d. increasing by 1/- 18,750d. for each

additional £1 reaching an increment of tax of 9d. at £1,000 with an average over the whole of such field of 9d. per £1. The increment of tax applied to the excess over £175,000. Absentees correspondingly paid 1d. per £1 more than residents. A 20 per cent. increase which was imposed in 1918-19 was withdrawn in 1922-23 and a further reduction of 10 per cent. was granted in 1927-28. No further alteration was made in the rate until 1931-32, when a total of 111 per cent. was made, and in the following year the rates were further reduced to 50 per cent. of those effective in 1927-28. The unimproved value of lessees' estates on pastoral leases from the Crown was subject to land tax only in the years 1914-15 to 1922-23 inclusive.

Land Tax receipts in each State and Central Office for the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 were as follows. The particulars taken in the sub-ly from those in a preceding sub-section :—

LAND TAX RECEIPTS.

State, etc.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Central Office	702,715	564,149	440,522	399,839	471,168
New South Wales	699,551	530,293	456,434	471,857	460,030
Victoria	484,995	366,220	286,756	274,071	266,033
Queensland	54,085	34,636	19,179	29,898	24,827
South Australia	50,200	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Western Australia	76,095	61,560	41,913	46,337	42,881
Tasmania	22,708	15,238	11,044	11,290	12,036
Total	2,139,511	1,639,546	1,308,858	1,285,656	1,332,079

(c) *Estate Duty.* The Commonwealth Estate Duty Act 1914 and Estate Duty Assessment Acts impose a duty on the estates of deceased persons where the net value of the estate exceeds £1,000. The rate of tax where the value of the estate for duty does not exceed £2,000 is £1 per cent. increasing by one-fifth of £1 for each £1,000 or part thereof in excess of £2,000, so that the percentage shall not exceed £15. Where the estate passes to a widow, children, or grand children, the duty is payable at two-thirds of the ordinary rate.

Particulars of the collections in each State and Central Office for the last five years are appended. Owing to certain accounting technicalities, these figures differ slightly from the Treasury returns given in a previous sub-section :—

ESTATE DUTY RECEIPTS.

State, etc.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Central Office	683,060	466,972	697,474	644,177	721,724
New South Wales	238,316	273,407	374,324	378,377	314,912
Victoria	296,417	215,223	249,808	301,351	237,474
Queensland	43,822	56,807	57,104	61,057	71,117
South Australia	58,075	63,459	66,734	81,740	71,497
Western Australia	19,371	28,180	17,832	20,516	41,307
Tasmania	14,248	15,252	40,117	14,035	8,420
Northern Territory	130	..	..	..	73
Total	1,398,455	1,119,060	1,508,593	1,509,053	1,469,530

Particulars relating to the number and value of estates with duty assessed for each of the last five assessment years are given in the table hereunder:—

ESTATE DUTY ASSESSMENTS.

Particulars.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of Estates	No.	7,367	7,536	7,374	8,072	8,157
Gross Value(a) ..	£,000	56,452	49,907	45,695	52,434	52,965
Dutiable Value ..	£,000	45,748	40,519	36,989	42,423	42,594
Duty Payable ..	£	2,082,384	1,488,956	1,283,848	1,477,170	1,454,450
Average dutiable value	£	6,209	5,376	5,016	5,256	5,222
Average duty per estate	£	282	197	174	183	178

(a) Assessed values.

(d) *Income Tax.* The first Commonwealth Income Tax was levied during the year 1915-16. The legislation on the subject comprises the Income Tax Assessment Act 1915 and subsequent amending Acts. Full details as to the original Act are given in Official Year Book No. 9. The following statement gives an index of the rate of normal tax on personal exertion and property incomes up to and including the year 1935-36. The table gives an index of the rate of tax on the taxable amount of income, and does not take into account the variations in assessment due to changes in exemption and abatements and in the methods of assessment.

INCOME TAX—INDEX OF RATE.

Assessment years in which Rates were Amended.	Index of Rate of Tax.	Assessment years in which Rates were Amended.	Index of Rate of Tax.
1915-16	1,000	1929-30	1,214 (a)
1916-17	1,250	1930-31	1,351 (a) (b)
1918-19	1,625	1931-32	1,419 (a) (c)
1920-21	1,706	1932-33	1,419 (a) (d)
1922-23	1,535	1933-34	1,313 (a) (e)
1924-25	1,380	1934-35	1,313 (a) (e)
1925-26	1,200	1935-36	1,313 (a) (f)
1927-28	1,080		

(a) Estimated. (b) In addition, a further tax of 1s. 6d. in the £1 was imposed on all taxable income from property. (c) In addition, a further tax of 2s. in the £1 was imposed on all taxable income from property over and above the exemption of £250. (d) In addition, a further tax of 1s. in the £1 was imposed on all taxable income from property over and above the exemption of £250. (e) In addition, a further tax of 1s. in the £1 was imposed on all taxable income from property over and above the exemption of £250. (f) In addition, a further tax of 1s. in the £1 was imposed on all taxable income from property over and above the exemption of £250.

For the assessment years 1929-30 and 1930-31 the increases in the rates of tax were graduated according to the amount of taxable income. In 1929-30, for example, no increase was made on taxable incomes up to £200, while increases of 10 per cent., 15 per cent., and 20 per cent. were imposed on higher taxable income groups. For the 1930-31 assessment, taxable income from property was, in addition, subject to a further tax of 1s. 6d. in the £1.

A new scale of rates was struck for the assessment year 1931-32, designed to consolidate all existing rates to 1930-31, and increase them by 5 per cent. At the same time the further tax on property income was increased to 2s. in the £1.

No change was made in the rates of normal tax for the 1932-33 assessment but the further tax of 2s. in the £1 on income from property was payable only on such income in excess of £250. For the 1933-34 assessment the consolidated rate for personal exertion incomes assessments was reduced by 15 per cent. Ordinary rates on incomes from property remained unaltered, but the further tax was reduced to 1s. 2.4d. in the £1. The rate of tax applicable to companies was reduced from 1s. 4d. in £1 to 1s. in £1.

No alteration was made to the rates of tax in respect of the 1934-35 assessment, but the method of applying the statutory exemption was varied.

The following table shows the receipts from Income Tax in each State and Central Office for the last five years. As previously mentioned, the totals differ from figures given in an earlier sub-section of this Chapter.

INCOME TAX RECEIPTS.

State, etc.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Central Office ..	4,560,756	2,977,481	3,237,722	3,011,356	2,883,792
New South Wales ..	3,787,417	4,052,877	2,780,215	2,474,270	2,015,474
Victoria ..	2,540,726	2,299,232	1,946,022	1,910,619	1,823,450
Queensland ..	1,036,295	717,827	549,157	536,431	577,306
South Australia ..	728,647	342,303	352,193	304,505	398,578
Western Australia ..	587,121	341,979	300,743	321,174	349,374
Tasmania ..	205,796	132,337	107,768	118,692	107,393
Northern Territory ..	3,211	2,671	1,002	1,932	2,434
Total ..	13,449,969	10,866,707	9,274,822	8,738,985	8,757,801

In the above table differences in the rapidity of assessment and collection will affect the comparison from year to year. With this proviso, the State collections (excluding Central Office collections) relative to population at the beginning of the year specified may be given.

INCOME TAX RECEIPTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

(EXCLUDING CENTRAL OFFICE COLLECTIONS.)

State, etc.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales ..	29 8	31 5	21 5	18 11	19 9
Victoria ..	28 3	25 5	21 5	20 11	19 10
Queensland ..	22 4	15 4	11 7	11 2	10 11
South Australia ..	25 4	11 10	12 1	12 6	13 8
Western Australia ..	27 2	15 9	13 8	14 6	15 8
Tasmania ..	18 4	11 8	9 6	10 5	9 5
Six States ..	27 3	24 0	18 3	17 2	17 6

Agreements made in 1923 between the Commonwealth and all the States except Western Australia provide that the Commonwealth tax and the State tax shall be collected by an officer acting for the Commonwealth and State, the Commonwealth appointing the State Commissioner as Deputy Commonwealth Commissioner for the State under the Income Tax Assessment Act of the Commonwealth. Provisions are included relating to the transfer of officers, the accounting of receipts and the division of expenses. A joint form of income tax return is to be used in cases where the income is derived in one State only. The respective agreements are to remain in operation for a period of five years, and thereafter until the expiration of not less than six calendar months, upon notice in writing by either party to the agreement.

In Western Australia an arrangement was made previously by which the Commonwealth undertakes the collection of the State income tax.

(e) *Entertainments Tax.* The tax on admission to entertainments operated from 1st January, 1917, when the rate imposed was 1d. for admissions exceeding 6d. but not exceeding 1s. For admissions exceeding 1s. the rate was 1d. for the first 6d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 6d. or part in excess of 1s. On 1st December, 1916, the rate of tax was amended

to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on admissions of 6d., and 1d. where admission exceeded 6d. but did not exceed 1s.; otherwise the original rate operated. A further amendment, operative from 2nd October, 1922, provided for the payment of 1d. for admissions of 1s., but did not affect the rate on admissions exceeding 1s. From 15th October, 1925, until 27th October, 1933, when the Entertainments Tax Act was repealed, the Act provided for the payment of a tax of $\frac{2}{3}$ d. on admissions of 2s. 6d. with an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 6d. or part of 6d. by which the payments exceed 2s. 6d.

The amount of Entertainments Tax received in each State for the last five years, 1930-31 to 1934-35, is given below :—

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX RECEIPTS.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.(c)	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales (a) ..	76,597	52,278	52,413	19,383	168
Victoria ..	63,541	47,620	49,650	18,010	Dr. 585
Queensland ..	23,887	16,371	14,798	6,787	43
South Australia (b) ..	4,991	4,051	4,252	1,665	Dr. 2
Western Australia ..	15,068	12,283	10,546	4,475	Dr. 223
Tasmania ..	1,810	1,026	981	332	..
Total ..	185,894	133,629	132,640	50,652	Dr. 599

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory year only, see letterpress above.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

(c) Portion of

During 1935-36 the total collections representing arrears of tax from previous years amounted to £13. As stated above the Act is now inoperative.

(f) *War Time Profits Tax.* This tax which came into force in September, 1917, provided for a tax on the amount by which the profits made in war time exceed the pre-war standard of profits. Further details regarding its application are given in Official Year Book No. 22, 1929. The net collections, after allowing for refunds, for the five years ended 30th June, 1936, are as follows :—

1931-32, £2,409; 1932-33, £1,665; 1933-34, £1,568; 1934-35, Dr. £17,663; and 1935-36, £20,956. These collections are in respect of arrears as the Act is now inoperative.

(g) *Sales Tax.* The Sales Tax was imposed in August, 1930, as part of the Budget proposals for the year 1930-31. The rate of tax, which was fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was expected to yield £6.5 millions (£5 millions for the ten remaining months of the financial year) on an estimated taxable field of sales amounting to £260 millions for the year. The actual field for ten months proved to be £138 millions—equivalent to £157 millions for a full year—and realized net collections of £3,471,837. This lower total of taxable sales largely resulted from the volume of sales of exempted goods. The operation of the tax is controlled chiefly by a system of registration of taxpayers, and all manufacturers and wholesale merchants who are the taxpayers under the Act in respect of goods sold in Australia must be registered with the Department.

The Sales Tax legislation was amended on 5th October, 1932, to remove certain difficulties connected with the administration of the Acts; to extend the list of exemptions designed to assist primary production; and to provide for additional exemptions and abatements. Further exemptions applicable to goods manufactured in Australia became effective for the period 11th November, 1932, to 30th June, 1933, with the provision that they may be continued by regulation for a period terminating not later than 30th September, 1933. These temporary exemptions were subsequently made permanent. On 26th October, 1933, a further schedule of exemptions became effective.

Under the Sales Tax Amendment (New Zealand Imports) Act 1933, the Commonwealth provided that the exemptions from Sales Tax applicable to certain goods of Australian origin only shall extend to similar classes of goods of New Zealand origin.

The rate of tax was increased to 6 per cent. on taxable sales to operate during the year 1933-34. On the 24th October, 1933, the rate of Sales Tax payable was reduced to 5 per cent.

Particulars of the net amount of Sales Tax payable, sales of taxable, non-taxable and exempt goods in each State for each of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36 are given in the following table. The figures regarding "Tax payable" are in respect of the periods 1st July to 30th June of each year adjusted on account of rebates of tax allowed in returns to taxpayers as deductions, while those relating to sales are in respect of the periods 1st June to 31st May.

SALES TAX AND AMOUNT OF SALES, 1933-34.(a)

State or Territory.	Gross Taxable Sales. (b)	Non-Taxable Sales.	Sales of Exempt Goods.	Net Amount of Sales on which Sales Tax was payable. (b)	Tax Collected. (a)
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£
New South Wales	61,606	56,979	70,675	57,149	3,337
Victoria	58,270	55,317	58,593	54,184	3,115
Queensland	20,632	10,178	27,801	18,413	1,032
South Australia	10,993	7,893	15,570	10,094	587
Western Australia	8,808	3,693	13,091	8,449	496
Tasmania	2,535	1,907	5,602	2,348	138
Northern Territory	8	..	38	7	1
Total	162,852	135,877	191,370	150,614	8,706

(a) The difference between the amount of tax collected and 6 per cent. (5 per cent. from 26th October, 1933) on net amount of sales on which tax was payable is due to rebates allowed as deductions from tax without the corresponding deduction from "Net Sales". Includes tax paid at Customs House. (b) Excludes imports taxable at Customs House.

SALES TAX AND AMOUNT OF SALES, 1934-35.(a)

State or Territory.	Gross Taxable Sales. (b)	Non-Taxable Sales.	Sales of Exempt Goods.	Net Amount of Sales on which Sales Tax was payable. (b)	Tax Collected. (a)
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£
New South Wales	61,612	56,913	76,371	60,606	3,333
Victoria	58,002	56,913	60,560	57,438	3,135
Queensland	20,634	8,314	28,046	17,904	1,018
South Australia	11,198	8,834	17,404	10,323	552
Western Australia	8,800	3,944	13,781	8,107	452
Tasmania	2,380	1,118	5,015	2,346	120
Northern Territory	9	..	43	7	1
Total	170,256	140,735	202,320	156,791	8,581

(a) The difference between the amount of tax collected and 5 per cent. on net amount of sales on which tax was payable is due to rebates allowed as deductions from tax without the corresponding deduction from "Net Sales". Includes tax paid at Customs House. (b) Excludes imports taxable at Customs House.

SALES TAX AND AMOUNT OF SALES, 1935-36.(a)

State or Territory.	Gross Taxable Sales. (b)	Non- Taxable Sales.	Sales of Exempt Goods.	Net Amount of Sales on which Sales Tax was payable. (b)	Tax Collected. (a)
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000
New South Wales ..	71,755	67,542	84,252	65,641	3,606
Victoria ..	69,413	63,301	66,425	64,787	3,503
Queensland ..	22,390	9,502	30,988	20,524	1,105
South Australia ..	12,991	10,665	17,038	11,728	630
Western Australia ..	9,001	4,198	15,295	9,122	500
Tasmania ..	2,670	1,423	5,715	2,503	136
Northern Territory ..	8	1	43	7	1
Total ..	188,228	156,692	219,756	174,312	9,482

(a) The difference between the amount of tax collected and 5 per cent. of the net amount of sales on which tax was payable is due to rebates allowed as deductions from tax without the corresponding deduction from "Net Sales". Includes tax paid at Customs House. (b) Excludes imports taxable at Customs House.

Of the total tax collections, £540,075 was collected by the Customs Department in respect of imported goods in 1933-34, £614,553 in 1934-35, and £703,191 in 1935-36.

It should be mentioned that the figures given in the foregoing tables do not represent the total sales of all commodities, as vendors trading in exempt goods only are not required to be registered and consequently the volume of their sales is not included in the above statistics.

(h) *Flour Tax.* In connexion with the Government's decision to provide £3,000,000 for assistance to necessitous wheat farmers who did not during 1932-33 receive income which was subject to Commonwealth Income Tax, the Flour Tax Act was passed in December, 1933. The rate of tax imposed was £4 5s. per short ton on all flour sold or delivered by a miller; imported into Australia; used in the manufacture of goods imported into Australia; or held in stock by a person other than a miller. The Act, which operated from the 4th December, 1933, and terminated on 31st May, 1934, was expected to yield £1,600,000. The Flour Tax, with a reduction in the rate to £2 12s. 6d. per short ton, was reimposed for the period—7th January, 1935, to 24th February, 1936. Net collections after allowing for refunds made and outstanding were as follows:—

FLOUR TAX.

State.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£
New South Wales	532,538	311,991	450,785
Victoria	362,633	226,163	320,770
Queensland	165,898	80,999	153,994
South Australia	99,916	66,990	98,580
Western Australia	86,992	50,059	80,873
Tasmania	37,503	25,504	40,468
Total	1,285,480	761,706	1,145,470

(i) *Taxation Legislation.* A Royal Commission was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in October, 1932, to inquire into and report upon the simplification and standardization of the taxation laws of the Commonwealth and of the States so far as

they relate to similar subject matters of taxation, e.g., income tax, land tax and death duties, and to make recommendations regarding uniformity in legislation and procedure. Four reports covering the field of inquiries have been presented and conferences between representatives of the several Governments and Taxation Departments have agreed upon certain matters relating to uniform laws, and steps have been taken to implement certain of the recommendations agreed upon.

3. *Business Undertakings.*—(a) *Postal Revenue.* Particulars concerning this branch of revenue for each of the financial years from 1931-32 to 1935-36 are contained in the following table :—

COMMONWEALTH POSTAL REVENUE.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Private boxes and bags ..	63,089	63,307	64,850	66,298	68,488
Commission—					
Money orders and postal					
notes	228,421	216,837	233,889	248,211	265,999
Telegraphs	1,085,960	1,091,823	1,136,928	1,260,388	1,289,772
Telephones	5,300,365	5,445,838	5,647,972	6,027,517	6,521,747
Postage	5,086,919	5,116,052	5,349,776	5,640,159	5,933,884
Radio receipts	168,197	210,134	336,857	338,593	365,877
Miscellaneous	331,200	449,601	358,899	363,764	393,277
Total	12,363,151	12,593,592	13,129,171	13,944,930	14,839,044

Further particulars of Postal Revenue are given in Chapter VI., Transport and Communication.

(ii) *Railway Revenue.* The Commonwealth Government is responsible for four lines—the Trans-Australian, the Central Australian, the North Australian and the Federal Capital Territory lines. The appended table shows the amounts paid into the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on account of each of these railways for the last five years :—

COMMONWEALTH RAILWAY REVENUE.

Railway.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Trans-Australian	177,254	187,043	205,052	215,012	248,050
Central Australian	2,129	8,733	24,444	7,793	92,534
North Australian	23,548	22,149	27,714	38,352	30,656
Federal Capital Territory ..	4,295	4,858	4,530	83	5,379
Total	290,553	300,988	331,740	334,432	383,608

The decrease in receipts of the Federal Capital Territory Railway in 1934-35 is due to different accounting methods.

Further particulars are given in Chapter VI., part B, Railways.

4. **Other Sources of Revenue.**—The most important investments of the Commonwealth Government from which interest is derived are—Loans to States, General Trust Funds, Loans placed in London, Fixed Deposits with the Commonwealth and other Banks, and certain advances. In 1935–36 the total included interest on advances for Development and Migration and for miscellaneous purposes, payable by States; Interest on General Trust Fund Investments; Interest, Nauru Island Agreement; Interest from British Government on Development and Migration repayments of principal and interest in respect of War Service Homes advances; and repayment of advances to the States for the benefit of Settlers. As previously mentioned, the “Balance of Interest on States’ Debts” payable by States under the Financial Agreement has not been included in the detailed statement.

Division III.—Expenditure.

1. **Nature of Commonwealth Expenditure.**—The disbursements by the Commonwealth Government of the revenue collected by it fell naturally, under the “book-keeping” system, into three classes, viz. :—

- (a) Expenditure on transferred services;
- (b) Expenditure on new services; and
- (c) Payment to States of surplus revenue;

Of these three, only the first two were actual expenditure, the last being merely a transfer, the actual expenditure being incurred by the States. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the expenditure on transferred services was, under the “book-keeping” system, debited to the several States in respect of which such expenditure was incurred, while the expenditure on new services was distributed *per capita*. Surplus Commonwealth revenue was paid to the States monthly. Until the end of the year 1903–4, new works, etc., for transferred departments were treated as transferred expenditure, and were charged to the States on whose behalf the expenditure had been incurred. In subsequent years all such expenditure was regarded as expenditure on new services, and distributed amongst the States *per capita*. Under the arrangement which superseded the “book-keeping” system, a specific subsidy of 25s. per head of population was made annually by the Commonwealth to the States, and there was no further debiting of expenditure to the several States. The States Grants Act 1927 provided for the abolition of the *per capita* payments as from 30th June, 1927. From 1st July, 1928, the temporary provisions of the agreement between the Commonwealth and the several States under the Financial Agreement Act 1928 were operative, and on 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth Government took over the debts of the States under this agreement which had been ratified by all Governments concerned. This agreement (except the temporary provisions) has been incorporated in Chapter I.

The Financial Emergency Act 1931 provided for a reduction of internal interest by 22½ per cent., and of 20 per cent. on salaries and wages of Government employees and on war pensions, and of 12½ per cent. on old-age pensions. The Financial Relief Acts of 1933, 1934 and 1935 restored in some measure these reductions in addition to reducing the rates of Income Tax, Land Tax and Sales Tax, etc. More complete details regarding the steps taken to reduce expenditure and balance the budget and of later restorations are given in the Appendix. (See Financial Crisis.)

2. **Details of Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.**—(i) *General.* The following table gives details of the expenditure from Consolidated Revenue exclusive of the “Balance of Interest on States’ Debts” (recoverable from the States) during the last five years. Details for each Department, as constituted at 30th June, 1935, are stated hereinafter.

Administrative changes involving the amalgamation of certain departments and the transfer of some services from one department to another which were effected in April, 1932, are referred to in the paragraphs relating to the departments concerned.

* For an exposition of the “book-keeping system” see Official Year Book No. 6, page 780

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

Departments, &c.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Departments—					
Governor-General	25,833	25,401	27,225	28,026	28,240
Parliament	459,109	315,532	357,204	487,985	390,120
Prime Minister	1,315,482	1,430,371	1,540,788	1,570,765	(f) 1,384,144
Treasury (a)	2,953,972	2,256,959	2,414,742	2,615,881	(h) 2,277,047
Attorney-General	196,528	197,070	207,279	223,258	239,702
Interior	994,019	970,862	987,333	1,014,178	1,267,182
Defence—					
Military	1,570,004	1,456,441	1,683,514	1,909,295	2,007,550
Naval	1,507,222	1,586,185	1,691,110	1,954,853	2,254,799
Air	482,737	475,132	489,872	569,295	653,442
Trade and Customs	984,516	911,946	797,421	881,664	878,762
Health	180,005	175,426	184,336	196,681	268,021
Commerce	581,972	763,058	888,133	958,293	972,246
Total, Departments	11,201,399	10,594,383	11,268,957	12,434,474	12,623,353
Business Undertakings—					
Postmaster-General	11,753,788	11,703,098	11,422,679	12,018,696	12,523,878
Railways	1,040,210	1,616,748	1,066,006	1,160,822	1,016,968
Total, Business Undertakings ..	12,793,998	12,719,846	12,488,685	13,179,518	13,540,846
Territories—					
Federal Capital Territory	606,580	584,005	534,017	539,798	566,289
Northern Territory	161,271	145,013	154,683	165,360	190,832
Papua	47,857	524,336	67,369	69,160	68,509
New Guinea	2,917	2,740	2,989	3,578	3,308
Norfolk Island	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000	7,200
Total, Territories	822,155	788,394	762,058	780,905	836,138
Additions, New Works, Buildings, etc.	832,622	874,390	1,443,693	1,052,133	3,237,317
War and Reparation (b)	20,993,413	10,121,067	19,154,393	10,017,801	18,241,399
Invalid and Old-age Pensions	11,125,956	10,771,061	10,903,090	11,762,030	12,797,726
Maternity Allowances	378,022	320,986	304,928	329,321	335,552
Payments to or for States—					
Interest on States' Debts	7,584,912	7,584,912	7,584,912	7,584,912	7,584,912
Sinking Fund on States' Debts	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Special Grants	1,550,000	1,830,000	2,130,000	2,400,000	2,750,000
Federal Aid Roads	1,812,139	1,922,048	2,207,683	2,465,980	2,778,899
Towards Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans for Local Public Works .. ..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Total to or for States (c)	12,100,642	12,525,482	13,212,414	13,781,802	14,573,691
Relief to Primary Producers .. ..	..	2,249,692	3,044,195	4,322,856	2,449,597
Grand Total	70,218,207	69,966,201	72,640,383	76,657,900	77,635,621
For head of Population	£ s. d. 10 14 4	£ s. d. 10 11 11	£ s. d. 10 18 4	£ s. d. 11 8 9	£ s. d. 11 13 0
Excess Receipts (d)	1,314,091	3,546,608	1,301,570	711,205	3,567,720

(a) Includes Invalid and Old-age Pensions and Maternity Allowances; see page 859. (b) For details see page 859. (c) Includes interest on interest payable on States' Debts (recoverable from States). (d) An estimate for the year of Invalid and Old-age Pensions in the following year. (e) Omits the amount of the Federal Aid Roads for the year ending 30th June, 1935. (f) Includes despatches of the Federal Aid Roads. (g) Omits the amount of the Federal Aid Roads paid out of accumulated excess receipts as at 30th June, 1935. (h) Includes expenditure under Works and Services Act.

The items included under the above general heads are referred to in some detail in the succeeding sub-sections. Particulars for each department do not include the expenditure on new works which is given in sub-section (iii) (a).

(ii) *Cost of Departments.*—(a) *Governor-General.* Section 30 of the Constitution enacts that, until the Commonwealth Parliament otherwise provides, there shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the salary of the Governor-General an annual sum of ten thousand pounds, and a proviso is made that the salary of the Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office. The expenditure in connexion with the Governor-General and establishment for the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.—GOVERNOR GENERAL AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salary	10,000	(b) 8,900	(b) 8,900	(b) 8,900	9,775
Governor-General's Establishment ..	11,064	9,802	9,962	11,878	11,825
Contingencies (a)	3,099	1,885	2,101	1,984	2,135
Interest and Sinking Fund	5,342	5,246	4,438	4,463	4,291
Total	29,505	25,833	25,401	27,225	28,026

(a) Represents official salaries, allowances, and other personal interests, and carried out mainly at the instance of the Government. (b) Voluntary reduction.

(b) *Parliament.* Under this head have been grouped all the items of expenditure connected with the parliamentary government of the Commonwealth for the last five years. Although the administration of the Electoral Act and the conduct of elections come within the functions of the Department of the Interior, the expenditure in connexion therewith is fundamentally incurred on account of the parliamentary government system, and for that reason is included herein.

EXPENDITURE.—COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries of Ministers	15,300	11,858	10,997	11,730	12,240
Allowances to Senators	35,504	28,324	27,115	28,363	28,962
Allowances to Members of House of Representatives	74,012	59,004	56,863	59,164	59,401
Officers, staff, contingencies, etc. ..	75,764	60,441	56,173	54,261	55,074
Repairs, maintenance, etc.	5,327	6,275	7,443	8,395	12,002
Printing	31,644	26,035	22,404	15,227	21,527
Travelling expenses of Members and others	25,006	25,708	25,833	25,722	27,619
Electoral Office	92,182	72,199	73,334	74,386	83,252
Election expenses	1,717	91,054	..	1,047	103,439
Administration of Electoral Act ..	21,874	33,971	17,315	13,262	15,187
Interest and Sinking Fund	38,942	38,632	38,505	38,178	37,937
Miscellaneous	9,744	5,608	9,550	27,469	30,745
Total	427,016	459,109	345,532	357,204	487,985

In section 66 of the Constitution provision is made for the payment from Consolidated Revenue of an annual sum for the salaries of Ministers, and section 48 specifies the amount of the allowance to each Senator and each Member of the House of Representatives. These amounts, together with subsequent increases and reductions under Financial Emergency legislation, will be found on pages 9 and 12 of this issue.

(c) *Prime Minister's Department.* This Department was created during the financial year 1911-12. In addition to the services indicated below, this Department administers the external Territories of New Guinea, Papua, Nauru and Norfolk Island.

For convenience, particulars of expenditure on account of these Territories are shown hereinafter under that heading. The expenditure for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE.—PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.(a)

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries, contingencies and miscellaneous	240,746	133,886	202,124	151,217	246,671
Audit Office	34,084	31,179	20,405	30,817	34,278
Rent, repairs, etc.	6,082	7,333	8,039	7,194	7,441
Public Service Board's Office	49,877	33,720	34,517	35,880	38,206
High Commissioner's Office	56,777	46,146	47,661	51,577	48,629
Commissioner for Australia in United States of America	11,228	6,086	5,196	5,073	5,945
Interest and Sinking Fund	970,623	963,722	974,040	978,644	914,931
Mail Service, Pacific Islands	47,848	42,262	41,000	40,997	41,000
Secretariat, League of Nations	30,762	42,656	50,323	52,553	54,024
Scientific and Industrial Research	8,165	1,925	(b) 30,002	(b) 78,599	(b) 96,836
Pensions and Superannuation	5,398	6,267	7,164	8,237	7,804
Assistance to Migrant Settlers(c) .. ..	..	..	..	100,000	..
North Australia Survey .. ..	..	..	..	..	75,000
Total	1,463,390	1,315,482	1,430,371	1,540,788	1,570,765

(a) Excluding Territories, see page 861.
and £24,815 in 1931-35 for Investigations.

(b) Includes £20,000 in 1932-33, £26,619 in 1933-34
(c) To be recovered from Victoria.

(d) *Department of the Treasury.* The sub-departments under the control of the Commonwealth Treasurer are the Treasury, the Pensions Department, the Taxation Office, the Supply and Tender Board, the Superannuation Fund Management Board, and the Bureau of Census and Statistics which was transferred from the Department of Home Affairs on 13th April, 1932. Details of the expenditure of this Department for the last five years are given in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE.—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Treasury	51,775	48,642	45,233	48,856	48,336
Taxation Office	493,793	455,516	480,066	510,143	521,171
Pensions Office	91,278	80,008	87,390	102,750	..
Maternity Allowance Office	11,602	11,888	12,122	13,729	117,318
Census and Statistics	29,593	26,063	24,609	24,119	26,736
Census	130	..	137,224	64,357	37,846
Coinage	3,485	20,058	19,526	22,604	..
Rent, repairs, etc.	8,320	8,259	14,807	14,198	12,569
Interest and Sinking Fund	560,743	963,535	639,338	688,674	785,595
Exchange	185,843	1,030,425	713,537	723,851	722,006
Loan Conversion expenses .. ..	..	..	..	51,161	111,294
Miscellaneous	47,958	(a) 307,584	83,047	(b) 152,300	(c) 232,980
Departmental Expenditure	1,487,920	2,953,972	2,256,959	2,414,742	2,615,881
Invalid and Old-age Pensions	11,549,628	10,078,033	10,043,100	10,836,263	11,624,769
Maternity Allowance	6,000,342	37,800,222	320,000	302,000	320,321
Maintenance of pensioners in charitable institutions	161,125	147,323	127,865	126,827	137,261
Total	13,829,525	14,457,950	13,340,066	13,680,760	14,707,232

(a) Includes £250,000, Unemployment Relief.
in respect of interest on Soldier Land Settlement loans.

(b) Includes £61,714 to be recovered from Victoria
(c) Includes £11,183 under Works and Services Act.

(e) *Attorney-General's Department.* Prior to April, 1932, the Attorney-General was also Minister for External Affairs, but the expenditure of the latter department is included in that of the Prime Minister's Department. The Bankruptcy Administration was created in 1927-28. Details for the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are furnished hereunder :—

EXPENDITURE.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Attorney-General's Office	19,709	15,126	15,333	16,252	19,114
Crown Solicitor's Office	27,144	22,244	21,035	22,526	23,670
Salaries of Justices of High Court ..	17,371	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500
High Court expenses	15,609	11,047	10,233	11,324	13,198
Court of Conciliation and Arbitration	21,785	18,046	17,875	18,220	19,236
Public Service Arbitrator's Office ..	1,740	2,678	2,721	2,673	2,751
Rent, repairs, etc.	18,624	17,890	21,113	18,160	18,652
Patents, Trade Marks, etc.	54,136	41,328	39,008	43,773	44,006
Investigation Branch	12,175	9,712	9,246	9,915	10,809
Bankruptcy	32,586	28,521	28,279	31,549	36,255
Miscellaneous	12,320	11,436	13,127	14,387	17,067
Total	233,199	196,528	197,070	207,279	223,258

(f) *Department of the Interior.* In April 1932, the Departments of Home Affairs and Works were abolished, and the services under the control of these departments were assumed by a new Department styled the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Census and Statistics, formerly under the Department of Home Affairs, was, however, transferred to the Department of the Treasury. The Northern and Federal Capital Territories and the Commonwealth Railways, which are administered by the Department of the Interior, are for convenience included under Territories and Railways respectively (sub-section (ii) (m) and (l) hereinafter). The Electoral Office was previously attached to the Department of Home Affairs, but, as was the case in previous years, the expenditure of this branch is included under Parliament, in sub-section (ii) (b) *ante*.

Particulars of the expenditure for the last five years on services under the control of this Department are as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.(a)

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries, Contingencies and Miscellaneous—					
Administrative ..	140,975	85,904	79,695	93,532	120,736
Meteorological Bureau ..	36,040	30,733	30,762	31,832	38,178
Solar Observatory ..	5,486	4,369	4,552	4,639	5,006
Forestry Branch ..	7,253	6,182	5,173	5,319	5,571
Rent, Repairs and Maintenance ..	10,693	12,335	11,456	11,040	12,213
Pensions and Retiring Allowances (b) ..	12,530	11,955	14,353	16,570	18,220
Petroleum Prospecting ..	10,000	1,000	4,550	4,850	1,500
Interest ..	814,324	789,005	769,002	764,506	754,034
Sinking Fund ..	25,667	49,849	51,299	55,045	57,820
All Other ..	22,936	2,687	20	..	300
Total	1,085,904	994,019	970,862	987,333	1,014,178

(a) Excludes Territories, Railways and Electoral Office.

(b) Includes Superannuation.

(a) *Defence.* The expenditure in connexion with defence for the last five years was as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Defence—Chief Office	£ 22,809	£ 10,447	£ 19,825	£ 18,898	£ 19,831
Military	1,364,187	1,180,128	1,111,740	1,337,294	1,530,813
Audit (Proportion)	6,302	4,977	4,597	4,792	5,340
Pensions and Superannuation	25,050	23,957	30,959	27,084	43,508
Rent, Repairs, etc.	4,827	7,869	4,160	4,425	29,097
Interest and Sinking Fund	5,766	13,302	7,542	6,390	..
Exchange .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,697,717	1,520,004	1,456,441	1,683,514	1,909,293
Navy—Chief Office	£ 66,788	£ 50,000	£ 1,470,126	£ 1,541,573	£ 1,500,000
Naval	1,610,500	1,320,357	..	..	..
Audit (Proportion)	2,557	2,004	1,957	2,053	2,288
Pensions and Superannuation	24,624	15,539	15,213	16,503	21,918
Rent, Repairs, etc.	38,098	24,153	9,274	39,164	28,793
Interest and Sinking Fund	7,221	3,979	3,930	5,085	..
Exchange .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,834,773	1,507,222	1,586,185	1,691,110	1,954,853
Air Services—					
Civil Branch—Pay, etc.	27,429	24,615	24,643	26,603	32,305
Development of Civil Aviation	108,787	101,206	99,472	93,921	76,235
R.A.F.—					
Pay, etc.	230,301	191,719	..	..	..
General Contingencies	69,518	66,844	307,442	323,793	426,671
General Stores and Maintenance	53,470	54,898	..	..	..
Rent, Repairs, etc.	9,282	6,783	6,334	10,383	16,208
Interest and Sinking Fund	27,877	28,157	28,081	28,172	28,145
Exchange	11,170	2,440	..	2,935	18,366
Miscellaneous	9,338	6,015	9,160	4,065	1,365
Total	547,172	482,737	475,132	489,872	599,293
Grand Total	4,079,662	3,509,963	3,517,758	3,864,496	4,463,443

(a) Includes Superannuation.

(b) *Trade and Customs Department.* Under this head have been included the expenditure of all the subdepartments under the control of the Minister for Trade and Customs, in addition to the amounts payable as bounties and the expenses in connexion therewith. Particulars for the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 are given in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Office	67,708	49,771	51,247	54,700	58,692
Customs—Ordinary	545,598	435,612	427,104	450,886	485,833
Audit (Proportion)	10,332	9,052	8,917	9,355	10,425
Pensions and Superannuation	38,781	37,571	40,689	41,861	44,491
Rent, Repairs, etc.	5,169	4,240	4,766	7,120	9,918
Bounties	446,344	410,173	343,193	175,714	207,258
Interest and Sinking Fund	33,288	34,555	34,721	34,893	35,078
Miscellaneous	9,384	3,542	1,309	22,892	30,269
Total	1,156,604	984,516	911,946	797,421	881,964

(i) *Health Department.* This department came into existence in the financial year 1921-22. The Minister for Health also administers the Department of Repatriation, and the expenditure on Repatriation is included under War Services. Details of expenditure for the last five years are as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.—HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Central Administration ..	27,498	22,437	24,356	26,459	29,765
Salaries, Contingencies, etc.	88,790	72,703	68,534	71,691	74,513
Interest	18,553	18,776	17,760	17,716	18,348
Sinking Fund	1,414	2,132	2,239	2,351	2,512
Rent and repairs	8,917	4,337	9,420	8,373	8,628
Subsidy, Cattle Tick Control	53,066	44,450	44,450	44,450	45,100
Miscellaneous	28,396	15,170	8,667	13,296	11,815
Total	226,634	180,005	175,426	184,336	190,681

Items included in "Miscellaneous" are subsidies in connexion with the control of venereal diseases and tuberculosis, maternal and infant hygiene, Health Research Council, and grants in aid of research, etc.

(j) *Department of Commerce.* The Department of Commerce was created in April, 1932, by the amalgamation of the Departments of Markets and of Transport, Commonwealth Railways, formerly administered by the Minister for Transport, were transferred to the control of the Minister for the Interior on the amalgamation in 1932. Some details relating to the creation of the Departments of Markets and Transport are given in Official Year Book No. 25, pp. 295-6. Particulars of the expenditure of the Department of Commerce for the last five years are given below :—

EXPENDITURE.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries, Contingencies and Miscellaneous—					
Administrative	70,306	61,910	65,228	66,141	29,797
Marine	237,103	193,934	195,667	189,762	201,539
Administration of Commerce Act	45,772	45,055	53,583	58,667	116,166
Export Control—					
Canned Fruits	6,500	5,994	..	..	..
Dried Fruits	38,779	27,167	..	..	..
Dairy Produce	24,309	24,410	..	..	..
Assistance Marketing Primary Produce	31,000	19,500	16,000	15,000	..
Assistance to Fruit Growers .. ..	..	..	..	125,000	125,000
Mandarin Growers Relief .. ..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Rent, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.	5,071	7,338	5,510	5,652	5,934
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	6,847	6,466	5,516	8,539	9,695
Interest	96,174	132,130	210,935	178,583	180,534
Sinking Fund	6,010	26,790	183,095	192,262	201,892
All Other	32,543	31,278	27,524	48,547	77,736
Total	600,414	581,972	765,058	888,133	958,293

(k) *Postmaster-General's Department.* Details of the expenditure of this Department for the last five years are given in the table hereunder:—

EXPENDITURE.—POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Office	93,845	69,637	7,936,906	8,048,760	8,430,612
Postal Department (ordinary)	9,381,512	7,792,014			
Wireless	74,790	72,422			
Audit (proportion) ..	12,930	9,700	9,800	9,700	9,920
Pensions and retiring allowances	110,480	103,830	112,124	95,232	91,665
Superannuation	156,822	160,739	170,273	215,416	242,611
Rents, repairs, etc. ..	63,989	61,471	73,108	77,693	103,071
Interest on transferred properties	290,262	290,262	290,262	290,262	290,262
Interest on Commonwealth Securities	1,648,754	1,598,759	1,582,672	1,411,921	1,404,204
Sinking Fund on Commonwealth Securities ..	742,569	779,699	818,684	859,618	920,899
Exchange	300,115	724,708	691,615	389,617	392,727
Loan Redemption and Conversion Expenses ..	..	..	..	6,677	99,090
Miscellaneous	113,802	90,547	17,654	17,783	30,635
Total	12,094,870	11,753,788	11,703,008	11,422,679	12,015,696

(l) *Railways.* In 1928-29 the Commonwealth Railways were transferred from the Department of Works and Railways to the Department of Markets and Transport. In April, 1932, the administration was placed under the Department of the Interior. The expenditure on railways for the last five years is shown below as distinct from the expenditure of the other services controlled by the latter Department.

EXPENDITURE.—COMMONWEALTH RAILWAYS.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Working Expenses—					
Trans-Australian ..	251,577	195,454	197,938	219,614	201,358
North Australian ..	55,606	45,733	39,007	39,528	42,334
Central Australian ..	157,076	111,937	108,548	112,136	134,050
Federal Capital Territory ..	9,344	5,555	4,722	4,917	5,599
Interest	500,319	477,801	460,966	450,178	434,263
Sinking Fund	17,280	18,135	61,000	64,121	67,326
Exchange	38,281	136,290	135,152	81,878	78,333
Miscellaneous	9,814	9,726	9,309	17,194	41,837
Sleeper Renewals, Trans-Australia Railway .. ..	..	..	..	76,440	155,262
Total	1,056,806	1,040,210	1,016,748	1,066,006	1,160,822

Additional details of the financial operations of the Commonwealth Railways are given in Chapter VI.—Transport and Communication.

(m) *Territories.* The following table shows the expenditure on account of territorial services for the last five years. The internal territories are administered by the Department of the Interior, while the Prime Minister's Department controls the external territories. The expenditure has been grouped in one table for convenience :—

EXPENDITURE.—TERRITORIES.

Details.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Internal—	£	£	£	£	£
North and Central Australia (a)	149,152	161,271	145,013	154,683	165,369
Federal Capital Territory (a)	505,947	606,580	585,005	534,017	530,708
External—					
Papua	52,969	47,857	52,136	67,369	69,160
New Guinea	8,054	2,947	2,740	2,989	3,578
Norfolk Island ..	4,000	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000
Total	813,122	822,155	788,394	762,058	780,905

(a) Exclusive of Railways.

(iii) *Miscellaneous.* (a) *New Works.* The expenditure on additions, new works, etc., during the last four years was as follows :—1931-32, £832,622 ; 1932-33, £874,390 ; 1933-34, £1,443,693 ; 1934-35, £1,052,133 (exclusive of amounts provided from excess receipts for Defence equipment).

To 30th June, 1935, the total expenditure from revenue on new works, additions, etc., amounts to £59,000,000.

(b) *War Services.* Full details concerning the expenditure from Consolidated Revenue upon War and Repatriation will be found in a later sub-section.

Division IV.—Payments to or for the States.

1. *Introductory.*—In some previous issues of the Official Year Book particulars were given of the obligations imposed on the Commonwealth in the Constitution Act with reference to the payments to be made to the States, and the following statement briefly outlines the principal financial provisions of the Constitution in regard to the distribution of revenues received by the Commonwealth.

2. *Uniform Customs Duties.*—Prior to Federation, State revenues were largely derived from Customs and Excise duties and as the Commonwealth Constitution Act (Sections 86 and 90) transferred exclusively to the Commonwealth this source of revenue it was essential that the Constitution should provide adequate compensation for this loss to the States. Section 88 directed that uniform duties of customs must be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth. This section was complied with on the 8th October, 1901, by the introduction of the first Customs Tariff Bill.

3. *Seventeenth Australian Tariff.* Section 87 of the Constitution authorized the Western Australian Government for a period of five years after the imposition of the uniform customs duties to impose customs duties on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, such duties to be collected by the Commonwealth.

Provision was also contained in this section for the regulation of the rates of duty.

4. *Distribution of Commonwealth Revenue.*—Broadly, the requirements of the Commonwealth Constitution in regard to the financial relationship between the Commonwealth and the States may be divided into three phases covering definite periods.

(a) 1901 to 1910. This period was covered by Section 87 (known as the "Braddon Clause") which provided that:

"During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on the debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth."

The scheme outlined in the Constitution for determining the amount to be paid to the several States is contained in sections 80 and 93, the former of which relates to the period prior to the imposition of uniform duties of customs (as provided in Section 88), the latter to the first five years after the imposition of such duties and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides. The principle involved was that of crediting each State with the Commonwealth revenue collected in respect of that State, and of debiting it with the expenditure incurred on its behalf in connexion with transferred departments, as well as its share on a "per capita" basis of the "new" expenditure of the Commonwealth. On this account the method of allocation provided by the Constitution has become very generally known as the "book-keeping system". As the imposition of uniform duties of customs and excise throughout the Commonwealth took place on 1st October, 1901, the five years provided for in section 93 expired on 30th September, 1906, and consequently the "book-keeping system" could not be changed at any time by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Section 93 provided that the duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into and duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in one State and consumed in another should be credited to the consuming State. The balance in favour of any State was paid monthly by the Commonwealth.

The Surplus Revenue Act 1908 continued the "book-keeping system" but provided that out of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth the amount payable to each State in accordance with their respective populations. This act more exactly defined "transferred" and "new" expenditure.

(b) 1911 to 1927 (*Surplus Revenue Acts*). The provisions of Section 87 of the Constitution were modified by the passing of the Surplus Revenue Act 1910 which provided for the following scheme of payments to operate from 1st July, 1910:—

(i) The Commonwealth to pay by monthly instalments or apply to the payment of interest on loans of the States taken over by the Commonwealth, an annual sum amounting to twenty-five shillings per head of the number of people of the State;

(ii) In addition to the above payments 10 per cent of any surplus revenue of any State to be paid to the States in proportion to the number of people.

- (iii) A special payment to be made to Western Australia in monthly instalments of an annual sum of £250,000 in the first year, thereafter progressively diminishing by £10,000 each year. One half of the payments so made to be debited to all of the States (including Western Australia) on a population basis and the amount so debited to be deducted from the amount otherwise payable to each State. After 1920 and until 1927 the provisions of the several Surplus Revenue Acts continued to govern the payments by the Commonwealth to the States.

(c) 1928 to date (Financial Agreement Act). An Amendment to the Constitution embodied in Section 105A gave effect to the powers conferred on the Commonwealth in Section 105. This amendment included provisions for:—

- (i) taking over the debts of the several States by the Commonwealth;
- (ii) the payment by the Commonwealth of a fixed annual sum in respect of the interest on such debts and for certain sinking fund contributions;
- (iii) the indemnification of the Commonwealth by the States in respect of debts taken over from the States;
- (iv) the borrowing of money by the States or by the Commonwealth or by the Commonwealth for the States; and
- (v) certain other matters connected with the management, consolidation, renewal, conversion and redemption of such debts.

5. **Special Grants.**—The Constitution provides in Section 96 for the granting of special financial assistance to the States. Reference has already been made herein to the special grant to Western Australia in the Surplus Revenue Act 1910. This State has continued to receive financial assistance each year since 1910–11. In 1912, a grant under similar conditions was made to Tasmania; the amount payable in the first year, 1912–13, was £95,000 which was to be progressively reduced by £10,000 in each successive year. The Tasmania Grant Act 1913, provided for an addition to this grant bringing the amount payable to £85,000 per annum to the year 1921–22 after which annual grants of varying magnitude were made.

South Australia received £360,000 in 1929–30 and further grants in each successive year.

In 1930–31 all States participated in a special grant for the relief of unemployment, aggregating £750,000.

From the accumulated excess receipts at 30th June, 1934, £2,000,000 was provided for special assistance to the States as follows:—

			£
New South Wales	..	..	786,000
Victoria	..	..	550,000
Queensland	..	..	286,000
South Australia	..	..	176,000
Western Australia	..	..	133,000
Tasmania	..	..	69,000

6. **Commonwealth Grants Commission.**—In 1933, the Commonwealth Government appointed the Commonwealth Grants Commission of three members to inquire into and report upon claims made by any State for a grant of financial assistance and any matters relevant thereto. Applications in 1933 and 1934 from the States of South Australia,

Western Australia and Tasmania were dealt with by the Commission, which recommended the following :—

State.	Grant Recommended.	
	For 1934-35.	For 1935-36.
	£	£
South Australia	1,400,000	1,500,000
Western Australia	600,000	800,000
Tasmania	400,000	450,000

7. *Grants for Road Construction.*—(i) *Main Roads Development Acts.* Grants amounting in the aggregate to £1,750,000 were made to the States in 1922-23, 1924-25 and 1925-26 for the purpose of reconditioning certain main roads. £1,500,000 of this amount was on the basis of the expenditure by the States of an equivalent amount.

(ii) *Federal Aid Roads.* The Federal Aid Roads Act 1926 made provision for the construction and re-construction of roads in the several States out of moneys provided by the Commonwealth and States respectively. The original arrangement provided for a grant by the Commonwealth of £2,000,000 per annum for ten years from 1st July, 1926. The allocation to the States is based on three-fifths according to population and two-fifths according to area.

Expenditure was made in the proportion of 15s. by the States to £1 by the Commonwealth. The original agreement has been varied in certain respects, the most important of which operated from 1st July, 1931, when in lieu of the £2,000,000 per annum, the Commonwealth agreed to contribute an amount equivalent to 2½d. per gallon customs duty, and 1½d. per gallon excise duty on petrol entered for home consumption during each year, and the States were not required to make any contribution as formerly agreed upon.

8. *Amounts Paid.*—(a) 1901 to 1935. The table following shows particulars of the amounts paid to each of the States since Federation, divided into the three periods referred to herein with separate details for Special and Roads Grants. Special Commonwealth grants for the relief of primary producers are not included in this table. Details of these grants will be found in Chapter XX.—Agriculture.

PAYMENTS BY THE COMMONWEALTH TO OR FOR THE STATES.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	All States.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
1900-01 to 1909-10 (a) ..	27,666	19,815	8,864	6,148	8,728	2,602	73,793
1910-11 to 1926-27 (b) ..	41,634	31,341	15,184	9,925	6,862	4,368	109,344
1927-28 to 1934-35 (c) ..	26,750	18,381	10,000	6,748	4,688	2,382	60,340
Special Grants (d) ..	..	..	..	6,080	6,656	4,120	16,856
Grants for Road Construction, 1922-23 to 1934-35	5,564	3,628	3,790	2,298	3,870	1,008	20,158
Unemployment Relief, 1930-31 (e)	194	332	73	45	65	41	750
Total	101,748	73,997	37,941	31,244	30,899	14,521	290,350
Special assistance 1934-35 (f)	786	550	286	176	133	69	2,000
Grand Total	102,534	74,547	38,227	31,420	31,032	14,590	292,350

(a) Under Section 87 of the Commonwealth Constitution.

(b) Under the several Surplus

Revenue Acts. (c) Under Financial Agreement Act 1928.

(d) Under various State Grants

(e) Expenditure by Commonwealth on Unemployment Relief Works in the several States

(f) Provided from excess receipts of the three years 1931-32 to 1933-34.

(b) 1934-35. For the year ended 30th June, 1935, the payments made to or for each State are given below.

PAYMENTS BY THE COMMONWEALTH TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1934-35. (c)

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions towards							
Interest on State Debts..	2,917,411	2,127,159	1,096,235	703,816	473,432	266,859	7,584,912
Sinking Fund on State Debts (a) ..	542,969	273,904	175,236	161,373	143,871	33,557	1,330,910
Special Grants ..	..	..	..	1,400,000	600,000	400,000	2,400,000
Federal Aid Roads (b) ..	680,611	443,876	463,604	281,122	473,468	123,299	2,465,980
Total ..	4,140,991	2,844,939	1,735,075	2,546,311	1,690,771	823,715	13,781,802

(a) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund, growers, etc. See Chapter XX., § 18.

(b) Paid to Trust Fund.

(c) Excludes relief to wheat-

§ 3. Trust Funds.

The Trust Fund balances on 30th June, 1935, amounted to £21,462,488, as compared with £21,187,809 for the corresponding date in the year 1934.

§ 4. Commonwealth Loan Funds and Public Debt.

1. **General.**—Although it was not until 1915 that the Commonwealth Government came into the loan market as a borrower, there had previously existed a Commonwealth Public Debt which included several items, such as the balance of the debt taken over from South Australia and the amount owing to the States for transferred properties. In view of the large expansion of the Public Debt, and its present importance in Commonwealth public finance, the different items are treated seriatim in the following sub-sections.

2. **Loans taken over from South Australia.**—The first portions of the debt were contracted at the beginning of 1911, when the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for the payment of interest on transferred properties (further dealt with in sub-section 4) and for the administration and the liabilities of the Northern Territory and the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway. At 30th June, 1911, the debt on account of the former was £3,657,836, and on account of the latter, £2,274,486—a total of £5,932,322. As the securities fall in they are redeemed by the Commonwealth Government, the money required being taken from the Loan Fund. At 30th June, 1935, the debt outstanding amounted to £586,905, of which £182,024 was on account of the Northern Territory, and £404,881 on account of the railway.

3. **Loan Fund for Public Works, Redemptions, etc.**—Up to the year 1911 the Commonwealth Government had met its public works expenditure out of revenue. In that year, however, in view of the heavy prospective cost of the Trans-Australian Railway and the Federal Capital Territory, a Loan Fund similar to those of the States was instituted. The initiation of this fund was greatly assisted by the fact that the Treasury at that time held a large quantity of gold, principally on behalf of the Australian Notes Account. Up to 30th June, 1914, the money required for loan expenditure was obtained mainly from this source at 3½ per cent., and inscribed stock of an equivalent value was created. Since the outbreak of war, the money required for the Loan Fund has been mainly obtained by the issue of Treasury Bills and other securities issued in London and

New York as well as in Australia. In 1931-32 and 1932-33, all expenditure on works, other than unemployment relief works, was made from revenue.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND.

Particulars.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Total to 30th June, 1936.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Works, Buildings, Land, etc.—						
Shipbuilding Yards and Docks	733,711
Ship Construction	..	Cr. 821,910	Cr. 469	..	Cr. 120,138	7,451,543
F.C.T. Works, Services and
Acquisition of Land	..	(c) 100,000	58,764	105,109	152,837	8,413,251
Northern Territory	7,618	32,025	150,846
Drill Halls, Stores, Barracks, etc.	137,818	2,475	15,426	582,803
Rifles and Ammunition Reserve	315,300
Other Military Services	101,059
Naval Bases, Depots, etc.	Cr. 13,765	2,833	1,520,024
Fleet Construction	27,635	135,484	116,881	635,397
Air Services—						
R.A.A.F.	1,790	1,710	469,079
Civil Aviation	20,198	20,273	101,676
Buildings and Works, Munitions Production	4,857	11,211	1,203,970
Lighthouses and Lighthouse Services	600	644,500
River Murray Waters Act	2,103,625
Telegraph and Telephone Construction	1,162,415	207,815	31,395,198
Post Office Buildings and Land Wireless	78,225	16,440	3,493,047
Serum and Health Laboratories	605	4,462	59,608
Other Health Services	9,468	37,483	79,689
Railways—						
Trans-Australian	1,197	Cr. 16,249	6,617,246
North Australian	1,597,559
Central Australian	2,639	2,480,506
Federal Capital Territory	104	..	28,755
Grafton-South Brisbane	Cr. 1,500	4,362,500
Port Augusta-Port Pirie	..	Cr. 5,000	Cr. 2,000	..	122,085	122,085
Other Expenditure	200,000
Papua—Railways, Wharves, Buildings, etc.	4,773	76,329
War Service Homes (b)	4,386	10,614	..
London Offices	830,190
Acquisition of Properties not elsewhere included	2	131,266
Miscellaneous	2,582	18,923	21,505
Assistance to States for—						
Mining	75,000	144,750	219,750
Unemployment Relief	153,873	1,155,698	300,261	272,883	393,728	2,246,342
Forestry	64,000	223,000	287,000
Roads	249,686
Total, Works, etc.	153,873	428,788	521,009	1,934,633	1,375,349	26,100,114
Other purposes—						
Loans for Works to External Territories—						
Papua	53,420
New Guinea	40,496
Immigration (a)	1,630,834
Subscription to Capital of Commonwealth Oil Refinery	343,751
Subscription to Capital of Amalgamated Wireless Ltd.	300,000
Advances for Wire and Wire Netting	610,838
Wheat Bounty	43	3,420,571
Farmers' Debt Adjustment	3,296,464	132,807	257	..	317,000	317,000
Total Loan Expenditure	3,450,337	561,595	522,166	1,934,633	1,692,392	93,185,024

(a) Exclusive of Loans to States for Immigration purposes. (b) Prior to 1923-24, expenditure amounting to £1,045,408 was made from War Loan Fund. The total loan expenditure to 30th June, 1936, was £20,374,931. (c) Special loan to Federal Capital Commission in 1920-30 by Commonwealth Bank of Australia for housing not previously recorded as expenditure for the Commonwealth.

4. **Properties Transferred from States.**—At the time of federation, when the Commonwealth took over the control of several departments previously administered by the States, a large amount of property was handed over to the Commonwealth Government, which paid interest to the States at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of the properties so transferred. (Particulars of the valuation of the properties are given in Official Year Book No. 14, page 694). The temporary provisions of the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of the several States provided, *inter alia*, that, the Commonwealth Government would for the period of two years from 1st July, 1927, pay to each State interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the agreed value of transferred properties as follows:—New South Wales, £4,788,005; Victoria, £2,302,862; Queensland, £1,560,639; South Australia, £1,035,631; Western Australia, £736,432; and Tasmania, £500,754; a total of £10,924,323.

From 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth Government assumed all liability for so much of the Public Debt of the States maturing in London bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum as is equivalent to the agreed value of the transferred properties shown above. The Commonwealth Government received the freehold or equivalent title to the transferred properties consisting of land or interests in land, and all liability of the Commonwealth to the State in respect of transferred properties was extinguished from that date.

5. **War Loan from the Imperial Government.**—On the outbreak of the European war in 1914, the Commonwealth Government obtained a loan from the Imperial Government for the purpose of financing the prospective large military expenditure. At first, the arrangement was that the Imperial Government should advance the sum of £18,000,000. Subsequently further loans amounting to £31,500,000 were negotiated. In addition to this capital indebtedness of £49,500,000, a further sum of £42,696,500 was due to the British Government for the maintenance of Australian troops.

Early in 1921 an arrangement was concluded with the Imperial Government, by which almost the entire debt (upwards of £92,000,000) was consolidated. The Commonwealth Government undertook to extinguish the debt in about 35 years by annual payments representing 6 per cent. on the original debt, providing for interest at £4 18s. 4d. per cent., and a sinking fund of £1 1s. 8d. per cent. The Imperial Government agreed to suspend for 1931–32 and 1932–33 the repayment of principal moneys due under the Funding arrangement, and under the “Hoover Plan,” the payment of interest for the year 1931–32 was also suspended, the suspended payments under the “Hoover Plan” to be liquidated by ten equal annuities running from 1st July, 1933, at a rate of interest to be determined. These annuities are additional to the usual annual payments. Interest payments due in 1932–33 and subsequent years were suspended by arrangement with the British Government. The suspension of interest and sinking fund payments represented an annual saving to the Commonwealth Government of approximately £7,000,000, including exchange. The principal outstanding on 30th June, 1935, was £79,724,220.

6. **Flotation of War Loans in Australia.**—In addition to the advances from the Imperial Government, the Commonwealth Government raised large amounts of money in Australia. Full details of the seven War Loans are given in Official Year Book No. 14.

7. **London Conversion Loans.**—Loans aggregating £22 millions were due for redemption in London in 1932–33, and in addition the Government had optional rights of redemption over a further £88 millions, all of which were carrying an interest burden of 5 per cent. or greater. These obligations, particularly the accumulation of loans with optional rights of redemption, presented some difficulty to the Government and

led to the appointment of a Director in London, who, in conjunction with the Australian Loan Council, arranged for the conversion of Commonwealth and State securities amounting to £20,000,000 between October, 1932, and February, 1934. In November, 1934, January and July, 1935, and in January and June, 1936, additional conversions were effected of loans maturing and loans with optional rights of redemption aggregating nearly £89 millions.

Details of the several conversions effected during the period October, 1932, to June, 1936, are given in the following table:—

DETAILS OF LOANS CONVERTED IN LONDON, 1932 TO 1936.

When Converted.	Common- wealth or State.	Old Loan.			New Loan.			Year of Maturity.	Annual Saving.	
		Amount.	Interest Rate (Nominal).	Yield to Investor.	Interest Rate (Nominal).	Price of Issue.	Yield to Investor.		Interest. (a)	Exchange. (b)
		£'000.	%	£ s. d.	%	£	£ s. d.		£'000.	£'000.
1932— October ..	N.S.W.	12,301	5½	5 15 0	3½	97½	4 1 2	1936-37	222	56
1933— February ..	N.S.W.	0,622	4	3 10 8	4	100	4 0 0	1955-70	..	..
May ..	N.S.W.	0,127	6½	6 10 0	5½	99	3 14 10	1937-38	180	45
	S.A. ..	2,983							83	21
July ..	Tas.	2,000	6	6 9 8	4	99	4 1 10	1943-48	56	14
	N.S.W.	9,557							204	52
	Qld. ..	2,000							40	10
	S.A. ..	2,078							65	16
September	W.A. ..	2,719	6	6 10 11	3½	98	3 17 11	1948-53	60	15
	C'wealth	15,000							360	92
	N.S.W.	4,901							96	25
December	W.A. ..	1,050	5½	5 19 3	5½	•	•	•	21	5
	N.S.W.	2,681							53	14
	Vic. ..	2,980							119	30
	S.A. ..	5,033							73	19
1934— February ..	Tas. ..	1,146	5	5 2 6	3½	99	3 16 9	1946-49	15	4
	N.S.W.	3,079							61	15
	Vic. ..	13,870							206	52
	Qld. ..	3,752							97	25
November	C'wealth	83	4	3 10 6	3½	99	3 5 11	1964-74	1	..
	S.A. ..	574							4	1
	N.S.W.	789							4	1
	Vic. ..	3,078							23	6
1935— January ..	Tas. ..	2,235	3½	3 4 2	3½	99	3 5 11	1964-74	4	1
	N.S.W.	2,497							6	2
	Vic. ..	3,715							72	18
	Tas. ..	1,138							1	..
1936— January ..	C'wealth	1,000	4	3 18 10	3½	99	3 5 0	1956-61	7	2
	Vic. ..	207							316	80
	Qld. ..	1,328							15	4
	N.S.W.	709							24	6
July ..	W.A. ..	1,805	5	5 2 8	3½	100	3 5 0	1956-61	14	4
	Tas. ..	200							34	9
	N.S.W.	12,420							4	1
	Vic. ..	1,050							8	2
1936— January ..	N.S.W.	21,657	3½	3 12 10	3	95½	3 5 9	1955-58	21	5
	C'wealth	372							421	107
	N.S.W.	10,055							2	..
	S.A. ..	1,000							208	53
June ..	W.A. ..	2,031	4½	3 12 10	2½	99	2 18 6	1941-43	13	3
	N.S.W.	598							49	13
Total ..		198,574	5.05	5 5 0	5.42	98.4	3 11 4	..	3,256	826

(a) Interest savings have been calculated on the yield to the investor worked on the issue prices of the old and new loans respectively. (b) Calculated at 2½ per cent. (c) Approximate average.

Particulars of the total amounts converted to date and the annual savings on account of interest and exchange in respect of the Commonwealth and of each State are as follows:—

Commonwealth or State.	Amount Converted.	Annual Savings.		
		Interest.	Exchange.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth	33,383,401	682,984	173,307	856,291
New South Wales	94,829,755	1,453,483	368,821	1,822,304
Victoria	22,620,392	360,979	91,598	452,577
Queensland	7,109,469	161,157	40,894	202,051
South Australia	18,256,334	275,168	69,824	344,992
Western Australia	17,830,174	240,308	60,978	301,286
Tasmania	4,483,750	82,786	21,007	103,793
Total	198,513,275	3,256,865	826,429	4,083,294

8. Loan Raisings, 1934-35.—Particulars of loan raisings in Australia during 1934-35 are given in the following table:—

LOAN RAISINGS, AUSTRALIA, 1934-35.

Service.	For—	Rate of Interest.	Date of Maturity.	Price.	Amount.
		%			£
Conversion	States	3½	1964-74	99	614,601,806
Public Works and Redemption of Treasury Bills	Commonwealth States	3	15.10.1948	99½	{ 64,859,410 610,186,860
Conversion of Commonwealth Stock	Commonwealth States	3½	1956-61	Par.	{ 617,354,817 65,029,183
Public Works and Redemption of Treasury Bills	Commonwealth States	3½	15.10.1949	98½	{ 6267,910 612,234,890
Public Works and Conversion and Redemption of State Securities (a) ..	States	Various	Various	Various	62,515,225

(a) "Over the Counter Sales" and Conversion at State Treasuries. (b) Raised in London.
(c) Raised in Australia.

No new loans were raised overseas. Some detailed particulars of conversion loans in London are given in the preceding paragraph.

9. **Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes.**—(i) *Total Debt.* Reference has already been made to the development of the Commonwealth Public Debt and the table appended shows the debt of the Commonwealth (excluding that of the States) at 30th June, 1935:—

PUBLIC DEBT FOR COMMONWEALTH PURPOSES AT 30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	Maturing in London.	Maturing in New York.	Maturing in Australia.	Total. (a)
	£ Stg.	£ (c)	£ Aust.	£
War Debt—				
Stock, Bonds, etc.	11,020,160	..	187,716,301	198,736,461
Indebtedness to United Kingdom Govern- ment	79,724,221	..	..	79,724,221
Total	90,744,381	..	187,716,301	278,460,682
Works and other Purposes—				
Short dated Treasury Bills and Debentures	10,220,160	..	12,250,000	22,470,160
Other Treasury Bills (d) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Stock, Bonds, etc.	55,737,243	16,526,641	20,258,315	92,522,199
Balance of Loans taken over from South Australia—				
Northern Territory	140,100	..	32,024	172,124
Port Augusta Railway	382,256	..	22,024	404,280
Properties transferred from New South Wales . . . . .	..	..	111,125	111,125
Total, Works and other Purposes	66,488,759	16,526,641	32,674,988	115,690,388
Total Commonwealth Purposes	157,233,140	16,526,641	220,391,289	394,151,070

PER HEAD OF POPULATION. (b)

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
War	13 9 11	..	27 18 4	41 8 3
Works and other Purposes	9 17 9	2 9 2	4 17 2	17 4 1
Total Commonwealth Purposes	23 7 8	2 9 2	32 15 6	58 12 4

(a) The total "face" or "book" value of the public debt without adjustment on account of currency changes since the loans were floated. (b) Based on population at 30th June, 1935.

(c) Payable in terms of dollars. For the purposes of these tables dollars have been arbitrarily converted to £s. at the rate of 4.8665 to £1.

(d) General Trust Fund Investment.

(ii) *Loans to States for Soldier Land Settlement.* In regard to the item "Advances to States for Soldier Land Settlement", the Commonwealth Government agreed to make remissions to the States in connexion with the losses sustained in respect of Soldier Land Settlement. In anticipation of the ratification of the proposals by all Governments concerned, the Commonwealth Government from 1st October, 1925, assumed responsibility for £5,000,000 of States' debts maturing in Australia, and an additional amount of £2,597,783 from 1st July, 1927. Further reference is made to this matter in Chapter V.—Land Tenure and Settlement.

(iii) *Place of Flotation.* The loans taken over from South Australia, which constituted the first portion of the Federal Public Debt, included both London and Australian securities. The presence in the Treasury of a large holding of gold and the

moderate rate of interest ruling on gilt-edged securities made the conditions in 1911 and for some little time afterwards very favourable for the local flotation of loans. London securities were redeemed as they fell due, and replaced by the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock of the Loan Fund. Consequently, up to 1914 the amount of the securities repayable in London fell steadily, and the amount repayable in Australia rose rapidly. In 1915 the military loan from the Imperial Government caused a sharp rise in the amount of the securities repayable in London, which was maintained in the two following years. This was, however, more than offset by the local flotation of war loans. In 1925-26 a loan of £15,411,487, of which £10,402,754 was for Commonwealth purposes and £5,008,733 for the States, was raised in New York. The appended table gives particulars of Commonwealth loans outstanding in each of the last five years which had been floated overseas and in Australia respectively.

PUBLIC DEBT FOR COMMONWEALTH PURPOSES.—PLACE OF FLOTATION.

Place of Flotation, etc.		At 30th June—				
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
War Debt—						
London ..	£ Stg.	90,744,380	90,744,381	90,744,380	90,744,381	90,744,381
Total Overseas (a)	..	90,744,380	90,744,381	90,744,380	90,744,381	90,744,381
Australia ..	£ Aust.	195,315,356	192,389,981	189,403,799	187,716,301	186,361,597
Total War Debt (a)	..	286,059,736	283,134,362	280,148,179	278,460,682	277,105,978
Works and other purposes—						
London ..	£ Stg.	68,031,550	67,897,843	66,788,760	66,488,759	65,540,046
New York..	£ (b)	17,115,997	16,889,983	16,711,476	16,526,641	16,351,176
Total Overseas (a)	..	85,147,547	84,787,826	83,500,236	83,015,400	81,892,122
Australia ..	£ Aust.	27,677,447	28,884,315	29,402,361	32,674,988	32,041,501
Total Debt for Works, etc. (a)	..	112,824,994	113,672,141	112,902,597	115,690,388	113,933,623
Total Debt—						
London ..	£ Stg.	158,775,930	158,642,224	157,533,140	157,233,140	156,283,327
New York..	£ (b)	17,115,997	16,889,983	16,711,476	16,526,641	16,351,176
Total Overseas (a)	..	175,891,927	175,532,207	174,244,616	173,759,781	172,635,503
Australia ..	£ Aust.	222,992,803	221,274,296	218,806,160	220,391,289	218,403,098
Grand Total (a)	..	398,884,730	396,806,503	393,050,776	394,151,070	391,039,601

(a) The figures given represent the total "face" or "book" value of the public debt without any adjustment on account of currency changes since the loans were floated. (b) See note (c) to table on page 870.

The particulars given above for war debt maturing in Australia take into account the remissions by the Commonwealth on account of losses incurred by the States in connexion with Soldier Land Settlement, and differ on that account from the figures given in earlier issues.

(iv) *Amount of Debt at Various Rates of Interest.*—The first debt taken over from South Australia consisted mainly of securities bearing interest varying from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent., the average rate of interest for the first year being £3 12s. 4d. For the first three years the increase in the debt was due almost entirely to the expansion of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock of the Loan Fund, consequently the average rate of interest fell

steadily, until on 30th June, 1914, it stood at £3 11s. 10d. With the loans raised for war and repatriation purposes interest rates rose until the National Debt Conversion Loan (July-August, 1931), reduced interest rates on internal loans by 22½ per cent. Conversion loans in London referred to on page 867 have reduced the average rate of interest on debt maturing in London by nearly one per cent. from £4 18s. 11d. per cent. in 1932 to £4 0s. 2d. in 1935. The average rate of interest on internal loans at 30th June, 1935, was £3 16s. 7d. per cent. as compared with £5 10s. 4d. per cent. at 30th June, 1931. The average rate of interest payable on the total debt decreased from £5 5s. 0d. per cent. in 1931 to £3 18s. 7d. per cent. at 30th June, 1935.

The accompanying table gives particulars of rates of interest on the debt for Commonwealth purposes for the year ended 30th June, 1935.

PUBLIC DEBT FOR COMMONWEALTH PURPOSES. RATES OF INTEREST.

At 30th June, 1935—Debt Maturing In—

Rates of Interest.							
				London.	New York.	Australia.	Total
				£ (Stg.)	£ (c)	£ (Aust.)	£ (a)
%							
5..	..	..	..	29,155,808	12,454,904	(b) 7,005	41,618,677
4.91675 (c)	..	..	..	79,724,220	..	..	79,724,220
4.75	..	..	..	6,000,000	..	..	6,000,000
4.65	..	..	..	..	..	535,170	535,170
4.5	..	..	..	..	4,071,737	..	4,071,737
4.45625	..	..	..	..	..	84,650	84,650
4.2625	..	..	..	..	..	1,017,100	1,017,100
4.25	..	..	..	..	..	93,341	93,341
4.06875	..	..	..	..	..	3,805,970	3,805,970
4..	..	..	..	..	..	181,680,021	181,680,021
3.875	..	..	..	..	..	8,443,897	8,443,897
3.75	..	..	..	13,890,000	..	1,080,200	15,876,200
3.5	..	..	..	531,330	..	1,327,095	1,858,425
3.375	..	..	..	..	..	267,910	267,910
3.25	..	..	..	17,711,595	..	699,020	18,410,615
3..	..	..	..	27	..	8,107,792	8,107,819
2.90417	..	..	..	..	..	1,204	1,204
2.7125	..	..	..	..	..	2,008	2,008
2.5	..	..	..	9,220,160	..	..	9,220,160
2..	..	..	..	1,000,000	..	..	1,000,000
1.75	..	..	..	..	..	12,250,000	12,250,000
Overdue and Unconverted (d)				..	..	81,280	81,280
Total				157,233,140	16,526,641	220,391,289	394,151,070
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Average rate %				4 0 2	4 19 2	3 16 7	3 18 7

(a) See note (a) to table on page 870.

(b) War Savings Certificates.

(c) See note (c) to

table on page 870. (d) Includes War Savings Stamps, £14,507, and unconverted securities, £24,120.

(e) War Debt due to Government of the United Kingdom (see par. 5, page 867).

(v) *Amount of Interest Payable.* The next table shows the interest payable in Australia and overseas on the Commonwealth Public Debt (excluding amounts raised on behalf of the several States and debts of the States taken over) at 30th June in the years 1932 to 1936 inclusive.

PUBLIC DEBT FOR COMMONWEALTH PURPOSES.—INTEREST PAYABLE.

At 30th June—

Interest on and where payable.				1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
War Debt—								
London	£ Stg.	c	651,008	c 651,008	c 426,008	c 426,008	c 426,008	c 426,008
Australia	£ Aust.		7,828,852	7,694,479	7,571,996	7,501,517	7,443,563	
Total War Debt ..	£ (a)		8,479,860	8,345,487	7,998,004	7,927,525	7,869,371	
Average Rate ..	%		£4 2s. 2d.	£4 2s. 1d.	£3 19s. 10d.	£3 19s. 9d.	£3 19s. 9d.	
Works and other Purposes—								
London	£ Stg.		3,287,368	3,154,851	3,000,772	2,682,387	2,632,996	
New York	£ (b)		834,133	823,249	814,646	805,973	797,954	
Total Overseas ..	£ (a)		4,121,501	3,978,100	3,815,418	3,488,360	3,430,950	
Australia	£ Aust.		980,353	902,778	890,334	935,504	923,581	
Total Debt for Works, etc...	£ (a)		5,101,854	4,880,878	4,705,752	4,423,864	4,354,531	
Average Rate ..	%		£4 10s. 5d.	£4 5s. 11d.	£4 3s. 4d.	£3 16s. 6d.	£3 16s. 5d.	
Total Debt—								
London	£ Stg.	c	3,218,376	c 3,805,859	c 3,426,780	c 3,108,395	c 3,050,004	
New York	£ (b)		834,133	823,249	814,646	805,973	797,954	
Total Overseas ..	£ (a)		4,772,509	4,629,108	4,241,426	3,914,368	3,856,953	
Australia	£ Aust.		8,809,205	8,597,257	8,462,330	8,437,021	8,366,944	
Grand Total ..	£ (a)		13,581,714	13,226,365	12,703,756	12,351,389	12,223,902	
Average Rate ..	%		£4 5s. 1d.	£4 3s. 5d.	£4 1s. 1d.	£3 18s. 7d.	£3 18s. 6d.	

(a) The totals shown represent the nominal amount of interest, taking no account of exchange.
 (b) See note (c) to table on p. 870. (c) Excludes suspended interest on War Debt owing to British Government.

(vi) *Dates of Maturity.* The dates of maturity of the several portions of the Commonwealth debt are shown hereunder according to years ending 30th June. On that account the figures given are not directly comparable with those published prior to 1929–30 which were given for calendar years. The Commonwealth Government has refrained from issuing interminable stock, but, in respect of a small proportion of the debt, no definite date of maturity had been assigned on 30th June, 1935.

PUBLIC DEBT FOR COMMONWEALTH PURPOSES.—DUE DATES OF AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING ON 30th JUNE, 1935(a).

Due Dates (year ended 30th June).				Due In—			
				London.	New York.	Australia.	
				(Stg.)	£ (d)	£ (Aust.)	£ (c)
1936	..	..	..	10,220,160		12,788,212	23,008,372
1937	..	..	..	371,806		299,329	671,135
1938	..	..	..	..		147,580	147,580
1939	..	..	..	159,524		30,003,058	39,222,582
1940	..	..	..	..		447,438	447,438
1941	..	..	..			374,650	374,650
1942	..	..	..			30,608,550	30,608,550
1943	..	..	..			4,254,000	4,254,000
1944	..	..	..			1,215,970	1,215,970
1945	..	..	..			24,927,748	24,927,748
1948	..	..	..			22,092,697	22,092,697
1949	..	..	..			..	..
1950	..	..	..			267,910	267,910
1951	..	..	..	..		13,908,111	13,908,111
1954	..	..	..	13,890,000		13,247,680	27,137,680
1956	..	..	..		14,123,571	13,113,038	27,237,500
1958	..	..	..		2,103,070	12,604,520	15,007,590
1960	..	..	..			12,630,442	12,630,442
1961	..	..	..	23,354,817			23,354,817
1962	..	..	..	..		12,200,165	12,200,165
1975	..	..	..	356,778			356,778
1976	..	..	..	29,155,808			29,155,808
Overdue	..	..	..			81,280	81,280
Half-yearly	..	..	..			236,037	236,037
Indefinite	..	..	..	27		205,497	205,524
Annual repayments	..	..	..				79,724,220
Transferred Properties (b)	..	..	..			111,125	111,125
Total	..	..	..	157,233,140	16,526,641	220,391,289	394,151,070

(a) Loans of which the Government has the option of redemption during a specified period have been, ^{as at 30th June 1935} according to the latest ^{as at 30th June 1935} maturity. (b) From New South Wales. See § 4.4 hereinbefore. (c) See note (a) to table on page 870. (d) See note (c) to table on page 870.

10. **Sinking Funds.**—Particulars relating to the creation of sinking funds are included in previous issues.

The old sinking funds were merged in the National Debt Sinking Fund on 11th August, 1923. Particulars of receipts and expenditure of the Commonwealth Account from the year 1931-32 are as follows:—

PUBLIC DEBT FOR COMMONWEALTH PURPOSES.—SINKING FUND.

Items.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cr. Brought forward ..	512,944	2,050,172	1,959,870	881,700	1,571,603	..
Balance transferred to Fund on 11th August, 1923 ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,262,982
From Consolidated Revenue	2,507,100	2,684,654	2,927,671	3,031,774	3,244,970	32,054,308
Repayments of Sundry Loans ..	28,475	41,426	27,944	13,194	13,954	1,240,659
Purchase Money and Repayments under War Service Homes Act ..	409,996	550,802	419,320	458,211	515,895	8,133,055
Half Net Profit Commonwealth Bank ..	396,905	337,702	335,077	382,722	373,770	3,904,387
Reparation Moneys .. <i>Dr.</i>	616	524	649	755	623	5,573,655
Interest on Investments ..	21,015	58,271	27,836	23,781	29,202	683,682
Other Contributions ..	10,088	11,178	13,457	13,452	13,453	127,628
Total ..	3,885,907	5,734,729	5,711,824	4,805,589	5,763,470	53,980,356
Dr. Redemptions ..	1,835,735	3,774,859	4,830,124	3,233,986	3,983,285	52,200,171
Carried forward ..	2,050,172	1,959,870	881,700	1,571,603	1,780,185	1,780,185
Total ..	3,885,907	5,734,729	5,711,824	4,805,589	5,763,470	53,980,356

The Imperial Government loan comes in a different category from the others, since it is being liquidated by the funding arrangement described on page 867.

Information regarding the transactions of the States' Account of the National Debt Sinking Fund is published in Finance Bulletin No. 26 issued by this Bureau.

§ 5. Cost of War and Repatriation.

In view of the importance of the subject, a further reference is here made to the cost of the war. The general policy of the Commonwealth Government has been to pay from Consolidated Revenue all charges for interest, sinking fund, pensions and other recurring charges consequent upon the war, and part of the expense of repatriation. On the other hand, the whole direct cost of the war and the larger proportion of the cost

of repatriation have been paid from loans. The total cost from both sources to the 30th June, 1936, is set out in the following table:—

COST OF WAR SERVICES.

Year.	From Consolidated Revenue.			From War Loan. (b)
	War and Repatriation Services, including War Pensions.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1914-15	896,190	115,145	1,011,335	14,100,000
1915-16	1,718,887	2,059,491	3,778,378	37,423,568
1916-17	2,439,271	5,988,058	8,427,329	53,114,237
1917-18	4,049,955	7,813,206	11,863,251	55,028,180
1918-19	6,536,927	14,718,174	21,255,101	59,547,080
1919-20	8,976,793	15,774,938	24,751,731	43,294,764
1920-21	13,672,345	19,613,883	33,286,233	24,643,500
1921-22	10,261,471	21,075,693	31,337,164	7,576,977
1922-23	9,298,560	20,801,912	30,100,472	1,762,694
1923-24	8,161,230	20,555,063	28,716,293	691,247
1924-25	8,232,656	20,155,426	28,388,082	Cr. 32,051
1925-26	8,473,717	20,539,123	29,012,840	Cr. 7,613
1926-27	8,814,001	20,300,101	29,114,102	23,938
1927-28	8,788,037	20,005,972	28,794,009	Cr. 23,741
1928-29	9,026,749	20,771,652	29,798,401	Cr. 12,972
1929-30	9,520,750	20,213,586	29,734,336	Cr. 2,669
1930-31	10,468,748	18,672,080	29,140,828	Cr. 2,206
1931-32	8,764,848	12,198,565	20,963,413	..
1932-33	7,928,817	11,193,150	19,121,967	..
1933-34	8,187,952	10,966,411	19,154,363	..
1934-35	8,433,372	10,584,489	19,017,861	..
1935-36	8,600,427	9,580,972	18,241,399	..
Discounts and Flotation Expenses on Loans .. ..	..	..	..	5,999,094
Indebtedness to the Government of the United Kingdom for payments made, services rendered, and goods supplied during the war (a) .. ..	..	..	..	43,398,098
War Gratuities paid in cash	452,295	..	452,295	27,056,922
Total to 30th June, 1936	171,763,998	323,697,185	495,461,183	373,084,048

(a) The total indebtedness to the Government of the United Kingdom involved in the Funding Arrangements Act 1921 was £92,480,157. At 30th June, 1936, the amount outstanding had been reduced to £79,724,221. (b) Excluding expenditure on War Service Homes from 1923-24. (See page 866.)

§ 6. Old-age and Invalid Pensions.

1. General.—In previous issues of the Year Book an account was given of the introduction of the old-age pension system in Australia, together with a detailed description of the Commonwealth Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act 1908, which became operative on 1st July, 1909, while invalid pensions were first paid from 15th December,

1910. (See Official Year Books, Nos. 3 to 8.) The following statement shows the rates of pension under the original Act and the rates as they have been varied from time to time :—

RATES OF PENSION PAYABLE.

Date from which Operative.	Pension Payable (Annual Rate.)	Pensioner's Annual Income including pension not to exceed—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st July, 1909	26 0 0	52 0 0
12th October, 1916	32 10 0	58 10 0
1st January, 1920	39 0 0	65 0 0
13th September, 1923	45 10 0	78 0 0
8th October, 1925	52 0 0	84 10 0
23rd July, 1931	45 10 0	78 0 0
13th October, 1932	45 10 0 (a)	71 10 0
26th October, 1933	45 10 0	78 0 0
4th July, 1935	46 16 0	79 6 0

(a) Maximum amount of pension payable.

In 1916 an old-age pension of 2s. per week was first paid to pensioners who became inmates of Benevolent Asylums. This amount was increased to 3s. per week in 1923 and extended to pensioners entering hospitals. Further increments in these cases were granted in 1925 and 1928 raising the pension to 4s. and 5s. 6d. per week respectively. The amount was reduced to 5s. per week in 1931 and to 3s. 9d. per week in 1932, but was restored to 5s. per week in 1933.

Asiatics, generally, are not eligible to receive an invalid or old-age pension, unless born in Australia, but, by an amending Act which came into operation from 7th October, 1926, pension rights were extended to Indians who were born in British India.

Invalid pensions were granted from 15th December, 1910. An applicant for an invalid pension must satisfy the Department that his or her disability is both total and permanent and became so in Australia.

In 1920 special provision was made for a permanently blind person, by which the annual pension may be at such a rate (not exceeding that shown in the table above) as will make his income plus that of his wife together with the pension equal to an amount not exceeding £221 per annum, or such other amount as is declared to be the basic wage of the State in which the pensioner resides. The maximum pension now payable to a blind person is £46 16s. per annum and the limit of income is £222 6s. per annum.

The Financial Emergency Act 1931 reduced old-age and invalid pensions to £45 10s. per annum and the permissible income to £78 per annum. A reduction to 5s. per week was also made in the cases of pensioners in Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals.

The Financial Emergency Act 1932, which operated from 13th October, 1932, materially amended the conditions under which pensions were granted. The maximum rate of pension payable, viz., £45 10s. per annum, was not altered, but this rate was made to apply only to pensioners without other means. Where pensioners were in receipt of other income or were possessed of property (other than their own homes) valued at £50 or over the rates of pension were graduated. Payments to pensioner inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals and to these institutions for pensioners' maintenance were reduced to 3s. 9d. and 11s. 3d. per week respectively. From July, 1935, the amount paid to institutions was increased to 13s. per week. The Financial Relief Act 1933 restored from 26th October, 1933, the reductions imposed by the Financial Emergency Act 1932 and the rates and permissible income were placed on the level of those operating from July, 1931. Provision was also made for an annual review of the rate of pension, based on the cost of living index-number. Pensions may be increased to not more than £52 per annum or reduced to not less than £45 10s. per annum. In pursuance of this provision the rate of pension was reviewed in 1935 and was increased to £46 16s. per

from the same date. The percentage increase was 100 per cent. per annum from the same date.

For further details of pension rates and other matters pertaining to the above referred to are given in the Invalid and Old-age Pensions Handbook issued by the Commissioner of Pensions.

2. *Old-age Pensions.*—(i) *Number in force.* At 30th June, 1934, there were 187,453 old-age pensions in force. During 1934-35, 25,834 pensions claims were granted, while 16,161 pensions fell in through cancellations and deaths. The net increase for the year was 9,673, and the total in existence at 30th June, 1935, 197,126.

(ii) *Sexes of Pensioners.* Of the pensioners at 30th June, 1935, 84,079 (or 43 per cent.) were males, and 113,047 (or 57 per cent.) were females. Details for the several States are as follows:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.—SEXES OF PENSIONERS, 1934-35.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Masculinity. (a)
New South Wales	32,890	41,762	74,652	78.76
Victoria	22,748	35,311	58,059	64.42
Queensland	11,100	13,240	24,340	83.80
South Australia	7,480	11,254	18,734	60.47
Western Australia	6,141	6,099	12,240	91.67
Tasmania	3,720	4,775	8,495	77.91
Total	84,079	113,047	197,126	74.38

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

(iii) *Ages and Conjugal Condition of Pensioners.* The recorded ages of the 25,834 persons, 12,491 males and 13,343 females, to whom pensions were granted during the year 1934-35 varied considerably, ranging from 4,573 at age 60 to 4 at age 97. The conjugal condition of these pensioners was as follows:—Males—single, 2,617; married, 7,589; and widowed, 2,285. Females—single, 1,644; married, 6,813; and widowed, 4,886.

3. *Invalid Pensions.*—(i) *Number in force, 1935.* During the year 1934-35 the number of invalid pensioners increased from 73,212 to 76,852, an increase of 3,640 pensions. Altogether 10,733 claims were allowed and 7,093 pensions were cancelled.

(ii) *Sexes of Pensioners.* Of the 76,852 persons in receipt of invalid pensions on 30th June, 1935, 33,698, or 44 per cent. were males, and 43,154, or 56 per cent. were females. Details for the several States are as follows:—

INVALID PENSIONS.—SEXES OF PENSIONERS, 1934-35.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Masculinity. (a)
New South Wales	15,362	20,160	35,522	76.20
Victoria	7,332	9,921	17,253	73.90
Queensland	5,284	5,745	11,029	91.98
South Australia	2,305	3,478	5,783	66.27
Western Australia	2,033	2,257	4,290	90.08
Tasmania	1,382	1,593	2,975	86.75
Total	33,698	43,154	76,852	78.09

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

(iii) *Ages and Conjugal Conditions of Pensioners, 1935.* The recorded ages of the 10,733 persons (5,270 males and 5,463 females) to whom invalid pensions were granted during the period under review varied from 16 to 86.

The conjugal condition of persons to whom invalid pensions were granted during the year was as follows:—Males—single, 2,141; married, 2,820; and widowed, 399. Females—single, 1,957; married, 2,027; and widowed, 1,479.

4. **Cost of Administration.**—Under State control the cost of administration differed considerably in the several States, and for 1908-9 represented in New South Wales 4.17 per cent. of the amount actually paid in pensions. In Victoria for the same year the corresponding percentage was 0.70. During the year 1934-35 the total cost to the Commonwealth of administering the Old-age and Invalid Pensions Department was £107,268, or about 0.91 per cent. of the amount paid to pensioners and to Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals.

The actual sum disbursed in old-age and invalid pensions in the financial year 1934-35, apart from the cost of administration and inclusive of the amount paid to asylums and hospitals for the maintenance of pensioners, was £11,762,030, about 35s. per head of population.

5. **Summary.**—The following table gives details concerning the working of the Act for the last six years:—

OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.—SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Pensioners.				Amount Paid in Pensions.	Total Payment to Pensioners and to Asylums and Hospitals for Maintenance of Pensioners.	Cost of Administration.	Cost of Administration per £100 paid to Pensioners and to Asylums and Hospitals.	Average Fortnightly Pension on last day of Financial Year.
	Old-age.		Invalid.	Total.					
	No.	Est. No. per 1,000 of persons eligible on age qualification. (a)							
	No.		No.	No.	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
1931	172,177	338	68,343	240,520	11,549,828	11,710,953	93,077	15 11	38 4
1932	183,317	348	72,292	255,609	10,978,633	11,125,956	81,859	14 9	33 3
1933	176,425	325	72,742	249,167	10,643,196	10,771,061	92,305	17 2	31 10
1934	183,397	322	77,282	260,679	10,836,263	10,963,090	105,308	19 3	33 8
1935	197,126	336	76,852	273,978	11,624,769	11,762,030	107,268 c	18 3	33 7
1936	206,748	340	80,487	287,235	12,634,706	12,797,726	115,257 c	18 0	34 8

(a) Based on an estimate of the number of old-age pensioners per 1,000 of the aggregate of males aged 65 and over and females aged 60 and over as disclosed at the Censuses of 1921 and 1933.

(b) A general reduction of 5s. per fortnight was made in July, 1931, as provided by the Financial Emergency Act 1931.

(c) Approximate.

(d) A general increase of 1s. per fortnight occurred in July, 1935.

Separate particulars of the payments to Invalid and to Old-age pensioners are not available but the annual liability at 30th June, 1935, is given hereunder:—

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS—ANNUAL LIABILITY.

State.	Invalid Pensions.	Old-age Pensions.	Total.
	£	£	£
New South Wales	1,562,704	3,260,712	4,823,416
Victoria	769,808	2,520,336	3,290,144
Queensland	489,112	1,057,732	1,546,844
South Australia	255,554	802,854	1,058,408
Western Australia	189,930	554,450	744,380
Tasmania	131,612	368,342	499,954
Total	3,398,720	8,564,426	11,963,146

§ 7. Maternity Allowance.

1. **General.**—During the session of 1912 the Federal Parliament passed an Act providing for the payment of maternity allowances. The scope and main provisions of the Act are given in Year Book No. 14, p. 1047. The most important conditions in the original Act were that the sum of five pounds was payable in the case of each confinement resulting in the birth of a viable child whether such child was born alive or dead. The mother must be a native of Australia or intend to settle permanently therein. No payment is made in the case of an aboriginal or an Asiatic. The Financial Emergency Act 1931 reduced the allowance payable to £4 and limited the application of the original Act to those cases where the combined income of husband and wife did not exceed £260 (reduced to £208 by the Financial Emergency Act 1932) in the previous 12 months.

As from 1st August, 1934, the limit of income was increased by £13 per annum in respect of each previous child of the claimant under the age of 14 years living at the date of the birth, but the maximum income must not exceed £200. The amount of the allowance was also increased from £4 by 5s. in respect of each such child up to a maximum of £5.

The following table gives a summary in connexion with the working of the Maternity Allowance Act for the years 1932 to 1936:—

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.—SUMMARY.

Year.	Claims Paid.	Claims Rejected.	Amount Paid.	Cost of Administration.	Cost per £100 of allowance paid.
	No.	No.	£	£	£ s. d.
1931-32 ..	92,410	5,229	378,022	14,180	3 15 0
1932-33 ..	80,311	6,031	320,686	12,420	3 17 5
1933-34 ..	75,781	7,280	302,928	11,799	3 17 11
1934-35 ..	70,442	5,800	320,121	(a) 12,000	3 12 11
1935-36 ..	70,953	5,450	335,552	(a) 12,200	3 12 9
Aggregated— 1912-13 to 1935-36 ..	2,877,372	42,782	14,044,089	327,925	2 6 8

(a) Approximate.

2. **Claims paid in each State.**—The following table shows the number of maternity allowance claims paid in each State during the last five years:—

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.—CLAIMS PAID IN EACH STATE.

Year ended 30th June.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Total.
1932	36,860	23,088	13,240	7,637	6,773	4,160	34	92,410
1933	31,090	20,100	11,080	7,040	5,879	3,886	25	80,311
1934	29,960	19,390	13,780	6,783	4,951	3,788	20	75,781
1935	30,351	19,010	10,040	6,000	5,035	3,725	30	70,442
1936	30,103	19,072	11,010	6,013	4,880	3,680	26	70,953
Total, 1912 to 1935-36 ..	1,146,860	752,055	423,142	250,248	182,861	120,394	912	2,877,372

§ 8. Commonwealth Public Service Superannuation Fund.

This Fund, which was inaugurated on the 20th November, 1922, is maintained by contributions of officers of Parliament, of employees of the Commonwealth Public Service and the Defence Department, and by payments from the Consolidated Revenue, the latter being made when the contributions are in arrears. Full particulars as to the benefits, etc., will be found in Official Year Book, No. 28, page 882.

The number of contributors to the fund at 30th June, 1935, was 30,759, viz., 27,353 males and 3,406 females, and the average pension contributed for was £117 3s. 8d. per annum.

During 1934-35 the receipts of the fund amounted to £596,328 of which officers' contributions represented £390,055 and interest on investments, £206,233. The payments from the fund for the year were £719,471, of which £590,585 was invested, bringing the total funds invested to £5,063,963 (at cost). The average rate of interest on investments at 30th June, 1935, was £4 7s. 6d. per cent.

Pensions in force on the 30th June, 1935, numbered 5,297, excluding commuted pensions, with a net annual liability of £464,046, of which £364,179 represented the share payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Contributions from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue to the fund were reduced by 20 per cent. from July, 1931, under the Financial Emergency Act 1931, and as the Government contribution in respect of any officer does not commence until he is superannuated, the reduced contribution affected all pensioners. The investments of the fund were subject to the interest reduction of approximately 22½ per cent. as provided in the above mentioned Act. The Financial Relief Act 1933 provided for the restoration of full pensions from the 21st October, 1933.

§ 9. Currency and Coinage.

1. **Australian Mints.**—Soon after the discovery of gold in Australia a branch of the Royal Mint was established in Sydney. The formal opening took place on the 14th May, 1855. The Melbourne branch was opened on the 12th June, 1872, and the Perth branch on the 20th June, 1899. The States of New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia provided an annual endowment in return for which the mint receipts were paid into the respective State Treasuries, and it might be said until recently that, apart from expenditure on buildings, new machinery, etc., the accounts paid into the Treasuries fairly balanced the mint subsidies. Early in 1923, however, it was announced that owing to losses incurred in the operations of recent years, the British Treasury in consultation with the New South Wales Government had decided to close the Sydney branch at the end of 1923. This decision was, however, not carried out until the end of 1926.

2. **Standard Weight and Fineness of Coinage.**—In addition to coins minted at Melbourne and Perth mints, Imperial silver coins legally current in England and which were minted prior to 31st March, 1920, when the fineness was reduced from .925 to .500 are also legal tender in Australia where the fineness of silver coin is .925. The circulation of Imperial silver currency in Australia has practically ceased, as the ruling exchange rate has made it profitable to transfer to London all coins legally current there. Sovereigns coined at the Royal Mint, London, or at any of its branches throughout the Empire are legal tender in Australia. The provisions as to legal tender are—gold coins, legal tender to any amount, silver for an amount not exceeding forty shillings, and bronze up to one shilling. The standard weights of the sovereign and half-sovereign are respectively 123.27447 grains and 61.63723 grains, but these coins will pass current if they do not fall below 122.5 grains and 61.125 grains respectively. Gold coins have ceased to circulate in Australia and Commonwealth Bank Notes are legal tender to any amount.

3. **Gold Receipts and Issues.**—(i) *Receipts.* The receipts of gold during 1935 and the aggregate at each mint to the end of 1935 were as follows:—

AUSTRALIAN MINTS.—RECEIPTS OF GOLD, 1935, AND TOTAL.

Mint.	Deposits during 1935.	Total to end of 1935.		
		Quantity.		Value.
		Gross.	Fine.	
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	£
Sydney ..	..	(a) 42,082,928	(a) 36,907,045	(a) 156,771,141
Melbourne ..	351,957	43,251,241	39,379,256	167,272,339
Perth ..	811,834	37,043,917	30,287,984	128,655,094
Total ..	1,163,791	122,378,086	106,574,285	452,698,574

(a) To end of 1926.

In cases of deposits containing over a certain minimum of silver, the excess is paid for at the rate fixed from time to time by the Deputy-Master of the branch mint concerned.

(ii) *Issues.* The Australian mints, besides issuing gold coin in the shape of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, also issue gold bullion, partly for the use of local manufacturers (jewellers and dentists), and partly for export. Since September, 1931, when the United Kingdom departed from the gold standard, the minting of gold coins by Australian mints has ceased. Australian exports of gold are mainly in the form of 400-oz. ingots, but in earlier years a considerable amount of gold was shipped in 10-oz. bars to India. During recent years the export was subject to regulation by the Commonwealth Government. The issues during 1935, and the total to the end of that year, are shown in the table below:—

AUSTRALIAN MINTS.—ISSUES OF GOLD.

Mint.	Coin.			Bullion.	Total.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Total.		
1935—	£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne ..	..	..	..	973,750	973,750
Perth ..	..	..	..	2,710,804	2,710,804
Total, 1935	..	..	..	3,684,554	3,684,554
Aggregate—					
Sydney ..	144,435,550	4,781,000	149,216,550	7,574,408	156,790,958
Melbourne ..	147,283,131	946,780	148,229,911	19,042,644	167,272,555
Perth ..	106,384,197	367,338	106,751,535	21,904,783	128,656,318
Total to end of 1935 ..	398,102,878	6,095,118	404,197,996	48,521,835	452,719,831

(iii) *Withdrawals of Worn Coin.* The mints receive light and worn coin for redemption. The total withdrawals of worn gold coin were as follows:—Sydney (£1,020), £1,100,000; Melbourne, £88,304 (bars and bullion) and £80,000; and Perth, £1,400.

4. *Price of Gold.*—In consequence of Great Britain's departure from the gold standard in 1931, the market value of gold immediately rose by about 17½ per cent. from £4 4s. 11d. to £4 19s. 7d. per ounce fine. Considerable fluctuations have since taken place, and the average monthly value of gold based on the London spot market price per ounce fine adjusted to the telegraphic transfer exchange rate (Australia on London) less a small percentage for shipping charges is given in the following table in £ Sterling and £ Australian from 1933 to July, 1936. Particulars are also given for the value of the sovereign.

PRICE OF GOLD.—LONDON AND AUSTRALIA, 1933 to 1936.

Month.	London.		Australia.		
	Average price per ounce, fine.	Average value of Sovereign.	Average price per ounce, fine.	Average value of Sovereign.	Equivalent to a premium of—
1933—	£s s. d.	£s s. d.	£A s. d.	£A s. d.	%
January ..	6 2 6	1 8 10	7 11 2	1 15 7	78.0
February ..	6 0 9	1 8 5	7 9 0	1 15 1	75.4
March ..	6 0 4	1 8 4	7 8 6	1 15 0	75.0
April ..	6 0 8	1 8 5	7 8 11	1 15 1	75.3
May ..	6 3 5	1 9 1	7 12 4	1 15 10	79.3
June ..	6 2 3	1 8 9	7 10 11	1 15 6	77.7
July ..	6 4 0	1 9 2	7 13 1	1 16 0	80.2
August ..	6 5 8	1 9 7	7 15 2	1 16 6	82.6
September ..	6 11 4	1 10 11	8 2 2	1 18 2	90.9
October ..	6 11 6	1 11 0	8 2 4	1 18 3	91.1
November ..	6 8 9	1 10 3	7 18 11	1 17 5	87.1
December ..	6 6 2	1 9 9	7 15 9	1 16 8	83.4
Average for Year ..	6 4 11	1 9 5	7 14 2	1 16 3	81.4
1934—					
January ..	6 10 1	1 10 8	8 0 7	1 17 10	89.1
February ..	6 16 11	1 12 3	8 9 1	1 19 10	99.0
March ..	6 16 6	1 12 2	8 8 5	1 19 8	98.3
April ..	6 15 2	1 11 10	8 6 10	1 19 3	96.3
May ..	6 16 3	1 12 1	8 8 3	1 19 7	98.0
June ..	6 17 9	1 12 5	8 10 0	2 0 0	100.1
July ..	6 17 10	1 12 6	8 10 2	2 0 1	100.4
August ..	6 18 7	1 12 8	8 11 1	2 0 3	101.4
September ..	7 0 10	1 13 2	8 13 10	2 0 11	104.6
October ..	7 1 7	1 13 4	8 14 10	2 1 2	105.8
November ..	6 19 5	1 12 10	8 12 2	2 0 6	102.6
December ..	7 0 7	1 13 1	8 13 7	2 0 10	104.3
Average for Year ..	6 17 8	1 12 5	8 9 11	2 0 0	100.0
1935—					
January ..	7 1 10	1 13 5	8 15 1	2 1 3	106.1
February ..	7 2 9	1 13 7	8 16 2	2 1 6	107.4
March ..	7 6 9	1 14 7	9 1 1	2 2 8	113.2
April ..	7 4 3	1 13 11	8 18 1	2 1 11	109.6
May ..	7 2 7	1 13 7	8 16 0	2 1 5	107.2
June ..	7 1 3	1 13 3	8 14 4	2 1 1	105.2
July ..	7 0 10	1 13 2	8 13 10	2 0 11	104.6
August ..	7 0 3	1 13 0	8 13 2	2 0 9	103.8
September ..	7 1 0	1 13 2	8 14 0	2 1 0	104.8
October ..	7 1 8	1 13 4	8 14 10	2 1 2	105.8
November ..	7 1 3	1 13 3	8 14 5	2 1 1	105.3
December ..	7 1 1	1 13 3	8 14 2	2 1 0	105.0
Average for Year ..	7 2 1	1 13 5	8 15 5	2 1 4	106.5
1936—					
January ..	7 0 11	1 13 2	8 13 11	2 0 11	104.7
February ..	7 0 11	1 13 2	8 13 11	2 0 11	104.7
March ..	7 1 0	1 13 2	8 14 0	2 1 0	104.8
April ..	7 0 10	1 13 2	8 13 10	2 0 11	104.6
May ..	7 0 1	1 13 0	8 12 11	2 0 9	103.5
June ..	6 18 8	1 12 8	8 11 2	2 0 4	101.5
July ..	6 18 11	1 12 8	8 11 5	2 0 4	101.8
August ..	6 18 4	1 12 7	8 10 9	2 0 2	101.0
September ..	6 18 0	1 12 6	8 10 4	2 0 1	100.5

NOTE.—“£s” represents £ sterling while Australian £s are indicated by “£A”.

5. *Silver and Bronze Coinage.*—(i) *Prices of Silver.* The value of silver has greatly decreased since its demonetization and restricted coinage in almost the whole of Europe. A noticeable increase, however, took place for some years after 1915, the price of silver following the general trend of world prices. Its average price in the London market in recent years is shown in § 4 par. 5 of Chapter XVIII., Mineral Industry.

(ii) *Profits on Coinage of Silver.* As sixty-six shillings are coined out of one pound troy of standard silver (.925 fine), the silver required to produce £3 6s. of coin cost, at the average 1935 London market price of 2s. 4.95d. per ounce, approximately 29s. The difference nearly represents, therefore, the gross profit or seigniorage made on the coinage of every £3 6s. Negotiations for the coinage of silver and bronze coin in Australia extended over a number of years between the Imperial authorities and the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, but no decision was arrived at. As section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution makes legislation concerning "currency, coinage, and legal tender" a Commonwealth matter, the question remained in abeyance until 1907, when the matter was discussed at the Colonial Conference, London, with the result that in the latter part of 1908 the Commonwealth Treasurer announced his intention of initiating the coinage. Since 1916 silver and bronze coins have been minted in Australia on behalf of the Commonwealth Treasury.

(iii) *Silver and Bronze Issues.* The total issues of silver and bronze coinage on account of the Commonwealth since 1910, as obtained from returns furnished by the Treasury, are set out in the following table:—

AUSTRALIAN MINTS.—SILVER AND BRONZE ISSUES BY TREASURY.

Year.	Silver.					Bronze.		
	2/-.	1/-.	6d.	3d.	Total.	1d.	½d.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1910 to 1929 ..	3,125,000	1,763,300	843,100	807,000	6,830,300	318,543	100,405	427,048
1929-30 ..	30,000	10,000	11,200	10,000	61,200	3,020	2,310	5,330
1930-31 ..	192,000	48,000	..	..	237,000	..	..	..
1931-32 ..	257,600	19,000	7,200	5,200	280,000	11,600	6,270	17,870
1932-33 ..	23,400	9,200	5,200	6,600	44,400	13,470	8,140	21,610
1933-34 ..	81,400	20,200	23,400	24,200	158,000	21,800	7,500	29,300
1931-35 ..	140,400	24,200	24,000	29,800	218,400	17,390	6,770	24,160
Total ..	4,149,800	1,899,900	914,500	883,700	7,847,900	355,913	140,395	526,308

(iv) *Withdrawals of Worn Silver Coin.* An examination of the wear on silver coins made by the London Mint Authorities in 1909 revealed that the average life of silver coins (then .925 fine) was :—2s. pieces, 45 years; 1s., 41 years; 6d., 28 years; and 3d., 32 years. The value of worn silver coins received during 1934 was as follows:—Melbourne, nil; Perth, nil. The total withdrawals of worn silver coin to 1934 were:—Melbourne, £1,747,409; Perth, £129,738; Sydney (to 1926), £1,248,672.

6. *Australian Note Issue.*—(i) *General.* Information in some detail regarding Australian Notes has been given in earlier issues of this work. In December, 1920, the Australian Note Issue passed to the control of the Commonwealth Bank, the notes, however, remaining Treasury Notes. The Note Issue Department is administered by the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Bank.

(ii) *Reserve against Note Issue.* Prior to 19th June, 1931, the reserve held in gold against the note issue was fixed at 25 per cent. of the total notes in circulation. To permit further agreements of gold to meet short-term obligations in London, an Amending Act reduced the statutory gold reserve to 15 per cent. with provision for the restoration by graduations to 25 per cent. within a period not exceeding five years. A further Amending Act provided that portion of the note issue reserve may be held in British

sterling, which was defined as follows:—(a) Balances standing to the credit of the Bank at the Bank of England or at any other of its bankers in London; (b) Bills of Exchange or advances secured thereby which will mature in not more than three months and which are payable in the United Kingdom in currency which is legal tender therein; and (c) Treasury Bills or other securities of the United Kingdom which will mature in not more than three months.

(iii) *Notes in Circulation.* Particulars of the average notes in circulation and of the gold reserve for the years 1914 and 1931 to 1935 are given in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH NOTE ISSUE.—PARTICULARS.

Average of monthly statements for year—

Particulars.	1914.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Notes held by—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Banks ..	(a)	24,939,874	24,916,825	22,683,449	21,108,854	20,119,208
Public ..	(a)	25,221,885	25,740,767	25,033,410	25,872,512	27,449,147
Total ..	11,944,848	50,161,759	50,657,592	47,718,859	47,071,366	47,568,355
Gold Reserve ..	5,368,822	13,144,494	10,616,563	11,672,099	15,524,204	15,922,404
Percentage of Reserve on Total Issue ..	%	%	%	%	%	%
	44.9	26.2	21.0	24.5	33.0	33.5

(a) Not available.

(b) Includes English sterling.

Details of the average value of each of the several denominations of Australian Notes outstanding in 1914 and from 1931 to 1935 are given in Finance Bulletin No. 26 issued by this Bureau.

7. *Legal Tender Extant.*—Accurate information regarding the amount of token money in circulation is not available, but the following table gives an estimate of the amount of legal tender extant about the middle of the years 1931 to 1935.

ESTIMATED LEGAL TENDER EXTANT.—AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Australian Note Issue (a)—	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Held by Banks ..	25,351	26,505	23,346	21,284	20,202
Held by Public ..	25,302	24,798	24,207	25,017	26,848
Notes of Trading Banks outstanding (b)	106	107	181	174	169
Coin—Gold—Held by Banks (c)	312	158	61	20	23
Held by Public ..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver—Held by Banks (c)	2,026	2,289	2,047	2,007	1,932
Held by Public ..	5,031	5,057	5,289	5,482	5,761
Bronze—Held by Banks (c)	133	110	105	109	106
Held by Public ..	300	341	364	389	420
Total ..	58,653	59,455	55,600	54,482	55,461

(a) Last Monday in June.

(b) Average for June quarter.

(c) At 30th June.

The figures given above for silver coin represent the total issues of Australian silver coin less the excess of exports of Australian coins to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands over the re-imports of Australian coins. The amount of English coin in circulation in Australia is negligible, and as it is not possible to ascertain accurately its volume, no allowance has been made therefor. The figures given for bronze coins refer to the total issues of Australian coin, the small amount of British coin in circulation being disregarded.

C.—STATE FINANCE.

§ 1. General.

1. **Functions of State Governments.**—In comparing the financial returns of the States allowance must be made for the various functions discharged by the respective Governments, and for local conditions in each case. Direct comparisons of the revenue, expenditure and debt of the individual States are difficult, owing to the fact that functions which in one State are assumed by the Central Government are in another relegated to municipal or semi-governmental bodies which are vested with certain defined borrowing powers and whose financial transactions are not included with those of the Central Government. Care, therefore, is needed in instituting comparisons, and the particulars contained in this Chapter should be read with those contained in the Chapter dealing with Local Government. In many respects, moreover, the budgets of the Australian Governments differ materially from those of most European countries, owing to the inclusion therein of the revenue and expenditure of departments concerned in rendering public services, such for instance as railways, tramways, water supply, etc., which in other countries are often left to private enterprise.

2. **Accounts of State Governments.**—The various financial transactions of the States are in each case mainly concerned with one or other of three Funds—the “Consolidated Revenue Fund,” the “Trust Fund,” and the “Loan Fund.” All revenue (except certain taxation items paid into special funds) collected by the State is placed to the credit of its Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which payments are made under the authority of an Annual Appropriation Act passed by the Legislature, or by a permanent appropriation under a Special Act. From 1st July, 1928, the accounts of the Railway and Tramway services, Sydney Harbour Trust and certain water supply services were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales. To preserve the comparability of the State finance statistics, information in respect of the above services has been included in the tabular statements in this section. The Trust Fund comprises all moneys held in trust by the Government, and includes such items as savings banks funds, sinking funds, insurance companies’ deposits, etc. The Loan Fund is debited with all loan moneys raised by the State, and credited with the expenditure therefrom on public works or other purposes.

3. **Inter-relation of Commonwealth and State Finances.**—In regard to the inter-relation of Commonwealth and State Finances, a statement in some detail, covering the period from the inception of Federation to the passing of the Financial Agreement Act 1928, was published in Official Year Book, No. 22, pages 379–80. On page 861 of this issue details are given in regard to the constitutional and other requirements in the matter of the distribution of Commonwealth revenues.

§ 2. Consolidated Revenue Funds.

Division I.—Revenue.

1. **General.**—The principal sources of State revenue are :—

- (a) Taxation ; (b) The public works and services controlled by the State Governments ; (c) Sale of and rental from Crown lands ; (d) Payments by Commonwealth Government under the Financial Agreement and Special Grants Acts ; and (e) Miscellaneous sources, comprising fines, fees, interest, etc.

In regard to item (b) attention is directed to the statement (see C. § 1 (2) *ante*) appertaining to the New South Wales accounts. In connexion with the Railway Accounts for that State the Consolidated Revenue Fund contributed to the Railways Commissioners an amount not exceeding £800,000 in respect of losses on country developmental railways during each of the last five years. To avoid duplication in determining the aggregate receipts and expenditure this amount has not been included in the railways receipts or Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.

Of these sources, that yielding the largest revenue for the States as a whole is the group of Public Works and Services, the principal contributor being the Government Railways and Tramways. Next in magnitude comes Taxation, followed in order by the Commonwealth Payments and Interest Receipts.

By the Finances Adjustment and Financial Adjustment (Further Provisions) Acts 1932, the receipts and payments of the Unemployment Relief and Family Endowment Funds of New South Wales were brought into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the division of the Consolidated Revenue Account known as the Special Purposes (Revenue) Fund was abandoned. The figures showing receipts and expenditure include the transactions relating to the Social Services referred to.

2. Revenue Received.—The following table furnishes particulars of the total amounts and the amounts per head, of consolidated revenue received by the several States during the last five years :—

STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

Year.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria. (a)	O'land. (b)	S. Aust.	W. Aust. (b)	Tasmania.	All States.
TOTAL COLLECTIONS.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31	45,857,262	25,575,504	15,072,652	10,725,811	8,686,756	2,609,290	108,527,275
1931-32	45,607,700	24,555,272	12,994,113	10,481,976	8,035,316	2,385,495	104,059,872
1932-33	49,329,557	24,705,985	13,396,644	10,160,712	8,332,153	2,522,191	108,447,242
1933-34	45,509,438	24,567,739	13,859,385	10,187,986	8,481,697	2,698,214	105,304,459
1934-35	46,564,814	25,766,062	15,280,022	11,001,578	9,331,430	2,872,148	110,816,054

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.(c)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1930-31	18	0	5	14	5	4	16	8	5	18	13	5	20	3	0	11	14	2
1931-32	17	15	2	13	12	3	13	19	4	18	3	5	18	10	7	10	11	1
1932-33	19	0	9	13	12	3	14	4	1	17	11	8	19	1	5	11	1	4
1933-34	17	8	3	13	9	3	14	11	8	17	9	10	19	5	2	11	15	7
1934-35	17	13	6	14	0	7	15	18	1	18	16	8	21	1	2	12	10	8

(a) Includes certain moneys not paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund, such as receipts from Railways, Tramways, Sydney Harbour Trust, certain Water Supply and Sewerage Services and motor taxation in New South Wales and motor taxation in Victoria. (b) Excludes motor taxation. (c) Based on mean population of each financial year.

3. Sources of Revenue.—(i) *General.* Classifying the revenue of the several States in the manner indicated in *ante*, particulars for the year 1934-35 are as follows:—

STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.—SOURCES, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria. (a)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
TOTAL REVENUE.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation (c) ..	613,964,236	8,093,718	3,477,509	3,224,480	1,902,086	1,227,328	32,789,357
Business Under-							
takings ..	224,666,751	11,192,129	7,247,612	4,616,181	4,970,231	511,280	53,174,184
Territorial ..	1,599,000	368,009	1,405,070	185,887	406,241	60,404	4,025,331
Commonwealth pay-							
ments (b) ..	3,793,111	2,677,150	1,382,215	2,091,816	1,206,432	735,859	11,798,012
Interest ..	553,717	1,619,115	1,025,509	780,619	358,947	325,157	4,701,784
Miscellaneous ..	2,137,069	865,272	742,087	61,595	487,603	12,000	4,320,486
Total ..	40,561,814	25,706,062	15,280,022	11,001,578	9,331,430	2,872,148	110,816,054

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.(f)

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Taxation (c) ..	(c) 5 6 0	4 17 11	3 12 5	5 10 5	4 5 10	5 7 1	4 18 1
Business Under-							
takings ..	9 6 10	6 1 11	7 10 10	7 10 1	11 4 4	2 4 7	7 19 0
Territorial ..	0 12 2	0 4 0	1 0 3	0 6 5	0 18 4	0 5 3	0 12 1
Commonwealth pay-							
ments (b) ..	1 8 1	1 0 2	1 8 0	3 11 8	2 14 6	3 4 3	1 15 3
Interest ..	0 4 2	0 17 11	1 1 4	1 7 0	0 16 2	1 8 5	0 14 1
Miscellaneous ..	0 16 3	0 9 8	0 15 6	0 2 1	1 2 0	0 1 1	0 12 11
Total ..	17 13 6	14 0 7	15 18 1	18 16 8	21 1 2	12 10 8	16 11 5

(a) Includes certain moneys not paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund. See note (a) to table immediately preceding. (b) Including special grants. (c) In some States certain taxation collections are not paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund. For total collections see next page. (d) Excludes £800,000 paid to Railways Commissioners from Consolidated Revenue in respect of losses on country developmental railways. (e) Includes Unemployment Relief and Family Endowment Taxes. (f) Based on mean population of the financial year.

In connexion with the item Business Undertakings, it should be borne in mind that services performed by the Government in one State may, in another, be carried out by a Board or Trust. For instance, in New South Wales and Western Australia the tramway systems are controlled by the Government, while in the other States ownership is largely vested in Trusts or private companies. Harbour and river services and water supply and sewerage are also controlled in some cases by the State and in others by Trusts.

The magnitude of the revenue per head from Business Undertakings in the case of Western Australia is mainly due to railways, the mileage of which is greater per head of population than in other States. In New South Wales and Western Australia the revenue from tramways is also included.

STATE REVENUE FROM TAXATION—TOTAL COLLECTIONS, 1934-35.

(a) No special unemployment relief tax collected. (b) Financial Emergency Tax. (c) Includes Hospital Tax, £183,398 (8s. 3d. per head). (d) Includes Income Tax on Lotteries, £229,500 (£1 per head). (e) Includes amounts collected by local government authorities outside metropolitan area.

STATE REVENUE FROM TAXATION.—PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL, 1934-35.

[illegible]

Prior to Federation duties of Customs and Excise constituted the principal source of revenue from taxation. At present the most productive State taxes are the Unemployment Relief and Income Taxes. In addition to these, a State land tax and licence fees of various kinds are collected in all the States, and a dividend tax is levied in Western Australia.

The total amounts and the amounts per head raised from all sources of taxation by the several State Governments, including amounts not paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, during the five years ended 1934-35 are given in the following table:—

STATE REVENUE FROM TAXATION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
TOTAL.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31	16,190,756	8,104,229	5,542,526	3,399,942	1,524,846	1,071,263	35,833,562
1931-32	14,855,306	7,709,694	4,761,880	3,076,374	1,439,559	905,715	32,748,528
1932-33	18,052,914	8,301,194	5,661,151	2,733,445	1,573,451	1,003,454	37,325,609
1933-34	14,198,932	8,461,944	5,846,301	2,925,106	1,835,829	1,132,889	34,401,001
1934-35	13,964,236	8,993,718	6,546,263	3,267,099	2,436,076	1,227,328	36,434,720

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.(a)

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1930-31	6 7 3	4 10 5	6 0 9	5 18 5	3 10 9	4 16 2	5 10 6
1931-32	5 15 9	4 5 6	5 2 4	5 6 8	3 6 5	4 0 2	5 0 2
1932-33	6 19 4	4 11 6	6 0 4	4 14 4	3 12 0	4 8 0	5 13 3
1933-34	5 8 8	4 12 9	6 3 0	5 0 5	4 3 4	4 18 11	5 3 7
1934-35	5 6 0	4 17 11	6 16 3	5 11 10	5 9 11	5 7 1	5 8 11

(a) Based on mean population of each financial year.

(b) *Probate and Succession Duties.* Probate duties have been levied for many years in all the States, but the provisions of the Acts governing the payment of duty differ widely both in regard to the ordinary rates and those which apply to special beneficiaries. A table showing the values of the estates in which probates and letters of administration were granted is given earlier. (See Chapter XXVI.—Private Finance, Section F.)

The duties collected for the last five financial years are as follows :—

STATE PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.—COLLECTIONS.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	1,496,641	1,251,650	1,639,979	1,542,475	1,693,966
Victoria ..	1,131,603	1,014,669	1,164,200	1,143,330	1,124,933
Queensland ..	528,129	444,522	454,572	459,314	448,901
South Australia ..	254,264	323,008	299,826	298,676	315,463
Western Australia ..	72,093	63,162	91,995	70,154	74,076
Tasmania ..	78,275	86,764	117,387	156,935	70,035
Total ..	3,561,005	3,163,775	3,766,259	3,670,884	3,727,374

(c) *Other Stamp Duties.* The revenue derived from Stamp duties (exclusive of probate and succession duties and stamp duties on betting tickets) for the last five years is shown in the accompanying table :—

STATE STAMP DUTIES.—COLLECTIONS.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	931,308	843,986	929,158	1,013,604	1,084,044
Victoria ..	704,958	639,578	725,834	733,034	826,056
Queensland ..	442,149	418,205	423,450	446,587	501,910
South Australia ..	285,915	164,708	177,396	190,193	206,411
Western Australia ..	170,949	189,174	181,642	209,965	251,868
Tasmania ..	114,401	137,876	100,020	97,719	104,842
Total ..	2,649,680	2,393,527	2,537,500	2,691,122	2,975,131

(d) *Land Tax.* All the States impose a land tax, Queensland, the last State to fall into line, collecting its first levy in 1915-16. In the other States the impost is of long standing. In New South Wales the State land tax is levied on the unincorporated portion of the western division of the State only.

The following table shows the amount collected by means of such taxes during the financial years 1930-31 to 1934-35 :—

STATE LAND TAX.—COLLECTIONS.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	2,486	2,453	1,968	2,199	2,461
Victoria ..	506,025	497,609	503,752	535,947	494,593
Queensland ..	503,656	346,064	442,584	433,881	412,459
South Australia ..	486,505	434,544	306,198	346,411	350,832
Western Australia ..	168,579	132,368	130,963	118,973	121,895
Tasmania ..	97,903	95,916	92,823	90,812	89,863
Total ..	1,765,214	1,508,954	1,478,288	1,528,223	1,472,103

(c) *Income Tax.* A tax on the incomes of persons, whether derived from personal exertion or from property, is also imposed in all the States. As might be expected, the rates, exemptions, etc., differ widely, but the general principles of the several Acts are similar. In earlier years revenues now derived from income tax were to some extent supplied by a dividend tax mainly from profits on gold mining.

The following table shows the total amount collected in the several States during the years 1930-31 to 1934-35. In the case of Western Australia the amount of dividend duty collected is included. The tax levied on prizes in lotteries although coming within the Income Tax class has been excluded from the amounts given below.

STATE INCOME AND DIVIDEND TAXES.—COLLECTIONS.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	6,183,481	3,411,146	3,870,616	2,808,851	3,146,495
Victoria ..	2,659,585	2,061,561	2,117,000	2,329,629	2,003,512
Queensland ..	2,522,300	1,652,329	1,680,383	1,607,409	1,800,477
South Australia ..	1,802,176	1,484,066	1,254,961	1,302,083	1,473,931
Western Australia ..	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Tasmania ..	302,925	242,347	339,239	301,143	420,360
Total ..	14,033,162	9,283,216	9,607,200	8,771,798	9,996,581

(f) *Unemployment Relief Tax.* During 1930-31 a special unemployment relief tax was levied in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. In South Australia portion of the moneys for expenditure on unemployment relief was raised by an increment in the rate of income tax. In Western Australia a Financial Emergency tax was levied and in Tasmania a tax on wages provided the funds necessary for the relief of unemployment. Further references to this matter may be found in the Labour Report, Nos. 22 to 26.

(g) *Motor Taxation.* Motor taxation comprises tax and registration fees on motor vehicles, and licences of motor dealers, motor drivers and motor cycle riders, and public vehicles except when controlled by local government authorities. The following table shows the collections for the last five years:—

MOTOR TAXATION.—COLLECTIONS.

State.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	1,660,969	1,617,387	1,608,154	1,770,828	1,008,130
Victoria ..	1,118,170	1,124,362	1,222,684	1,280,878	1,403,134
Queensland ..	519,108	519,467	525,967	587,421	633,059
South Australia ..	461,955	490,704	503,386	529,432	565,279
Western Australia (a) ..	286,140	278,816	274,721	292,768	318,681
Tasmania ..	95,370	93,567	97,210	101,720	110,586
Total ..	4,150,712	4,133,303	4,232,122	4,563,047	4,938,869

(a) Includes amounts collected by local governing authorities outside metropolitan area.

The proceeds of motor tax and motor registration fees are now paid into a special roads fund and the amounts do not appear in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, except for the State of Tasmania. In New South Wales a proportion of the collections is paid to Consolidated Revenue as an offset against administrative charges.

(iii) *Business Undertakings.* (a) 1934-35. A very large proportion of State gross revenues is made up of receipts from public works and services under the control of the Governments. The principal of these are railways and tramways, harbour works, and water supply and sewerage, while, in addition, State batteries for the treatment of auriferous ores exist in Western Australia, and various minor revenue-producing services are rendered by the Governments of all States. For the year 1934-35 the revenue from these sources was £53,174,184, or 48 per cent. of the revenue from all sources. Details of revenue are as follows :—

STATE REVENUE FROM BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and tramways	19,620,307	29,095,216	26,996,984	22,649,098	3,562,357	239,989	42,322,041
Harbour services ..	966,147	63,418	92,917	583,989	294,239	..	2,002,710
Water supply and sewerage ..	22,697,696	6580,650	..	971,021	604,853	..	4,854,223
Other ..	1,320,511	1,452,845	157,711	442,070	508,782	213,291	3,995,410
Total ..	24,606,751	11,192,129	7,247,612	4,616,181	4,970,231	511,280	53,174,184

(a) Railways only. Victoria is inclusive of 9.79 miles of electric tramways, operated by the Railways Department. (b) Water supply only. (c) Not paid into Consolidated Revenue. See C. § 1 (2). (d) Portion only of this amount is paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund. (e) Excludes Electricity supply.

As mentioned on page 887 the particulars shown above for New South Wales railways and tramways do not include a sum of £800,000, recouped to the Railways Commissioners from Consolidated Revenue in respect of losses on operating country developmental railways. The figures for Railways in South Australia include £120,000, portion of Commonwealth Grant which was paid direct to Railways.

(b) 1930-31 to 1934-35. Particulars of the revenue from Business Undertakings for the last five years are given below :—

STATE REVENUE FROM BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS.(a)

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways ..	40,943,417	39,822,890	40,190,873	39,503,110	42,322,041
Harbour Services ..	1,742,907	1,761,715	1,859,527	1,808,055	2,002,710
Water Supply and Sewerage	5,008,555	5,189,034	5,163,816	4,829,220	4,854,223
Other ..	4,388,903	4,114,160	4,015,877	3,881,679	3,995,210
Total ..	52,083,782	50,887,799	51,230,093	50,022,064	53,174,184

(a) See notes to previous table.

(iv) *Territorial.* The revenue from the sale and rental of Crown lands has, with few exceptions, been treated from the earliest times as forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Funds, and has been applied to meet ordinary expenses. Where the rentals received are for lands held for pastoral or residential purposes such application of the revenue would appear justifiable. On the other hand, where the rentals are for mineral and timber lands, and in all cases of sales of lands, the proceeding is essentially a disposal of capital to defray current expenses, and is, therefore, open to criticism. The following table gives the revenue from sales and rentals of Crown lands for the year 1934-35 :—

STATE TERRITORIAL REVENUE, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sales ..	43,218	68,820	..	16,822	12,605	10,069	151,600
Rentals ..	1,463,386	162,401	1,097,294	160,065	283,072	27,385	3,202,603
Forestry ..	92,396	137,442	307,776	..	110,504	23,010	671,128
Total ..	1,599,000	368,669	1,405,070	185,887	406,241	60,464	4,025,331

(v) *Commonwealth Payments.* The payments to the States (inclusive of special grants but excluding the contributions in respect of sinking fund on States' Debts and Federal Aid Roads grants which are paid by the Commonwealth into the National Debt Sinking Fund and Federal Aid Roads Trust Fund respectively) represent in each instance a considerable proportion of the States' revenue, and for the year 1934-35 aggregated £11,798,912, or 10.7 per cent. of the total revenue of the States.

(vi) *Interest and Miscellaneous.* In addition to the foregoing, there are in each State several miscellaneous sources of revenue, including such items as interest, fines, fees, etc. In 1934-35 interest, mainly from loans to local governing bodies and on public account balances, was responsible for £4,701,784, whilst "Miscellaneous" revenue amounted to £4,326,486.

Division II.—Expenditure.

1. *General.*—The principal heads of State expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Funds are :—

- (a) Interest and sinking funds in connexion with public debt ; (b) Working expenses of railways and tramways ; (c) Justice ; (d) Police ; (e) Penal establishments ; (f) Education ; (g) Medical and charitable expenditure ; and (h) All other expenditure.

In earlier years the working expenses of Railways and Tramways were the most important item in Governmental expenditure, but in recent years Public Debt charges represent the heaviest item, notwithstanding the reduction in interest as a result of the 1931 internal conversion loan and the more recent conversion operations in London. Prior to 1930-31 Railway working expenses represented about 30 to 35 per cent. of the total, but staff reductions and other economies effected in consequence of the industrial depression reduced the figure to 26 per cent. in 1933-34. For the year 1934-35 the percentage rose slightly to 27, compared with 35 per cent. represented by Public Debt Charges ; next in importance were Charitable, Public Health and Hospitals, 11 per cent. ; Education, 9 per cent. ; and Law and Order, 4 per cent.

2. **Total Expenditure.**—The total expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Funds in the several States and the expenditure per head of population during each of the last five years are given in the table hereunder:—

STATE EXPENDITURE.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUNDS.

Year.	N.S.W. (a) (b)	Victoria. (a)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
TOTAL.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31	54,609,697	28,029,702	15,914,696	12,539,668	10,107,295	2,854,394	124,055,452
1931-32	59,834,538	26,163,594	15,069,293	11,545,336	9,593,212	2,657,109	124,863,082
1932-33	52,960,277	25,547,486	14,951,088	11,169,610	9,196,234	2,577,407	116,402,102
1933-34	48,925,538	25,336,797	14,987,916	11,031,802	9,270,609	2,746,099	112,298,761
1934-35	48,863,577	25,917,259	15,844,633	10,965,352	9,498,525	2,991,349	114,080,695

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.(c)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1930-31	21	9	2	15	12	8	17	6	1	21	16	7	23	8	11	12	16	2
1931-32	23	6	0	14	10	1	16	3	11	20	0	3	22	2	5	11	15	1
1932-33	20	8	10	14	1	6	15	17	11	19	5	6	21	1	0	11	6	2
1933-34	18	14	5	13	17	8	15	15	5	18	18	10	21	0	11	11	19	9
1934-35	18	11	0	14	2	3	16	9	10	18	15	5	21	8	8	13	1	1

(a) Includes expenditure of certain moneys not paid into Consolidated Revenue, such as receipts from Railways, Tramways, Sydney Harbour Trust, certain Water Supply and Sewerage Services, and motor taxation in New South Wales and motor taxation in Victoria. (b) Includes Social Services. Refer to letterpress on page 887. (c) Based on mean population of each financial year.

3. **Details of Expenditure for 1934-35.**—The following table shows the total expenditure and expenditure per head under each of the principal items:—

STATE EXPENDITURE.—DETAILS, 1934-35.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (c)	Victoria. (c)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
TOTAL.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public debt (interest, sinking fund, exchange, etc.) ..	15,231,291	7,966,605	6,239,122	5,005,114	4,043,318	1,134,570	39,620,020
Railways and Tramways (working expenses) ..	414,668,485	406,244,850	44,999,593	42,041,022	2,553,277	4470,122	30,977,349
Water Supply and Sewerage (f) ..	983,877	301,490	223,571	276,335	274,042	..	1,714,315
Justice ..	488,126	215,947	179,316	58,262	72,631	34,452	1,018,734
Police ..	1,428,125	864,337	568,268	263,052	221,628	99,393	3,444,803
Penal establishments ..	319,166	108,835	29,800	43,032	25,899	11,651	538,383
Education ..	3,967,125	2,367,125	1,222,222	822,222	621,111	205,222	9,800,000
Medical and charitable ..	6,312,964	2,956,185	1,012,245	1,064,683	449,137	451,088	12,290,302
All other expenditure ..	5,609,420	4,689,508	1,289,163	1,361,449	1,143,180	494,728	14,587,448
Total ..	48,863,577	25,917,259	15,844,633	10,965,352	9,498,525	2,991,349	114,080,695

(a) Including 9.79 miles of electric tramways operated by the Victorian Railways. (b) Railways only. (c) Includes expenditure of certain moneys not paid into Consolidated Revenue, see note (a) to previous table. (d) Excludes £500,000 paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund on account of losses on country developmental railways. (e) Water Supply and Irrigation Commission only. (f) Includes Water Conservation and Irrigation New South Wales, £77,896 and South Australia £75,225. (g) Portion only from Consolidated Revenue Fund. (h) Exclusive of £225,504 from Special Fund.

STATE EXPENDITURE.—DETAILS, 1934-35—*continued*.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.(a)							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public debt (interest, sinking fund, etc.)	5 15 8	4 6 10	6 9 10	2 11 4	9 2 0	4 19 1	5 18 6
Railways and Tramways (working expenses) ..	5 11 5	3 8 0	5 4 1	3 9 11	5 15 3	2 1 1	4 12 8
Water Supply and Sewerage ..	0 6 5	0 3 3	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 12 4	..	0 5 2
Justice ..	0 3 8	0 2 4	0 3 9	0 2 0	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 3 2
Police ..	0 10 10	0 9 5	0 11 10	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 8 8	0 10 4
Penal establishments	0 2 5	0 1 2	0 0 7	0 1 6	0 1 2	0 1 0	0 1 7
Education ..	1 10 1	1 5 0	1 11 4	1 9 2	1 10 4	1 5 9	1 9 5
Medical and charitable	2 7 11	1 12 2	1 1 1	1 16 5	1 2 3	1 19 4	1 16 9
All other expenditure	2 2 7	2 11 1	1 6 10	2 6 7	2 11 7	2 3 2	2 3 7
Total ..	18 11 0	14 2 3	16 9 10	18 15 5	21 8 8	13 1 1	17 1 2

(a) Based on mean population of the financial year.

Division III.—Surplus Revenue.

The following table shows for each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35 the amount and amount per head of the surplus or deficit of each State:—

STATE SURPLUS REVENUE.

Year.	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.(a)	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31.. b	-8,752,435	-2,454,198	-842,044	-1,813,857	-1,420,539	-245,104	-15,528,177
1931-32..	-14,226,848	-1,608,322	-2,075,180	-1,093,300	-1,557,790	-271,614	-20,803,210
1932-33..	-3,630,720	-841,501	-1,554,414	-1,008,808	-804,081	-55,210	-7,954,860
1933-34..	-3,410,100	-769,058	-1,128,531	-843,816	-788,912	-47,885	-6,994,302
1934-35..	-2,298,763	-151,197	-564,611	30,226	-107,995	-119,201	-3,204,641

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.(c)

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1930-31..	-3 8 9	-1 7 4	-0 18 4	-3 3 2	-3 5 11	-1 2 0	-2 7 11
1931-32..	-5 10 10	-0 17 10	-2 4 7	-1 16 10	-3 11 10	-1 4 0	-3 3 8
1932-33..	-1 8 0	-0 9 3	-1 13 1	-1 14 10	-1 19 7	-0 4 10	-1 4 2
1933-34..	-1 6 2	-0 8 5	-1 3 9	-1 9 0	-1 15 10	-0 4 2	-1 1 1
1934-35..	-0 17 6	-0 1 8	-0 11 9	0 1 3	-0 7 6	-0 10 5	-0 9 9

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates deficit.

(a) After allowing for payments into and expenditure from certain special funds. (b) Excludes £1,722,222 interest, etc. paid by Commonwealth Government on behalf of New South Wales and which is included in New South Wales expenditure for 1931-32. (c) Based on mean population of each financial year.

§ 3. State Trust Funds.

1. **Nature.**—In addition to the moneys received as revenue and paid to the credit of Consolidated Revenue Funds, considerable sums are held by the State Governments in trust for various purposes. Municipal sinking funds placed in the hands of the Governments are paid to the credit of the appropriate Trust Fund. In all the States except New South Wales, where the practice is confined to those companies transacting workers' compensation insurance, life assurance companies operating are required to deposit a substantial sum in cash or approved securities with the Government, and these deposits help to swell the trust funds. Various other deposit accounts, superannuation funds, suspense accounts, etc., also find a place.

2. **Extent.**—The amount of trust funds held on the 30th June, 1935, was as follows:—

STATE TRUST FUNDS, 30th JUNE, 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of trust funds	15,347,014	6,380,809	3,070,691	1,850,460	3,226,283	1,034,673	30,909,930

§ 4. State Loan Funds.

Division I.—Loan Expenditure.

1. **General.**—As far back as the year 1842 revenue collections were supplemented with borrowed moneys, the earliest loan being by New South Wales for the purpose of assisting immigration, at rates of interest varying from 2½d. to 5½d. per £100 per diem, or approximately from 4½ per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum. Australian public borrowing, however, is mainly due to the fact that the State Governments, in addition to ordinary administrative duties, undertake functions which in other countries are usually entrusted to local authorities or left to private enterprise. Foremost amongst these are the construction and control of the railway systems, but loan moneys have largely been used for improvements to harbours and rivers, and the construction of roads, water supply and sewerage works. The State loan expenditure and public debt thus differ very materially from those of most European countries, and from those of the Commonwealth, where such expenditure was very largely incurred for purposes of defence, or in the prosecution of war. As shown above, the State debts consist chiefly of moneys raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the country, and are to a very large extent represented by tangible assets.

Statements relating to Loan Expenditure are given below for both the "gross" and the "net" expenditure during the year. The gross expenditure represents the amounts disbursed during the year whereas the net expenditure represents the gross expenditure less any credits to the Loan Fund during the year on account of repayments of advances to local governing bodies, settlers, etc. It might be mentioned that such moneys are credited to the Loan Fund in the year of repayment irrespective of when the advance was made.

2. **Loan Expenditure, 1934-35.**—(a) *Gross Loan Expenditure, 1934-35.* Particulars of the gross loan expenditure for the year 1934-35 are given in the following table:—

STATE GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1934-35.

	New South Wales.	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works and Services—							
Railways	1,767,011	218,419	872,996	100,661	295,076	157,664	3,411,827
Tramways	304,820	..	..	(b) 37,193	..	..	342,013
Roads	340,309	129,006	712,100	..	213,803	..	2,133,430
Bridges	19,740	127	..	..	..	65,870	..
Harbours and Rivers ..	180,862	..	25,324	140,780	305,518	..	..
Lights and Lighthouses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water Supply	247,036	260,736	..	328,544	622,087	..	1,459,303
Sewerage	1,552,650	..	..	168,280	330,199	..	2,051,129
Electricity Supply	60,754	..	..	..	203,208	224,138	488,100
Public Buildings	414,349	..	527,980	85,265	100,118	69,031	1,203,043
Loans to Local Bodies ..	(d)	..	1,414,405	8,600	103	679	1,483,847
Unemployment Relief ..	24,629,236	1,312,955	..	..	..	31,139	5,070,630
Advances for Housing ..	162,000	..	365,057	21,395	60,000	17,103	625,755
Other Public Works ..	..	..	..	116,847	..	15,259	132,106
Primary Production—							
Soldier Settlement	220,000	200,737	5,450	18,578	331	118,771	915,803
Land for Settlement ..	..	205,650	250,774	11	..	20,501	..
Water Conservation ..	494,908	..	33,635	383	22,814	..	689,117
Irrigation and Drainage ..	..	..	..	9,750	127,021	..	..
Rabbit-proof Fencing ..	(f)	..	40,539	4,790	..	..	45,329
Agriculture	147	..	21,542	..	153,814	..	175,803
Agricultural Bank .. ..	..	..	173,340	442,200	50,000	..	605,540
Advances to Settlers ..	..	97,340	..	576,138	26,075	62,222	762,084
Forestry .. ..	..	44,542	88,562	170,427	151,084	..	454,615
Mines and Mineral Resources .. ..	..	..	39,603	..	70,865	..	110,468
Other	292,960	..	..	15,623	..	..	308,583
Other Purposes	119,993	..	190,051	1,897	44,209	..	356,150
Total Public Works, Services, etc., Expenditure	10,606,775	2,538,521	4,797,715	2,247,668	2,784,185	786,177	23,761,041
Per head of Population ..	£4 0 6	£1 7 8	£4 19 10	£3 16 11	£6 5 8	£3 8 7	£3 11 1
Other than Works, etc.—							
Discounts and Flotation Expenses	161,958	60,573	..	79,602	282,144	..	584,277
Revenue and General Cash Deficits	Cr. 818,141	150,000	564,612	843,816	167,095	..	907,382
Other	120,050	..	100,000	..	..	..	220,050
Total Non-Works, etc., Expenditure	Cr. 536,133	210,573	664,612	923,418	449,239	..	1,711,709
Grand Total	10,070,642	2,749,094	5,462,327	3,171,086	3,233,424	786,177	25,472,750

(a) Includes advances to Railway Superannuation Fund, £189,254. (b) Loans to Local Bodies for Tramways. (c) Loans to Local Bodies for Public Buildings. (d) Advances to Local Bodies for Unemployment Relief. (e) Advances to Local Bodies for Housing. (f) Advances to Local Bodies for Agriculture.

(b) *Net Loan Expenditure, 1934-35.* For the year ended 30th June, 1935, State net loan expenditure on Public Works amounted to £2,700,000, while other public works expenditure was £1,711,709, making an aggregate for the year of £4,411,709. Details for the year for each State are given in the following table:—

STATE NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1934-35.

Heads of Expenditure.	New South Wales.	Victoria. (a)	Queens-land.	South Australia. (d)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works and Services—							
Railways	1,237,533	..	785,103	40,043	205,076	39,426	2,307,181
Tramways	281,036	..	..	Cr. 221,646	..	..	259,390
Roads	244,075	99,606	..	..	185,973	..	..
Bridges	17,161	4,330	689,091	..	..	..	..
Harbours and Rivers ..	169,286	Cr. 1,774	24,102	..	..	63,304	1,853,006
Lights and Lighthouses ..	..	..	..	Cr. 62,398	..	..	..
Water Supply	216,730	245,558	..	110	304,940	..	..
Sewerage	1,544,559	Cr. 69,423	..	205,881	621,052	..	1,370,230
Electricity Supply	58,396	..	..	151,379	306,975	..	1,933,490
Public Buildings	410,800	1,007	513,398	81,963	203,268	214,612	176,776
Loans to Local Bodies ..	4,597,602	Cr. 42,350	829,714	Cr. 10,079	Cr. 982	Cr. 30,827	1,157,964
Unemployment Relief ..	152,652	1,296,026	..	..	..	23,458	6,662,562
Advances for Housing ..	..	..	102,154	Cr. 104,779	58,736	Cr. 3,124	205,639
Other .. ..	..	..	..	64,325	..	7,854	72,179
Primary Production—							
Soldier Settlement	(f) 19,263	79,887	Cr. 67,482	Cr. 31,771	Cr. 68,804	Cr. 8,674	277,129
Land for Settlement .. ..	..	157,329	227,279	Cr. 29,455	..	2,557	..
Water Conservation	416,166	..	15,253	Cr. 4,442	22,279	..	559,638
Irrigation and Drainage ..	..	..	..	Cr. 16,585	126,967	..	..
Rabbit-Proof Fencing	(e) Cr. 20,862	..	21,726	Cr. 3,819	..	..	Cr. 2,955
Agriculture	137	..	1,791	..	150,393	..	152,321
Agricultural Bank .. ..	..	..	Cr. 174,127	442,199	50,000	..	318,072
Advances to Settlers .. ..	..	31,157	..	Cr. 40,429	23,726	9,499	23,953
Forestry .. ..	..	44,542	84,452	74,697	151,084	..	354,775
Mines and Mineral Resources	Cr. 189	Cr. 7,821	Cr. 53,851	..	55,424	..	Cr. 6,437
Other	292,033	..	..	8,633	..	..	300,666
Other Purposes	65,513	Cr. 19,762	170,469	1,076	41,171	..	258,467
Total Public Works, Services, etc., Expenditure ..	9,724,462	1,786,860	3,169,072	950,479	2,633,678	361,495	18,635,046
Per head of Population ..	£3 13 10	£0 19 6	£3 6 0	£1 12 10	£5 18 10	£1 11 7	£2 15 9
Other than Works, etc.—							
Discount and Flotation Expenses	161,958	60,573	..	79,602	282,144	..	584,277
Revenue and General Cash Deficits	Cr. 818,141	150,000	564,612	813,816	167,095	..	907,382
Other	120,050	..	100,000	..	..	..	220,050
Total Non-Works, etc., Expenditure	Cr. 536,133	210,573	664,612	923,418	449,239	..	1,711,709
Grand Total	9,188,329	1,997,433	3,833,684	1,882,897	3,082,917	361,495	20,346,755

(a) Expenditure from Loan and on account of Loan: includes expenditure from Public Account Advances Account, from Treasurer's Advance Account, and from State Loans Repayment Fund. (b) Country towns. (c) Loans to Local Bodies for Tramways. (d) Credit arising from cancellation of securities redeemed from Sinking Fund and £801,988 written off Public Debt and £88,782 adjustment of interest pursuant to Soldier Settlement Agreement not allowed for. (e) Included with Soldier Settlement, etc. (f) Includes Rabbit-proof fencing.

3. Net Loan Expenditure on Works, Services, etc. 1930-31 to 1934-35.—The following table gives the works net loan expenditure during each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35:—

STATE NET LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, SERVICES, ETC.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31	5,951,488	3,068,068	a 27,317	893,168	1,675,015	b 209,137	12,524,193
1931-32	3,387,143	1,002,224	Cr. a 7,986	550,626	1,267,805	26,254	6,226,126
1932-33	4,319,766	2,094,271	a 672,474	901,473	2,048,224	Cr. 74,907	9,961,301
1933-34	7,003,812	2,190,550	a 1,717,182	947,785	2,563,087	118,783	14,541,199
1934-35	9,724,462	1,786,860	a 3,169,072	d 959,479	2,633,678	361,495	18,035,046

(a) In addition, £1,074,945 was charged to Loan in 1930-31 to cover debit balances on certain industrial undertakings, on account of which expenditure was made from Trust Funds in previous years. Figures for 1930-31 to 1931-35 are exclusive also of £100,000 portion of repayments transferred to Consolidated Revenue and applied to Sinking Fund contributions. For the year 1931-32 repayments exclude £298,365 transferred from Governments Savings Bank Inscribed Stock Account. (b) Excludes £616,352 Soldier Settlement and other losses funded. (c) Credits arising from the cancellation of securities redeemed from Sinking Fund not allowed for. (d) Amounts of £804,988 written off Public Debt and £88,782 adjustment of interest pursuant to Soldier Settlement Agreement not allowed for.

STATE NET LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, ETC.—*continued*.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1930-31	2 6 9	1 14 3	0 15 10	1 11 1	3 17 9	0 18 9	1 18 8
1931-32	1 6 5	0 11 1	<i>Cr. 0</i>	0 19 1	2 18 6	0 2 4	0 19 1
1932-33	1 13 4	1 3 1	0 14 4	1 11 1	4 13 9	<i>Cr. 0</i>	1 10 3
1933-34	2 13 7	1 4 0	1 10 2	1 12 7	5 10 5	0 10 4	2 3 8
1934-35	3 13 10	0 10 6	3 6 0	1 12 10	5 18 10	1 11 7	2 15 9

The loan expenditure per head of population, which varies in the different States and in different years, reached its highest point for the five years under review in 1934-35 with £2 15s. 9d. per head, and its lowest in 1931-32 with 19s. 1d. per head.

4. Total Loan Expenditure to 30th June, 1935.—The total loan expenditure inclusive of revenue deficits, etc., of the States from the initiation of borrowing to the 30th June, 1935, amounted to £914,516,297. The purposes for which this sum was expended are shown in the following table:—

TOTAL STATE LOAN EXPENDITURE TO 30th JUNE, 1935.

Heads of Expenditure	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works and Services—							
Railways..	144,514,777	74,499,177	62,779,154	33,801,040	24,680,952	7,061,331	347,310,361
Tramways..	9,320,709	..	..	63,402,305	1,107,553	..	13,830,717
Roads and Bridges	16,003,746	12,125,073	3,303,332	3,219,745	3,145,720	..	38,800,616
Lighthouses..	20,375,368	990,506	2,437,243	8,090,570	6,066,502	..	38,959,989
Water Supply..	23,828,821	28,823,076	..	14,074,956	7,488,431	..	74,216,181
Sewerage..	15,017,380	12,177,784	..	3,215,995	2,503,557	..	21,854,026
Electricity Supply	1,266,552	17,830,227	..	..	1,392,117	4,008,641	24,506,537
Public Buildings	13,189,492	6,411,211	4,470,037	3,443,516	1,822,885	1,803,723	31,209,864
Loans to Local Bodies	12,586,597	3,811,024	14,695,639	594,722	92,014	1,133,593	34,125,321
Unemployment Relief	..	..	..	..	..	171,808	..
Advances Housing	924,344	..	4,221,551	5,857,477	729,231	178,976	11,911,579
Commonwealth Services	3,965,937	140,323	524,388	1,283,387	332,293	270,634	6,525,962
Other Public Works and Services..	40,855	1,330,283	..	2,471,770	1,178,368	..	5,941,376
Private Works—							
Land for Settlement..	2,208,200	27,797,953	1,438,137	8,740,2	..	..	39,784,492
Closed Settlement..	9,737,955	..	2,758,802	..	..	..	12,496,757
Advances to Settlers	(f)	2,104,648	..	3,198,866	9,310,821	350,364	15,612,699
Water Conservation	..	..	..	1,406,070	1,050,013	..	2,456,083
Irrigation and Drainage..	14,465,254	..	2,072,251	4,886,773	1,731,571	..	25,611,962
Rabbit Proof Fencing..	(f)	774,361	310,766	244,008	341,705	..	1,679,903
Agricultural Bank..	..	..	1,715,693	2,037,200	5,878,695	..	9,631,588
Mines and Mineral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other..	26,845,871	719,310	1,371,913	1,648,028	4,004,771	..	14,607,553
Other Purposes..	63,835,387	1,749,225	65,939,937	190,700	3,505,222	339,225	15,616,696
Total Public Works, Services, etc., Expenditure	302,379,832	194,021,189	110,833,035	103,341,743	87,318,623	26,702,671	823,800,093
Other than Works—							
Exchange on Remittances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discounts and Flotation..	14,428,765	..	..	..	..	..	14,428,765
Revenue and General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cash Deficits	33,275,634	4,025,682	3,247,586	8,608,592	11,450,612	496,272	61,110,378
Treasury Bills Retired..	..	..	4,185,338	..	..	..	4,185,338
Other..	120,050	..	600,000	..	..	..	720,050
Grand Total..	350,204,281	203,561,285	118,065,959	112,881,111	102,601,718	27,198,943	914,516,297

(a) Includes Grain Elevators. (b) Loans to Local Bodies for Tramways. (c) Includes Industrial Undertakings. (d) Country Sewerage. (e) Includes Advances to Settlers and Rabbit proof fencing. (f) Includes Land for Settlement, etc. (g) Includes Public Works. (h) See note (d) to table on page 899.

The figures in the table show the amounts actually spent, and differ from those given later in the statements relating to the public debt, which represent the amount of loans still unpaid. The statement above includes all expenditure, whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. In the public debt statement, however, loans repaid are not included, and in the case of loans still outstanding, each is shown according to the amount repayable at maturity, and not according to the amount originally available for expenditure.

Division II.—State Public Debts.

1. **General.**—The first government loan raised in Australia was obtained by New South Wales in 1842. This and nine other loans prior to 1855 were all procured locally. In the last-mentioned year New South Wales approached the London market for the first instalment of a 5 per cent. loan for £683,300. Victoria first appeared as a borrower in 1854, and made its first appearance on the London market in 1859. The first public loans were raised by the other States in the following years:—Queensland 1861, South Australia 1856, Western Australia 1845, and Tasmania 1867.

2. **State Debts, 1932 to 1936.**—The table hereunder shows the State public debts and the amounts owing per head of population at the 30th June in each year from 1932 to 1936 inclusive. The totals include sums advanced by the Commonwealth to the States for settling returned soldiers on the land, and for this reason they differ in some cases from those given in previous issues. On the transfer of the Queensland State Savings Bank business to the Commonwealth Bank in 1920, Queensland Government securities were handed to the latter for the Savings Bank current account credit balance and for amounts owing on account of Advances to Settlers and Workers' Dwellings. This transaction added a total of £5,936,916 to the Public Debt without involving any additional borrowing.

As provided in the Financial Agreement Act 1928 (particulars of which are given in Chapter I., pages 21 to 33), the Commonwealth Government on 1st July, 1929, assumed the liabilities of the States to bondholders in respect of the debts of the States existing at 1st July, 1929, and taken over by the Commonwealth. Reference is made in Chap. V. of this volume to certain remissions which the Commonwealth Government agreed to make to the States on account of losses sustained by the States in connexion with soldier land settlement; the States' debts were so reduced by £5,000,000 as from 1st October, 1925, and by a further £2,597,783 as from 30th June, 1927. The following figures which represent the total "face" or "book" value of the debt of States leaving out of account currency changes since the loans were floated have been adjusted on this account, and therefore differ from those given in earlier issues:—

STATE PUBLIC DEBTS.

Date.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
TOTAL.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th June, 1932	305,590,877	167,673,004	111,911,785	100,791,244	79,707,953	23,265,275	788,943,138
" 1933	314,067,707	169,238,072	114,530,851	102,902,345	83,514,697	23,597,945	807,851,620
" 1934	324,606,368	172,971,789	117,817,353	104,614,292	85,817,804	23,649,918	820,508,022
" 1935	337,701,260	174,160,663	118,846,753	105,319,536	88,590,176	23,915,354	847,993,751
" 1936	346,576,294	175,058,285	122,647,234	105,698,481	90,344,055	24,118,156	864,742,595
PER HEAD OF POPULATION.(a)							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30th June, 1932	118 10 7	92 15 0	119 6 10	174 7 4	183 3 10	102 15 4	120 4 1
" 1933	120 15 1	92 19 6	120 17 5	177 2 7	190 6 1	103 13 8	122 2 1
" 1934	123 16 4	94 10 10	123 0 4	179 7 2	194 4 3	103 15 0	124 10 2
" 1935	127 9 2	94 15 2	122 15 8	180 2 10	198 15 5	104 11 2	126 7 6
" 1936	129 18 10	94 15 5	125 2 9	180 1 4	200 6 5	106 3 4	127 17 6

(a) Based on population at 30th June in each year.

The public debt of the whole of the States increased during the period under review by nearly £76 million or at the rate of £19 million per annum. The debt per head of population increased during the period by £7 13s. 5d. to £127 17s. 6d. per head or about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In some States certain public functions such as Tramways, Water Supply

and Sewerage, and Harbour Services, etc., are controlled by Boards or Trusts which, in addition to receiving advances from the Central Government, raise loans by public borrowing on their own behalf, while in other States these services are controlled by the Central Governments. Comparisons of the debts of the States are therefore difficult, but on page 913 figures showing the aggregate debts of the States including these local and semi-governmental bodies are given for the year 1933-34.

3. *Place of Flotation of Loans.*—As pointed out previously, the early loans, usually for comparatively small amounts, were raised locally, but, with the increasing demand for loan funds and the more favourable terms offering in the London market, the practice of raising loans in London came into vogue, and for many years local flotations, except for short terms or small amounts, were comparatively infrequent. In more recent years, however, the accumulating stocks of money in Australia seeking investment have led to the placing of various redemption and other loans locally, with very satisfactory results. Moreover, loans have been placed in New York on account of all States. The following table gives particulars of loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1935, which had been floated abroad and in Australia respectively:—

STATE PUBLIC DEBTS, 30th JUNE, 1935. PLACE OF FLOTATION OF LOANS.

State.	Floated Abroad.			Floated in Australia.	Grand Total.
	London.	New York.	Total Overseas.		
	£ Stg.	£ (h)	£ (n)	£ Aust.	£ (a)
New South Wales	161,585,120	13,226,344	174,811,464	162,280,805	337,101,269
Victoria ..	93,068,905	4,599,473	97,668,378	100,522,285	174,160,663
Queensland ..	63,171,358	7,199,270	70,370,628	48,470,125	118,840,753
South Australia	43,391,157	1,761,362	45,152,519	60,197,017	105,349,536
Western Australia	44,496,245	2,049,157	46,545,402	42,044,774	88,590,176
Tasmania ..	13,511,037	232,430	13,743,467	10,171,887	23,915,354
Total ..	380,223,822	20,038,036	418,261,858	429,701,893	847,963,751

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	£ s. d. (Stg.)	£ s. d. (h)	£ s. d. (a)	£ s. d. (Aust.)	£ s. d. (a)
New South Wales	61 1 11	5 0 0	66 1 11	61 7 3	127 9 2
Victoria ..	34 6 3	2 9 9	36 16 0	57 19 2	94 15 2
Queensland ..	65 5 3	7 8 9	72 14 0	50 1 8	122 15 8
South Australia..	74 3 11	3 0 3	77 4 2	102 18 8	180 2 10
Western Australia	99 16 9	4 11 11	104 8 8	94 6 9	198 15 5
Tasmania ..	59 1 5	1 0 4	60 1 9	44 9 5	104 11 2
Total ..	58 0 1	4 6 7	62 0 8	64 0 10	126 7 6

(a) Total "face" or "book" value of the debt of each State without adjustment on account of currency changes since the loans were floated. (b) See note (c) page 870.

Particulars of the aggregate debts of the States for the last five years showing the amounts which will mature overseas and in Australia respectively will be found on page 908.

4. *Rates of Interest.*—(i) *At 30th June, 1935.* As mentioned previously, the highest rate of interest paid for the earliest State loans was 5½d. per £100 per diem, or, approximately, 8 per cent. per annum. At present the rates vary from 7 per cent. to 1½ per cent., twenty-nine separate rates being involved. The average rate payable on the aggregate indebtedness is £3 17s. per cent. For the separate States the average varies, being lowest for Tasmania and highest for Queensland. The following table gives particulars of the amount of debt at each rate of interest payable, together with the amount and the average rate of interest payable at 30th June, 1935, with separate information for London, New York and Australian maturities. The units of currency in this table are—

in Australia .. £ Australian.

in London .. £ Sterling.

in New York .. Payable in terms of dollars. See note on page 870.

The totals given represent the total "face" or "book" value of the debts of each State without adjustment on account of currency changes since the loans were floated, and the nominal amount (and average rate) of interest payable, taking no account of exchange:—

STATE PUBLIC DEBTS.—RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE AT 30th JUNE, 1935.

Rate of Interest.	Place of Maturity.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	All States.
%		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
7.0	.. New York	..	..	1,843,522	..	..	..	1,843,522
6.0	.. New York	..	..	2,054,865	..	..	..	2,054,865
5.25	.. London	17,870,500	..	..	..	..	..	17,870,500
5.0375	.. Australia	3,035	..	2,793,340	8,000	250,000	266,740	3,321,115
5.0	{ London	38,751,516	15,508,999	37,891,876	13,910,287	13,138,962	1,238,987	120,440,627
	{ New York	9,333,711	3,768,423	2,230,077	1,761,362	2,040,157	232,430	19,375,160
4.75	.. London	..	5,999,000	..	..	..	..	5,999,000
4.65	.. Australia	572,911	..	..	1,200	1,267,972	200,000	2,042,083
4.5	{ New York	10,051,600	..	..	..	2,631,165	..	13,585,765
4.45625	.. Australia	3,892,633	801,050	1,070,806	..	..	..	5,764,489
4.2625	.. Australia	..	1,130,050	..	..	..	..	1,130,050
4.06875	.. Australia	2,124,060	193,200	2,186,120	191,140	62,797	..	4,757,317
4.0	{ Australia	11,496,140	6,720	..	2,580,000	750,198	750	14,833,808
	{ Australia	68,912,199	57,037,973	15,667,013	38,235,883	18,264,696	7,556,349	205,704,113
	{ London	29,241,932	2,962,116	8,000,000	5,963,835	7,680,385	2,800,000	56,648,268
3.875	.. Australia	84,250	6,384,356	1,619,571	2,688,325	1,524,809	137,030	12,438,341
3.75	.. Australia	13,070,010	14,551,265	2,250,937	2,791,480	3,255,713	433,990	36,305,195
3.625	.. London	7,772,632	6,837,618	1,963,300	5,438,300	1,938,601	1,091,000	25,116,481
3.5	{ Australia	..	877,000	..	..	277,030	27,200	1,182,130
	{ Australia	4,134,150	3,018,395	1,389,919	1,322,800	1,771,172	71,850	12,008,586
3.4875	.. London	34,452,401	19,775,996	9,697,000	7,337,111	4,668,004	6,156,500	82,087,012
3.375	.. Australia	60,200	500	6,347,187	83,050	1,765,558	162,103	8,418,898
3.25	{ Australia	7,361,360	1,508,020	764,830	1,200,570	1,331,110	102,800	12,277,690
	{ London	..	807,075	1,327,760	4,492,399	10,810,217	1,285,250	18,722,710
3.125	.. Australia	6,114,200	8,367,855	1,546,523	750,000	2,302,124	202,690	19,283,392
3.1	.. Australia	2,000	1,000	70,000	325,230	..	..	398,230
3.02083	.. Australia	480,611	691,049	5,377,070	1,000	1,566,000	217,964	8,333,694
3.0	{ Australia	..	2,482,000	..	..	..	..	2,482,000
	{ Australia	18,017,475	3,924,073	6,497,550	4,698,380	2,104,695	672,421	35,914,594
	{ London	12,420,113	5,174,146	4,266,413	2,433,499	597,497	448,300	25,339,968
2.90625	.. Australia	265,400	220,000	5,100	30,251	..	..	520,751
2.7125	.. Australia	291,421	446,815	352,915	207,157	..	..	1,298,638
2.5	.. London	10,112,770	5,953,925	..	2,815,726	3,031,414	..	21,913,841
2.325	.. Australia	659,973	778,084	51,750	373,151	..	..	1,866,258
2.0	.. London	..	..	..	1,000,000	..	491,000	1,491,000
1.75	.. Australia	28,310,000	4,900,000	1,541,000	4,700,000	5,550,000	120,000	45,124,000
Overdue and unconverted	{ Australia	110	..	..	..	..	..	110
	{ London	8,650	..	..	..	..	..	8,650
Total Debt	{ Australia	162,280,805	106,522,285	48,176,125	60,197,017	42,044,774	10,171,887	429,701,893
	{ London	11,112,770	..	..	..	..	..	11,112,770
	{ New York	13,226,344	4,569,473	7,199,270	1,761,362	2,040,157	232,430	29,038,037
	Total	133,710,129	114,160,663	118,846,753	105,349,531	88,599,176	23,915,354	447,993,751
Total Interest	{ Australia	5,522,494	3,930,416	1,755,992	2,214,837	1,478,716	394,818	15,297,303
	{ London	6,001,143	2,439,837	2,799,091	1,794,293	1,705,003	495,300	15,663,744
	{ New York	641,855	224,468	412,029	88,068	102,458	11,622	1,480,500
	Total	12,825,492	6,614,521	4,967,115	4,007,108	3,344,850	901,850	32,661,545
Average Rate of interest payable	{ Australia	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	{ London	4 8 1	3 13 10	3 12 5	3 13 7	3 10 4	3 17 8	3 11 2
	{ New York	4 2 5	3 18 0	4 8 8	3 18 7	3 19 3	3 13 4	4 1 7
	{ New York	4 17 1	4 18 3	5 14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0
	Total	3 16 1	3 16 0	4 3 7	3 16 1	3 15 6	3 15 5	3 17 0

(a) Includes contributions payable by Commonwealth and British Governments towards the interest on Migration Loans.

The average rate of interest payable shows a very substantial decrease due to the internal debt conversion in July and August, 1931, which is referred to in the Appendix. The average rate for public debt in Australia has been reduced from £5 4s. 9d. per cent. in 1931 to £3 11s. 2d. per cent. in 1935. For debt maturing in London the average rate increased from £4 12s. 7d. per cent. in 1931 to £4 13s. 3d. in 1932, but, as a result of the conversions effected in London prior to 30th June, 1935, fell to £4 1s. 7d., while for New York loans it fell from £5 2s. 6d. per cent. in 1931 to £5 2s. in 1935.

(ii) *Variations from 1901 to 1935.*—The variations in the rates of interest payable on the public debts of the States are shown in the following table which gives the percentages of the total debts in various interest groups during the years specified, and the average rate of interest in each year:—

STATE PUBLIC DEBTS. PERCENTAGES, ETC., IN VARIOUS INTEREST GROUPS.

Interest Rates.	Percentage of Total Debt at 30th June—						
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Not exceeding 3 per cent.	18.0	17.9	10.2	5.3	14.4	14.7	15.8
Exceeding 3 per cent. but not exceeding 4 per cent.	78.5	81.9	45.4	17.2	47.4	56.4	59.1
Exceeding 4 per cent. but not exceeding 5 per cent.	3.1	0.1	15.6	36.8	30.5	25.9	22.2
Exceeding 5 per cent. but not exceeding 6 per cent.	0.4	0.1	23.5	38.4	7.5	2.8	2.7
Exceeding 6 per cent.	..	..	5.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Rate	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.8

5. *Dates of Maturity.*—Securities like the British Consols are interminable, but Australian debts have in most cases a fixed date for repayment, there being a few exceptions which are included in the following table under the headings "interminable," "Treasurer's option," and "not fixed." Those terminable at "Treasurer's option" include amounts which are payable by the respective Governments after giving a specified notice, and those "not fixed" consist of certain amounts owing to the Commonwealth Government. Generally, renewal is effected at date of maturity in respect of the greater portion of the loan. In order to avoid application to the market at an unfavourable time, several States adopted the practice of specifying a period prior to the date of maturity within which the Government, on giving twelve, or in some cases six months' notice, has the option of redeeming the loan. The Government can, therefore, take advantage of opportunities that may offer during the period for favourable renewals. Particulars concerning the due dates of the State loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1935, are given in the following table, the various maturities being grouped according to years ending 30th June.

Where the Government has the option of redemption during a specified period the loan is classified according to the latest date of maturity.

**STATE PUBLIC DEBTS.—LATEST DATE OF MATURITY OF AMOUNT
OUTSTANDING ON 30th JUNE, 1935.**

Year of Maturity (Ended 30th June).	Maturing in London.	Maturing in New York.	Total Maturing Overseas.	Maturing in Australia.	Grand Total.
	£ Stg.	£ (b)	£ (a)	£ Aust.	£ (a)
1936	35,064,954	..	35,064,954	53,573,047	89,538,001
1937	2,593,832	..	2,593,832	10,347,174	12,941,006
1938	23,770,923	..	23,770,923	4,443,472	28,214,395
1939	2,358,276	..	2,358,276	49,155,445	51,513,721
1940	4,604,800	..	4,604,800	16,718,513	21,323,313
1941 .. ..	..	..	..	5,288,166	5,288,166
1942 .. ..	..	1,843,522	1,843,522	59,553,690	61,397,212
1943 .. ..	..	..	..	27,752,217	27,752,217
1944 .. ..	..	..	..	10,524,400	10,524,400
1945	3,085,000	..	3,085,000	26,385,333	30,370,333
1946	12,004,468	..	12,004,468	16,500	12,020,968
1947	5,684,213	2,054,865	7,739,078	1,287,928	9,027,006
1948 .. ..	..	..	..	16,528,944	16,528,944
1949	38,683,686	..	38,683,686	22,855,546	61,539,232
1950	6,082,196	..	6,082,196	13,210,519	19,292,715
1951	20,579,928	..	20,579,928	16,382,067	36,962,895
1952 .. ..	..	..	..	554,186	554,186
1953 .. ..	..	..	..	491,718	491,718
1954	5,951,225	..	5,951,225	15,607,811	21,559,036
1955	3,250,204	..	3,250,204	778,078	4,028,282
1956	21,657,000	10,619,365	32,276,365	14,874,601	47,150,966
1957 .. ..	..	4,657,660	4,657,660	316,685	5,004,345
1958	17,870,500	9,862,624	27,733,124	14,689,749	42,422,873
1959	21,319,550	..	21,319,550	548,227	21,867,777
1960	3,859,724	..	3,859,724	15,525,953	19,376,677
1961	34,181,317	..	34,181,317	..	34,181,317
1962	4,964,083	..	4,964,083	14,093,075	19,058,058
1963	10,392,396	..	10,392,396	106,804	10,499,200
1964 .. ..	..	..	..	1,566,000	1,566,000
1966	16,761,165	..	16,761,165	..	16,761,165
1970	1,070,300	..	1,070,300	..	1,070,300
1971	9,322,446	..	9,322,446	..	9,322,446
1975	13,693,528	..	13,693,528	..	13,693,528
1976	65,283,759	..	65,283,759	50,064	65,333,823
Overdue	8,650	..	8,650	110	8,760
Interminable	1,200	..	1,200	462,089	463,289
Treasurer's Option	2,433,499	..	2,433,499	6,568,232	9,001,731
Half-yearly Drawings .. ..	..	..	..	4,745,535	4,745,535
Not fixed .. ..	..	..	..	4,369,915	4,369,915
Total	389,223,822	29,038,036	418,261,858	429,701,893	847,963,751

(a) Total "face" or "book" value of the Public Debt of the States without adjustment on account of currency changes since the loans were floated. (b) See note on page 870.

6. **Sinking Funds.**—Prior to the passing of the Financial Agreement Act 1928, the practice of providing sinking funds by the States had been consistently followed in Western Australia only. This State had established sinking funds in connexion with each of its loans the contributions to which varied from 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum of the nominal amount of the loan. The funds are placed with trustees in London, by whom they are invested in securities, and applied from time to time to the redemption of loans falling due. In the other States the sinking fund provision varies, consisting in certain instances of the revenues from specified sources, in others of the Consolidated Revenue Fund surplus, and in others again of fixed annual amounts. The Financial Agreement Act 1928 contains provisions for the establishment of a sinking fund

on States' debts, and details are included in Part III., Section 3 of the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States which is shown in Chapter I., pages 21 to 33, of this volume. Details of the transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund (States' Account) are given in Finance Bulletin No. 26 issued by this Bureau.

D. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE.

1. Revenue and Expenditure.—The following tables show the aggregate revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth and States for each of the five years to 1934-35, allowance having been made in cases of duplication:—

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.—REVENUE.

Year ended 30th June—				Revenue collected by Commonwealth Government.(a)	Revenue collected by State Governments.(b)	Total.
				£	£	£
1931	..	..	..	67,882,839	98,472,363	166,355,202
1932	..	..	..	70,139,488	94,924,960	165,064,448
1933	..	..	..	72,143,014	99,032,330	171,175,344
1934	..	..	..	72,597,082	95,589,547	168,186,629
1935	..	..	..	75,956,680	98,897,142	174,853,822

(a) Excluding Interest on Loans to States for Soldier Land Settlement, Miscellaneous Loans, and Balance of Interest on States' Debts. (b) Excluding Payments by Commonwealth Government under "Surplus Revenue", "Special Grants", "Financial Agreement", and "Federal Aid Roads" Acts.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.—EXPENDITURE.

Year ended 30th June—				Expenditure by Commonwealth Government	Expenditure by State Governments.	Total.
				£	£	£
1931	..	..	..	68,585,546	124,055,452	192,640,998
1932	..	..	..	61,004,576	124,863,082	185,867,658
1933	..	..	..	(b) 59,181,494	116,402,102	175,583,596
1934	..	..	..	(b) 61,580,600	112,298,761	173,879,361
1935	..	..	..	(b) 65,260,563	114,080,695	179,341,258

(a) Excluding Payments to States and Interest on States' Debts, etc.
 (b) Excluding Payments to States and Interest on States' Debts, etc.

(b) Payments to States

2. **Taxation.**—The table hereunder shows the combined Commonwealth and State taxation for each of the years 1930-31 to 1934-35, as well as the amount per head of population. Certain taxation collections by the State Governments which are not paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund have been included :—

TOTAL COMMONWEALTH AND STATE TAXATION.

Particulars.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth—					
Customs and Excise	28,295,073	28,405,796	32,992,443	34,254,842	37,869,486
Other	22,125,033	25,553,246	23,153,593	22,153,886	20,885,038
Total	50,420,106	53,959,042	56,146,036	56,408,728	58,754,524
State	35,833,562	32,748,528	37,325,609	34,401,001	36,434,720
Grand Total	86,253,668	86,707,570	93,471,645	90,809,729	95,189,244
Taxation per head (b)—					
Commonwealth—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs and Excise ..	4 7 1	4 6 5	4 10 11	5 2 11	5 13 0
Other	23 8 1	23 18 0	23 10 1	23 6 7	23 2 4
Total ..	7 15 2	8 4 8	8 10 0	8 9 6	8 15 4
State ..	5 10 6	5 0 2	5 13 3	5 3 7	5 8 11
Grand Total ..	13 5 6	13 4 8	14 3 1	13 12 11	14 4 1

(a) Includes Sales Tax, £3,472,854 (10s. 8d. per head) in 1930-31; £8,425,067 (£1 5s. 9d. per head) in 1931-32; £9,369,276 (£1 8s. 5d. per head) in 1932-33; £8,695,689 (£1 6s. 2d. per head) in 1933-34; and £8,551,076 (£1 2s. 6d. per head) in 1934-35; also Flour Tax, £1,253,957 (3s. 9d. per head) in 1933-34; and £798,354 (2s. 5d. per head) in 1934-35. (b) Based on mean population of each financial year; that for States, on the aggregate mean population of the six States.

3. Public Debt.—(i) *General.* The table hereunder shows the public debt of the Commonwealth and of the States at the 30th June in each of the years 1932 to 1936. In this table all moneys borrowed by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States have been included with the public debt of the States, the moneys taken over by the Commonwealth from South Australia on account of the Northern Territory and of the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway have been included with the Commonwealth Debt:—

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES' PUBLIC DEBTS.

Particulars.		At 30th June—				
		Where Redeemable.				
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
		£ (a)	£ (a)	£ (a)	£ (a)	£ (a)
Commonwealth ..	Aust. ..	222,092,803	221,274,296	218,806,160	220,301,289	218,403,098
	London	158,775,030	158,642,224	157,533,140	157,233,140	156,285,327
	New York	17,115,997	16,889,983	16,711,470	16,520,641	16,351,170
	Total (b)	398,884,730	396,806,503	393,050,776	394,151,070	391,039,601
States ..	Aust. ..	363,227,126	386,113,042	410,478,856	420,701,893	447,258,509
	London	395,754,485	392,150,801	380,792,322	389,223,822	388,575,335
	New York	29,063,527	29,580,767	29,236,844	29,038,036	28,908,661
	Total (b)	788,043,138	807,851,620	820,508,022	847,963,751	864,742,505
Total, Commonwealth and States	Aust. ..	586,219,929	607,387,338	629,285,016	650,003,182	665,661,607
	London	554,528,415	550,799,115	547,325,462	546,450,962	544,860,662
	New York	47,079,524	46,470,770	45,948,320	45,564,677	45,259,837
	Grand Total (b)	1,187,827,868	1,204,658,123	1,222,558,798	1,242,114,821	1,255,782,106

(a) The units of currency are—

For debt maturing in Australia £ (Aust.)
 For debt maturing in London £ (Ster.)
 For debt maturing in New York \$ (U.S.)

* Payable in terms of dollars. See note (c) on page 870.

(b) The "face" or "book" value of the debts without adjustment on account of currency changes since the loans were floated.

(ii) *Dates of Maturity.* The particulars given in the appended table show as at 30th June, 1935, the amounts of Commonwealth and States' securities maturing in Australia and overseas according to year of maturity, together with the amount of interest payable yearly thereon. It should be noted that the year of maturity is given for fiscal years ended 30th June and for that reason the information is not directly comparable with statements published in issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 24. Debts with optional dates of maturity, representing about 75 per cent. of the total overseas obligations, have been grouped according to the latest year of maturity.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES' PUBLIC DEBTS, 30th JUNE, 1935.—
DATES OF MATURITY.

Commonwealth and States' Debts.

Annual Interest Payable at 30th
June, 1935, in respect of Common-
wealth and States' Debts Maturing
in the Years stated.

Year of Maturity.	Commonwealth and States' Debts.				Interest Payable.			
	Maturing in Aus- tralia.	Maturing in Lon- don.	Maturing in New York.	Total.	In Aus- tralia.	In Lon- don.	In New York.	Total.
	£ (Aust.)	£ (Stg.)	£ (c)	£ (a)	£ (Aust.)	£ (Stg.)	£ (c)	£ (b)
1935-36	66,361,259	46,185,114	..	112,546,373	1,389,567	1,207,773	..	2,597,340
1936-37	10,649,593	2,965,638	..	13,615,231	409,427	100,810	..	510,237
1937-38	4,501,055	23,770,923	..	28,361,978	165,383	831,982	..	997,365
1938-39	88,518,593	2,517,800	..	91,036,393	3,464,377	88,124	..	3,552,501
1939-40	17,165,954	4,064,800	..	21,279,754	549,169	158,927	..	708,096
1940-41	5,663,116	..	..	5,663,116	195,049	..	..	195,049
1941-42	90,252,210	..	1,813,522	92,065,732	3,616,514	..	129,047	3,745,561
1942-43	32,006,997	..	..	32,006,997	1,219,632	..	..	1,219,632
1943-44	11,740,379	..	..	11,740,379	422,931	..	..	422,931
1944-45	51,313,091	3,985,000	..	55,298,091	1,907,466	134,475	..	2,106,941
1945-46	16,500	12,001,468	..	12,020,968	453	545,450	..	515,903
1946-47	1,287,928	5,661,213	2,051,865	9,000,006	48,791	177,615	123,292	319,698
1947-48	38,621,611	..	..	38,621,611	1,534,001	..	..	1,534,001
1948-49	28,268,196	38,684,086	..	66,952,282	83,876	1,454,885	..	2,338,761
1949-50	13,478,429	6,082,196	..	19,560,625	455,054	212,877	..	667,931
1950-51	30,291,074	20,579,928	..	50,871,006	1,204,595	764,297	..	1,968,892
1951-52	554,186	..	..	554,186	19,327	..	..	19,327
1952-53	401,718	..	..	401,718	17,149	..	..	17,149
1953-54	28,855,191	19,811,225	..	48,666,416	1,149,880	711,046	..	1,860,926
1954-55	779,079	3,250,204	..	4,028,282	30,140	114,757	..	144,897
1955-56	27,988,539	21,657,000	21,712,939	71,358,478	1,119,159	1,082,850	1,187,966	3,389,975
1956-57	346,685	..	4,652,660	5,004,345	13,867	..	212,883	216,750
1957-58	27,354,275	17,870,500	12,265,694	57,490,469	1,093,013	938,201	613,285	2,644,499
1958-59	5,82,227	21,314,560	..	21,867,777	19,188	746,181	..	765,372
1959-60	28,150,395	3,850,724	..	32,007,119	1,116,476	151,868	..	1,268,344
1960-61 .. ..	..	57,536,131	..	57,536,131	..	2,400,375	..	2,400,375
1961-62	26,294,140	4,761,093	..	31,055,233	1,051,766	198,503	..	1,250,269
1962-63	106,864	10,392,396	..	10,499,260	3,311	415,696	..	419,007
1963-64	1,566,000	..	..	1,566,000	48,516	..	..	48,516
1964-65 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66 .. ..	..	16,761,165	..	16,761,165	..	824,993	..	824,993
1966-67 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	68,961	..	68,961
1969-70 .. ..	..	1,970,300	..	1,970,300	..	..	..	..
1970-71 .. ..	..	9,322,446	..	9,322,446	..	372,898	..	372,898
1971-72 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972-73 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973-74 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974-75 .. ..	..	14,050,306	..	14,050,306	..	456,635	..	456,635
1975-76	50,064	94,439,597	..	94,489,661	1,552	4,721,979	..	4,723,531
Overdue	(d) 66,883	8,650	..	(d) 75,533	976	..	..	976
Interimable ..	462,080	1,200	..	463,280	15,217	60	..	15,277
Treasurers' Option ..	6,601,467	2,433,526	..	9,034,993	190,143	73,006	..	263,149
Half-yearly Drawings ..	4,981,572	..	..	4,981,572	165,869	..	..	165,869
Annual Repayments ..	..	70,724,220	..	70,724,220	..	..	..	..
Transferred Properties ..	111,125	..	..	111,125	3,839	..	..	3,839
Indefinite	4,556,684	..	..	4,556,684	148,251	..	..	148,251
Total	650,093,182	546,456,962	45,564,677	1,242,114,821	23,734,324	18,992,137	2,286,473	45,012,934

(a) The total "face" or "book" value of the Public Debt without adjustment on account of currency changes since the loans were floated. (b) Nominal amount of interest payable taking no account of exchange.
(c) See note (c) on page 870. (d) Includes £24,420 unconverted.

(iii) *Rate of Interest, both \pounds and \pounds s. d.* The amount of Commonwealth and States' Public Debt at each rate of interest (internal and external debt shown separately) is given in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES' PUBLIC DEBTS, 30th JUNE, 1935. AMOUNT
AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST.

Commonwealth and States' Debt maturing—

Rate of Interest.			In Australia.	In London.	In New York.	Total.
			£ (Aust.)	£ (Stg.)	£ (c)	£ (b)
6.0	..	..	..	..	1,843,522	1,843,522
6.0	..	..	..	..	2,054,865	2,054,865
5.25	..	..	..	17,870,500	..	17,870,500
5.0375	..	..	3,321,115	..	..	3,321,115
5.0	..	..	7,965	149,596,435	31,830,004	181,434,464
4.91667	..	..	..	79,724,220	..	79,724,220
4.75	..	..	..	11,999,000	..	11,999,000
4.65	..	..	2,577,253	..	..	2,577,253
4.5	..	..	..	13,585,765	9,830,226	23,421,991
4.45625	..	..	1,215,600	..	..	1,215,600
4.2625	..	..	5,774,423	..	..	5,774,423
4.25	..	..	93,341	..	..	93,341
4.06875	..	..	18,639,778	..	..	18,639,778
4.0	..	..	387,409,154	56,648,268	..	444,057,422
3.875	..	..	20,882,238	..	..	20,882,238
3.75	..	..	38,351,455	39,006,481	..	77,357,936
3.625	..	..	1,182,130	..	..	1,182,130
3.5	..	..	13,335,081	82,618,342	..	95,953,423
3.4875	..	..	8,418,898	..	..	8,418,898
3.375	..	..	12,545,600	..	..	12,545,600
3.25	..	..	10,982,412	36,434,305	..	56,416,717
3.125	..	..	398,230	..	..	398,230
3.1	..	..	8,333,604	..	..	8,333,604
3.02083	..	..	2,482,000	..	..	2,482,000
3.0	..	..	44,022,386	25,339,995	..	69,362,381
2.90625	..	..	520,751	..	..	520,751
2.90417	..	..	1,204	..	..	1,204
2.7125	..	..	1,300,646	..	..	1,300,646
2.5	..	..	..	31,134,001	..	31,134,001
2.325	..	..	1,866,258	..	..	1,866,258
2.0	..	..	..	2,491,000	..	2,491,000
1.75	..	..	57,374,000	..	..	57,374,000
Overdue (a)	..	..	56,970	8,650	..	65,620
Total	..	..	650,093,182	546,456,962	45,564,677	1,242,114,821
Average Rate of Interest	..	..	£ s. d. 3 13 0	£ s. d. 4 1 5	£ s. d. 5 0 4	£ s. d. 3 17 5

(a) Excludes unconverted securities.

(b) Total "free" or "book" value of the Public Debt without adjustment on account of currency changes since the loans were floated.

(c) See note on page 870.

(iv) *Interest Payable.* The table hereunder shows the interest payable on the public debt of the Commonwealth and of the States at the 30th June in each of the years 1932 to 1936:—

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES' PUBLIC DEBTS, INTEREST PAYABLE.

Particulars.	Where Payable.	At 30th June.				
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
		£ (a)	£ (a)	£ (a)	£ (a)	£ (a)
Commonwealth ..	Australia ..	8,800,205	8,597,257	8,462,330	8,437,021	8,366,944
	London (d) ..	3,938,376	3,805,859	3,426,780	3,108,395	3,059,004
	New York ..	834,133	823,249	814,646	805,973	797,951
	Total (b) ..	13,581,714	13,226,365	12,703,756	12,351,389	12,223,902
States ..	Australia ..	14,271,278	14,500,728	15,074,057	15,297,303	15,841,783
	London (d) ..	18,442,628	17,279,585	16,111,780	15,883,742	15,467,943
	New York ..	1,531,720	1,509,006	1,490,270	1,480,500	1,474,208
	Total (b) ..	34,245,626	33,289,319	32,676,107	32,661,545	32,723,934
Total Commonwealth and States	Australia ..	23,080,483	23,097,985	23,536,387	23,734,324	24,208,727
	London (d) ..	22,381,004	21,085,444	19,538,560	18,992,137	18,466,947
	New York ..	2,365,853	2,332,255	2,304,916	2,286,473	2,272,162
	Total (b) ..	47,827,340	46,515,684	45,379,863	45,012,934	44,947,836
Average Rate per cent.	Australia ..	£ s. d. 3 18 9	£ s. d. 3 16 1	£ s. d. 3 14 10	£ s. d. 3 13 0	£ s. d. 3 12 9
	London ..	4 14 4	4 7 8	4 3 7	4 1 5	3 2 7
	New York ..	5 0 6	5 0 5	5 0 4	5 0 4	5 0 5
	Total (b) ..	4 6 4	4 2 8	3 19 5	3 17 5	3 16 5

(a) The units of currency are—

For interest payable in Australia ..	..	..	£ (Aust.)
For interest payable in London ..	..	..	£ (Stg.)
For interest payable in New York ..	..	..	..

* Payable in terms of dollars, see note (c) on page 870.

(b) The nominal amount and average rate of interest payable taking no account of exchange.

(c) Includes contributions payable by Commonwealth and British Governments towards interest on Migration Loans.

(d) Excludes suspended interest on War Debt due to the Government of the United Kingdom.

(v) *Short-term Debt.* (a) *Amount.* Particulars of the short-term debt (Treasury Bills and Debentures) of the Commonwealth and States in London and in Australia at intervals from 30th June, 1930, to 30th June, 1936, are given in the following table :—

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.—SHORT TERM DEBT.(a)

Date.	Maturing in London.			Maturing in Australia.		
	Common- wealth.	States.	Total.	Common- wealth	States.	Total.
	£'000 Stg.	£'000 Stg.	£'000 Stg.	£'000 Aust.	£'000 Aust.	£'000 Aust.
30th June, 1930 ..	175	4,825	5,000	..	2,300	2,300
30th June, 1931 ..	10,220	27,855	38,075	5,060	15,554	20,620
30th September, 1931	10,220	27,855	38,075	6,525	24,700	31,225
31st December, 1931	10,220	27,605	37,825	8,225	31,535	39,760
31st March, 1932 ..	10,220	27,355	37,575	(b) 9,224	34,201	43,425
30th June, 1932 ..	10,220	27,105	37,325	6,330	38,660	44,990
30th September, 1932	10,220	24,155	34,375	3,940	47,285	51,225
31st December, 1932	10,220	24,155	34,375	2,085	48,760	50,845
31st March, 1933 ..	10,220	24,155	34,375	2,815	49,030	51,845
30th June, 1933 ..	10,220	23,005	34,125	3,500	45,375	48,875
30th September, 1933	10,220	23,005	34,125	..	50,700	50,700
31st December, 1933	10,220	23,055	33,875	..	50,820	50,820
31st March, 1934 ..	10,220	23,405	33,625	..	51,250	51,250
30th June, 1934 ..	10,220	23,405	33,625	..	48,469	48,469
30th September, 1934	10,220	23,405	33,625	..	51,033	51,033
31st December, 1934	10,220	23,405	33,625	..	51,068	51,068
31st March, 1935 ..	10,220	23,405	33,625	..	48,888	48,888
30th June, 1935 ..	10,220	23,405	33,625	..	45,124	45,124
30th September, 1935	10,220	23,155	33,375	..	47,800	47,800
31st December, 1935	10,220	23,155	33,375	..	51,080	51,080
31st March, 1936 ..	10,220	23,155	33,375	..	48,750	48,750
30th June, 1936 ..	10,220	23,155	33,375	..	47,013	47,013

(a) Exclusive of overdrafts.

(b) Excludes £1,706,000 on account of New South Wales.

The foregoing figures do not include overdrafts. At the 30th June, 1930, approximately £29,000,000 of London unfunded debt was on account of overdrafts. This amount was covered by the issue of Treasury Bills and Debentures during 1930-31, and at the 30th June, 1931, London overdrafts amounted to £5,000,000.

(b) *Interest rates.* (i) *London.* The rates of interest payable on Treasury Bills and Debentures in London during the period 1929-30 to 1935-36 were as follows :—

Year.	Minimum Rate.		Maximum Rate.	
	%		%	
1929-30	5½	£6 2s. 8d.	5
1930-31	3		6½
1931-32	3		4½
1932-33	2		3
1933-34	2		3
1934-35	2		2½
1935-36	2		

(ii) *Australia.* The Treasury Bills rates in Australia were as follows :—

- 5½ per cent. from 10th October, 1929.
- 6 per cent. from 1st October, 1930.
- 4 per cent. from 31st July, 1931.
- 3½ per cent. from 27th October, 1932.
- 3¼ per cent. from 21st January, 1933.
- 2½ per cent. from 18th February, 1933.
- 2½ per cent. from 1st June, 1933.
- 2¼ per cent. from 1st April, 1934.
- 2 per cent. from 15th October, 1934.
- 1½ per cent. from 1st January, 1935.

(vi) *Debts of States and Municipal and Semi-Governmental Bodies.* For the reasons indicated in paragraph 2, Division II. § 4 (page 902) direct comparisons of the debts of the several States should be made with caution. The table following shows for 1933-34 particulars of the debts of the States and the debts due to the Public Creditor by Municipal and Semi-Governmental bodies in each State, together with totals for 1932-33. This affords a more reliable comparison, but as complete records are not available for a long period, particulars showing comparisons of the growth of the debt cannot be made.

**PUBLIC DEBT—STATES, MUNICIPAL AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.
1932-33 and 1933-34.**

State.	Due to Public Creditor.(b)				Grand Total.
	Debts of the States. (a)	Municipal.	Semi-Governmental Bodies.		
		£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£ 000.
New South Wales .. ..	.. ..	324,607	34,061	11,514	370,182
Victoria .. ..	.. ..	172,972	11,976	37,268	222,216
Queensland .. ..	.. ..	117,817	15,183	928	133,928
South Australia .. ..	.. ..	104,614	769	1,399	106,782
Western Australia .. ..	.. ..	85,848	3,164	92	89,104
Tasmania .. ..	.. ..	23,650	2,735	74	26,459
Total, All States {	1933-34 ..	829,508	67,888	51,275	948,671
	1932-33 ..	807,852	68,662	47,050	923,570

DEBT PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

			£	£	£	£
New South Wales .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	123.8	13.0	4.4	141.2
Victoria .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	94.5	6.5	20.4	121.4
Queensland .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	123.0	15.8	1.0	139.8
South Australia .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	179.4	1.3	2.4	183.1
Western Australia .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	194.2	7.2	0.2	201.6
Tasmania .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103.7	12.0	0.3	116.0
Total, All States {		1933-34 ..	124.5	10.2	7.7	142.4
		1932-33 ..	122.1	10.4	7.1	139.6

(a) Includes amounts due by Municipal and semi-Governmental bodies due to Central Government.

(b) Excluding debts

4. **The Australian Loan Council.**—The Australian Loan Council was created during 1923-24 as the result of representations made by the Commonwealth Government, and had for its object the prevention of competition in the loan market. Until July, 1925, the Council consisted of representatives (usually the Treasurers) of the Commonwealth and of each of the States; in August of that year the representative of New South Wales withdrew from the Council, but rejoined at the end of 1927.

Prior to the passing of the Financial Agreement Validation Act 1929, the Australian Loan Council functioned on a purely voluntary basis. The Act referred to embodies the agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, and invests the Loan Council with full constitutional authority. Details of the constitution of the Loan Council are included in Part I., section 3 of the Financial Agreement and may be found in Chapter I., pp. 23-25 of this volume.

The present objects and powers of the Loan Council as a constitutional body are set out in the Financial Agreement Act.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 1. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. *Patents.*—(i) *General.* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903–1935, which, in regard to principle and practice, has the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, modified to suit Australian conditions. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. Fees totalling £10 are sufficient to obtain letters patent for the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island. A renewal fee of £5 is payable before the expiration of the seventh year of the patent on all patents granted on applications lodged prior to 2nd February, 1931. On patents granted on applications made on or after the 2nd February, 1931, renewal fees are payable as follows:—£1 before the expiration of the fifth year and an amount progressively increasing by ten shillings before the expiration of each subsequent year up to the fifteenth, when the fee becomes £6. If a renewal fee is not paid when it becomes due, an extension of time up to twelve months may be granted on grounds specified in the Act, and subject to the payment of prescribed fees.

(ii) *Summary.* The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed during the years 1931 to 1935 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of letters patent sealed in each year:—

PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
No. of applications	5,576	5,148	5,040	4,984	5,110
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications	3,798	3,783	3,511	3,286	3,238

(iii) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office during the years 1931 to 1935 is shown hereunder:—

PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE.

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under Patents Act	37,136	32,015	30,121	33,488	35,980
Receipts from publications	1,593	1,381	1,311	1,359	1,532
Total	38,729	33,396	31,432	34,847	37,512

2. *Trade Marks and Designs.*—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1905 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. This Act has been amended from time to time, the last amendment having been made in 1934. Special

provisions for the registration of a "Commonwealth Trade Mark" are contained in the Act of 1905, and are applicable to all goods included in or specified by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament that the conditions as to remuneration of labour in connexion with the manufacture of such goods are fair and reasonable.

(ii) *Designs.* The Designs Act 1906, as amended by the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act 1910 and the Designs Acts 1912, 1932, 1933 and 1934, is now cited as the Designs Act 1906-1934. Under this Act a Commonwealth Designs Office has been established; and the Commissioner of Patents appointed "Registrar of Designs."

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered during the years 1931 to 1935:—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Applications.			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
RECEIVED.							
Trade Marks	..	..	1,876	1,976	1,905	2,087	2,071
Designs	..	..	661	409	646	1,670	2,319
REGISTERED.							
Trade Marks	..	..	1,546	1,273	1,316	1,268	1,349
Designs	..	..	538	470	497	1,465	2,085

(iv) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1931 to 1935 is given hereunder:—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE.

Particulars.	1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.			1935.		
	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts ..	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	12,241	789	120	11,596	750	21	12,720	814	13	20,469	1,052	17	15,580	1,053	13

No fees in respect of Trade Marks have been collected under State Acts since the year 1922.

§ 2. Copyright.

1. *Legislation.*—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1912-1935 wherein, subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the British Copyright Act of 1911 has been adopted and scheduled to the Australian law.

Reciprocal protection of unpublished works was extended in 1918 to citizens of Australia and of the United States of America under which copyright may be secured in the latter country by registration at the Library of Congress, Washington. The

Commonwealth Government promulgated a further Order in Council which came into operation on the 1st February, 1923, and extended the provisions of the Copyright Act to the foreign countries of the Copyright Union, subject to the observance of the conditions contained therein.

2. **Applications and Registrations.**—The following table shows under the various headings the number of applications for copyright received and registered, and the total revenue obtained for the years 1930 to 1935:—

COPYRIGHT, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Particulars.		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Applications received—						
Literary	No.	1,258	1,469	1,463	1,611	1,408
Artistic	"	143	91	90	108	78
International ..	"	"	1	2	3	2
Applications registered—						
Literary	"	1,213	1,381	1,350	1,514	1,346
Artistic	"	122	74	72	91	69
International ..	"	"	"	"	"	"
Revenue	£	398	405	382	433	378

§ 3. Local Option and Reduction of Licences.

Local option concerning the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors is in force in all the States (excepting New South Wales, where the taking of polls has been suspended, and Victoria, where "State Option" is in operation), the States being divided into areas generally coterminous with electoral districts, and a poll of the electors is taken from time to time in each district regarding the continuance of the existing number of licensed premises, the reduction in number, or the closing of all such premises. Provision is made for giving effect to the results of the poll in each district in which the vote is in favour of a change.

In earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 22, pp. 1005-1008), details, by States, were published of polls taken and of the operations of the Licences Reduction Boards.

§ 4. Lord Howe Island.

1. **Area, Location, etc.**—Lord Howe Island is situated between Norfolk Island and the Australian coast in latitude $31^{\circ} 30'$ south, longitude $159^{\circ} 5'$ east. It was discovered in 1788. The total area is 3,220 acres, the island being 7 miles in length and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. It is distant 436 miles from Sydney, and in communication therewith by monthly steam service. The flora is varied and the vegetation luxuriant, the forest growth consisting principally of palms and banyans. The highest point is Mount Gower, 2,840 feet. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formation only about a tenth of the surface is suitable for cultivation.

2. **Settlement.**—The first settlement was by a small Maori party in 1873; afterwards a colony was settled from Sydney. Constitutionally, the island is a dependency of New South Wales, and is included in King, one of the electorates of Sydney. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry referred to hereafter.

3. **Population.**—The population at the Census of 30th June, 1933, was 88 males, 73 females—total 161.

4. **Production, Trade, etc.**—The principal product is the seed of the native or *Kentia* palm. The lands belong to the Crown. The occupants pay no rent, and are tenants on sufferance.

§ 5. Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

1. **General.**—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1926, the previously existing Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry was reorganized under the title of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. An account of the organization and work of the former Institute was given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. (*See* No. 18, p. 1062.)

2. **Science and Industry Research Act 1926.**—This Act provides for a Council, consisting of—

- (a) Three members nominated by the Commonwealth Government.
- (b) The Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act.
- (c) Such other members as the Council, with the consent of the Minister, co-opts by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The three Commonwealth nominees form an Executive Committee which may exercise, between meetings of the Council, all the powers and functions of the Council, of which the principal are as follows:—(a) To initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary or secondary industries in the Commonwealth; (b) to train research workers and to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships; (c) to make grants in aid of pure scientific research; (d) to establish industrial research associations in any industries; (e) to test and standardize scientific apparatus and instruments; (f) to establish a Bureau of information; and (g) to act as a means of liaison between the Commonwealth and other countries in matters of scientific research.

State Committees, whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States, have been constituted in accordance with prescribed regulations.

3. **Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926.**—Under this Act, the Government has established a fund of £100,000, the income from which is to be used to provide assistance (a) to persons engaged in scientific research, and (b) in the training of students in scientific research. Provision is made for gifts or bequests to be made to the fund, which is controlled by a trust consisting of the three Commonwealth nominees on the Council. In accordance with the Act, arrangements have been made to send a number of qualified graduates abroad for training in special fields of work.

4. **Work of the Council.**—The full Council held its first meeting in June, 1926, since which time it has held meetings at about half-yearly intervals. It has adopted a policy of placing each of its major fields of related researches under the direction of an officer having a standing at least as high as, if not higher than, that of a University Professor.

The main branches of work of the Council are (i) plant problems, (ii) soil problems, (iii) entomological problems, (iv) animal nutrition, (v) animal diseases, (vi) forest products, (vii) food preservation and transport, (viii) radio research, (ix) ore-dressing (gold) and mineragraphic investigations, and (x) fisheries investigations. Successful results have been obtained in a number of directions, particularly in regard to bitter pit in apples, spotted wilt in tomatoes, water blister of pineapples, blue mould of tobacco, the cultivation and drying of vine fruits, the cultivation of citrus fruits, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, the feeding of sheep for increased wool production, black disease, infectious entero-toxamia, pulpy kidney and caseous lymphadenitis of sheep, internal parasites, coast disease of sheep, soil surveys, paper making from Australian timbers, timber seasoning and preservation, and the preservation and transport of bananas, oranges, chilled beef and other food-stuffs. More detailed information concerning the work of the Council may be found in Year Book No. 22, pp. 1009 and 1010.

§ 6. Australian Institute of Anatomy.

1. *Foundation of Institute.*—The Australian Institute of Anatomy, situated in Canberra, occupies a monumental building erected by the Federal Government under the Zoological Museum Agreement Act of 1924. Prior to the passing of this Act, the Federal Government had expressed regret that the Australian Nation possessed neither a collection of specimens of the unique and fast disappearing fauna of Australia, nor a Museum in which such specimens could be preserved for future generations. Comparative anatomy is the basis of medical science, and while the importance of a study of Australian animals in the solution of various medical problems had for years been recognized by other countries and steps taken by them to procure specimens for their museums, national effort in this direction was neglected in Australia. Sir Colin MacKenzie, the present Director of the Institute of Anatomy, however, very kindly presented to the Federal Government his entire private collection, and this magnificent gift was acquired and provision was made for its proper housing under special legislation by the Federal Government.

2. *Additions to Original Collection.*—In addition to the original collection, which has been greatly augmented, the following free gifts have been made to the Australian Nation, and are on view in the Institute :—

- (1) *Horne-Bowie Collection.*—Dealing with the life of Central Australian aborigines, and throwing valuable light on the psychology of this Stone Age people.
- (2) *Burrell Collection.*—This deals with the life history of the platypus, and is unique in the world. The platypus is the most primitive mammal known to science, and is the link between the bird, the reptile and the mammal.
- (3) *Milne Collection.*—This is an anthropological and ethnological collection dealing with the aborigines of New South Wales, and contains many valuable and now unobtainable native weapons and implements.
- (4) *Murray Black Collection* of anatomical material representative of the aborigines of Southern Victoria and the River Murray.
- (5) *Nankivell Collection*, illustrating the anatomy of the aborigines of the Murray Valley.
- (6) *Harvard University Collection.*—This includes a collection of specimens from the Harvard University, U.S.A., representing a carefully worked out epitome of archaeology of the United States, and, together with two rare skeletons of primitive North American Indians, was a goodwill gift from the University to the Institute of Anatomy.
- (7) *The Sir Hubert Murray Collection.*—The ethnological and osteological collection of Sir Hubert Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua. This deals especially with the anthropology of Papua.
- (8) *The Rabaul Ethnological Collection.*—This concerns chiefly the Ethnology of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.
- (9) *The Basedow Collection.*—This collection has been recently purchased by the Commonwealth Government. It deals especially with the anthropology of Central and Northern Australia and was assembled, after many years of research, by the late Dr. Herbert Basedow of Adelaide who was formerly Protector of Aborigines.
- (10) Many hundreds of specimens and books received from numerous interested scientists, the most outstanding being those from Mr. E. Hill, of Nagambie, Victoria; Mrs. Harry Burrell, New South Wales; and medical books for the Library from the estates of the late Drs. Molloy, David Grant and Robert Stirling.

3. **Endowments for Orations and Lectures.**—In addition to the aforementioned donations of material, there have been several endowments for Orations and Lectures as follows :—

- (1) *The Halford Oration.*—Endowed with a gift of £1,000 by the family of the late Professor G. B. Halford, founder of the first medical school in the Southern Hemisphere. The interest on this amount is given to a prominent scientist to deliver an oration on a subject suggested by the life and work of the late G. B. Halford.
- (2) *The Anne MacKenzie Oration.*—Founded with a gift of £1,000 by Sir Colin MacKenzie, in memory of his mother. The orator receives the annual interest for delivering an oration on any phase of " Preventive Medicine ".
- (3) *The Dr. G. E. Morrison Memorial Lecture on Ethnology.*—Founded by Chinese residents in Australia, in memory of a great Australian who rendered important services to China.
- (4) *The Kendall Lecture in Veterinary Science.*—Endowed by the sons of the late Dr. W. T. Kendall, who was the founder of the first Veterinary School in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (5) *The Charles Mackay Lecture on Medical History.*—Endowed by Miss C. MacKenzie with a gift of £607 as a memorial to her grandfather, an educationalist, who arrived in Melbourne in 1852 and died at Kilmore, Victoria.
- (6) *The Cilento Medal.*—This bronze medal has been endowed in perpetuity by Sir Raphael Cilento, Director-General of Health for Queensland, to be awarded annually to the scientist deemed to have accomplished the best practical work for the furtherance of Tropical Hygiene and Native Welfare in Australia.

4. **Ultimate Scope of the Institute.**—The Institute of Anatomy may be regarded as the first unit of a National University of Australia, and has already become the most important centre in the Southern Hemisphere for the study of comparative anatomy and of its application to human health and disease. Research work in many branches of this subject is being carried out, and an extensive collection of material for the use of future generations is being catalogued. The microscopic specimens of Australian fauna number many thousands, and are unique in the world. They represent normal mammalian tissues unaffected by disease or domestication, and with these, human tissues such as those affected with cancer can be compared. The building is used to a large extent for educational purposes. From 1931 to 1935 all the University College lectures were given there, and all public lectures of an educational nature are delivered in the lecture theatre attached to the Institute. The general public is admitted to the two great Museums of Osteology and Applied Anatomy, and large numbers take advantage of this concession.

§ 7. The Commonwealth Solar Observatory.

1. **Reasons for Foundation.**—The Commonwealth Solar Observatory was established for the study of solar phenomena, for allied stellar and spectroscopic research, and for the investigation of associated terrestrial phenomena. It is so situated to complete the chain of existing astrophysical observatories round the globe separated by 90 degrees of longitude. In addition to advancing the knowledge of the universe and the mode of its development, it is hoped that the eventual discovery of the true relation between solar and terrestrial phenomena may lead to results which will prove of direct value to the country.

2. **History of Inauguration.**—A short account of the steps leading up to the establishment of the Observatory will be found in *Official Year Book No. 19*, p. 979.

3. *Site of the Observatory.*—The site selected for the Observatory is on Mount Stromlo, a ridge of hills about 7 miles west of Canberra. The highest point is 2,560 feet above sea level, or about 700 feet above the general level of the Federal Capital City.

4. *Equipment.*—The bulk of the telescopic equipment is due to the generosity of supporters of the movement in England and Australia. The gifts include a 6-in. Grubb refracting telescope presented by the late W. E. Wilson, F.R.S., and Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., trustees of the late Lord Farnham; a 9-in. Grubb refractor with a 6-in. Dallmeyer lens presented by the late Mr. James Oddie, of Ballarat; while Mr. J. H. Reynolds of Birmingham presented a large reflecting telescope with a mirror 30 inches in diameter. A sun telescope including an 18-in. colostat has been installed, and further additions include a spectrohelioscope, cosmic ray apparatus, radio research equipment and spectroscopes for the examination of spectra in the infra-red, violet and ultra-violet regions. Donations amounting to over £2,500 have been received, and form the nucleus of a Foundation and Endowment Fund.

5. *Observational Work.*—The observational work embraces the following:—(a) solar research; (b) stellar research; (c) spectroscopic researches; (d) atmospheric electricity; (e) cosmic radiation; (f) radio research; (g) ozone content of the atmosphere; (h) luminosity of the night sky; and (i) meteorological observations. A more detailed account of the observational work cannot, owing to limits of space, be published in this issue, but may be found in earlier issues (*see* No. 22, p. 1011).

§ 8. Standards Association of Australia.

This Association was established under the aegis of the Commonwealth and State Governments for the promotion of standardization and simplified practice.

In addition to the Council and Standing and Organization Committees, the following Sectional Committees have been appointed to formulate Australian standard specifications and codes:—A.—*Safety Codes Group*—(1) Boiler Regulations (including Gas Cylinders); (2) Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Structures; (3) Cranes and Hoists; (4) Electrical Wiring Rules; (5) Lift Installations; (6) Pump Tests; (7) Refrigeration; (8) Steel Frame Structures; (9) Welding; (10) Fireproof Construction; (11) Building By-laws; (12) Electrical Service Rules; (13) Handling and Use of Explosives; (14) Air-lock Operation; (15) Street Lighting. B.—*General Technical Standard Group*—(1) Bore Casing; (2) Building Materials; (3) Calcium Carbide; (4) Cement; (5) Coal—Sampling and Analysis; (6) Colliery Equipment; (7) Containers for Inflammable Liquids; (8) Electrical; (9) Firebricks; (10) Locomotives; (11) Lubricants; (12) Machine Belting; (13) Machine Parts; (14) Non-ferrous Metals; (15) Paint and Varnish; (16) Pipes and Plumbing; (17) Railway Permanent Way Materials; (18) Roadmaking Materials; (19) Structural Steel; (20) Testing, Weighing and Gauging; (21) Timber; (22) Tramway Rails; (23) Typography; (24) Galvanizing and Galvanized Products; (25) Roadmaking Machinery; (26) Sugar Mill Machinery; (27) Creosote; (28) Safety Glass for Automobiles. C.—*Co-ordinating Committees*—(1) Concrete Products; (2) Ferrous Metals; (3) Non-ferrous Metals; (4) Methods of Physical Testing, Sampling and Chemical Analysis—Co-ordination of. D.—*Commercial Standards Division Committees*—(1) Building Materials Classification; (2) Three-ply Wood Panels for Use in Stock Door Manufacture; (3) Institutional Supplies and Co-ordinated Purchasing (Hospitals, Asylums and other Public Institutions); (4) General Conditions of Contract; (5) Purified Feathers; (6) Commercial Paper Sizes; (7) Road Gully Gratings; (8) Street Name Plates, Building Number Plates and Road Signs; (9) Sheet Metal Guttering, Ridging and Downpiping; (10) Laminated Steel Springs for Motor Cars; (11) Shellgrit for Poultry.

A Power Survey Committee to deal with the collection of data and the framing of recommendations for assistance in the development and co-ordination of power schemes has also been appointed.

The objects of the Association include the following:—To prepare and promote the general adoption of standards in connexion with structures, materials, etc.; to co-ordinate the efforts of producers and users for the improvement of materials, processes and methods; and to procure the recognition of the Association in any foreign country.

The sole executive authority of the Association is vested in the Council, which undertakes the whole of the organization of the movement, the raising of the necessary funds, the controlling of the expenditure, the arranging of the subjects to be dealt with by the various sectional and sub-committees, and the authority for the issue of all the reports and specifications.

The Association was established in July, 1929, by amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Commonwealth Association of Simplified Practice.

§ 9. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. *Value of Production.*—(i) *Net Values.* The annual value of production was defined by the Conference of Statisticians in 1924 as the sum available each year for distribution among those concerned in industry, i.e., workers, proprietors (including landlords) and providers of capital. In the past the want of complete uniformity in the methods of compilation and presentation of statistics of recorded production rendered it very difficult to make a satisfactory valuation of the various elements of production in accordance with the above definition. At the conference of 1924 and those subsequently held a uniform method of determining the gross value, marketing costs and production costs was laid down. This arrangement enabled the State Statisticians to compile the various elements of costs on a uniform basis which permitted the aggregation of the figures for each State to obtain a total for Australia.

The figures shown in the following table have been compiled by the Statisticians of the several States and, to a large extent, are based upon actual records. Where this has not been possible careful estimates have been made from the best available data. Absolute uniformity has not been attained in every detail but the few remaining differences of procedure are of little importance. This matter is referred to in the note at the head of the table.

Attention is directed to the fact that the value shown in the table refers only to recorded production and excludes the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and agricultural and farmyard produce grown on areas of less than one acre.

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used in the table :—

- (a) *Gross value* is the value placed on gross production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets (In cases where primary products are consumed at the place of production or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points of consumption are presumed to be the principal markets.)
- (b) *Local value* is the gross production valued at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. (Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission and other charges incidental thereto.)
- (c) *Net value* represents the net return to the producer after deducting from the gross value costs of marketing and of materials used in the process of production. Materials used in the process of production include seed, fodder consumed by farm stock, manures, dips, sprays and other costs. No account has been taken of depreciation and maintenance costs. This matter is more fully dealt with in the Production Bulletin, No. 29, issued by this Bureau.

Attention is directed to the following points in the table hereunder :—Depreciation and maintenance costs have not been deducted and therefore the net value as stated in the table is greater than it should be. The value of materials used in the process of primary production for New South Wales does not include the cost of power. The costs for the pastoral industry in Queensland are not as exact as might be desired but these defects will be eliminated in due course. In Tasmania the value shown for Mines and

Quarries is understated owing to the omission of Quarries. As explained in the Note (a) production costs are not available for all States in respect of Fisheries, Mines and Quarries and Local Values have been used for these industries with consequent overstatement.

GRAND TOTAL AND NET VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION AUSTRALIA.
1934-35.

Industry.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Local Value - Gross Production valued at place of Production.	Net Value of Production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance)
	£	£	£
Agriculture	68,439,085	56,597,274	43,136,198
Pastoral	64,047,128	57,600,435	55,758,499
Dairying	31,373,771	29,158,329	24,360,240
Poultry and Bees	9,199,842	8,302,231	5,465,166
Total Rural (c)	173,051,426	151,718,269	128,720,103
Trapping	2,185,027	1,827,348	1,827,348
Forestry	7,331,003	6,464,139	6,437,348
Fisheries	1,595,127	1,343,016	(a) 1,343,016
Mines and Quarries	20,933,019	19,809,211	(a) 19,809,211
Total Non-rural	31,145,376	29,533,714	29,506,923
Total All Primary	204,796,802	181,251,983	158,227,026
Factories	(b) 143,527,129	(b) 143,527,129	143,527,129
Total All Industries	348,323,931	324,779,112	301,754,155

(a) Local value. Production costs not available for all States. (b) Net value. (c) The term "Rural" is used to cover those industries ordinarily considered to be farm industries.

The net value of production in each State is shown hereunder:—

NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION IN STATES, 1934-35.

Industry.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	12,787,000	8,735,776	9,018,457	6,375,553	4,268,547	1,951,150	43,136,198
Pastoral	24,311,000	14,305,109	11,001,135	3,181,285	3,916,280	1,040,600	55,758,499
Dairying	8,811,000	7,531,115	5,708,796	1,121,080	619,810	445,130	24,360,240
Poultry and Bees	1,944,000	2,221,587	259,137	382,387	336,515	318,519	5,465,166
Total Rural (net)	46,886,000	31,796,887	26,080,255	11,060,299	9,141,152	3,755,510	128,720,103
Trapping	979,000	480,823	60,325	51,143	55,817	197,240	1,827,348
Forestry	1,922,000	604,800	1,988,751	521,780	1,012,201	325,750	6,437,348
Fisheries (local)	539,000	110,540	261,111	151,843	181,913	71,300	1,313,016
Mines and Quarries (local)	7,239,000	1,459,595	2,031,798	1,862,123	5,956,725	749,970	19,809,211
Total Non-rural (local and net)	10,676,000	2,745,767	4,912,285	2,591,895	7,206,716	1,344,260	29,506,923
Total All Primary	57,562,000	31,512,651	31,022,510	13,652,191	16,317,868	5,099,770	158,227,026
Factories	61,430,000	48,473,628	14,623,319	9,557,113	6,284,923	3,158,146	143,527,129
Total All In- dustries	118,992,000	83,016,282	45,645,859	23,209,307	22,632,791	8,257,916	301,754,155

(a) See letterpress at head of previous Table.

NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION.

Industry.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Q'land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agriculture	4 17 1	4 15 2	9 7 9	10 18 3	9 12 8	8 10 4	6 9 0
Pastoral	8 17 0	7 4 11	11 9 0	5 8 11	8 16 0	4 10 10	8 6 9
Dairying	3 7 2	4 2 0	6 0 8	1 18 5	1 8 0	1 18 10	3 12 10
Poultry and Bees ..	0 14 9	1 4 3	0 5 5	0 13 1	0 15 2	1 7 10	0 16 4
Total Rural (net) ..	17 16 0	17 6 4	27 2 10	18 18 8	20 12 7	16 7 10	19 4 11
Trapping	0 7 5	0 5 3	0 1 3	0 1 10	0 2 6	0 17 3	0 5 6
Forestry	0 14 7	0 7 3	2 1 5	0 17 11	2 5 8	1 8 5	0 19 3
Fisheries (local) ..	0 4 1	0 1 6	0 5 5	0 5 3	0 8 3	0 6 3	0 4 0
Mining (local)	2 14 11	0 15 11	2 14 9	3 3 9	13 8 10	3 5 5	2 19 6
Total Non-rural (local and net)	4 1 0	1 9 11	5 2 10	4 8 9	16 5 3	5 17 4	4 8 3
Total All Primary (local and net) ..	21 17 0	18 16 3	32 5 8	23 7 5	36 17 10	22 5 2	23 13 2
Factories	23 0 4	26 7 11	15 4 5	16 7 2	14 3 8	13 15 8	21 9 2
Total All Industries	45 3 4	45 4 2	47 10 1	39 14 7	51 1 6	36 0 10	45 2 4

(a) See letterpress at head of previous Table.

(ii) *Gross Values.* The estimated gross value of production shown in the following table is a continuation of the method previously used by this Bureau. It cannot be compared with the gross values shown in the table above on account of the difference in the methods used and the change in the computing authority. It is proposed to discontinue the publication of this table once the net values have been satisfactorily established.

ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee- farming.	Forestry.	Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.(a)	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1924-25	107,103	127,301	45,190	10,577	1,780	24,592	137,977	454,880
1925-26	89,207	113,556	48,278	10,904	1,820	24,529	143,256	431,670
1926-27	98,295	111,716	46,980	11,046	1,744	23,939	153,034	447,354
1927-28	84,328	124,554	50,261	10,339	1,842	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928-29	89,440	116,733	50,717	9,449	2,168	19,539	159,789	447,805
1929-30	77,109	84,563	49,398	9,103	2,268	17,912	149,184	389,537
1930-31	70,500	69,499	43,067	6,488	1,825	15,361	112,966	319,706
1931-32	74,489	61,540	41,478	6,033	1,670	13,352	109,456	305,018
1932-33	75,562	64,851	39,622	6,791	1,679	15,583	114,136	318,224
1933-34	70,731	95,613	40,306	7,985	1,620	17,608	123,355	357,218
1934-35	68,587	74,556	44,763	9,221	1,635	19,949	137,349	356,060

(a) Net Values. These amounts differ from those given in the two previous tables and in Chapter XXIV., Manufacturing Industry, which include certain products included under Dairy Farming and Forestry in this table.

2. **Productive Activity.**—In previous issues an attempt was made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. It was found, however, that these were not satisfactory in their application to factory production.

In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the "quantity" of production, the retail price index-numbers ("A" Series) have been applied to the value of production in the same manner as applied to nominal wages to measure their relative purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power, in retail prices, of the things produced. For convenience these results will hereafter be called "real" production. Two tables are given. The first shows "real" production per head of population. This table must be used with caution, as the production considered is material production only and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relatively to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in material production. For example, the present use of the motor car, the cinema and wireless is comparatively recent, and these employ a much larger number of people in services than in material production. Hence material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is afforded by "real" production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result affords a better measure of individual productive efficiency, but does not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The two tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930 "real" production per head, as shown in the last column of the first table, had remained substantially steady, with minor fluctuations ever since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in individual productive efficiency had been off-set by the gradual transfer of labour from production of goods to production of services. Coincident with the heavy increase in unemployment between the years 1930 and 1933, the maximum being reached in 1932, the index fell sharply from its normal figure of about 100 to 76 in 1930-31. This would imply a fall in average "real" income of about 24 per cent. from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. In the next three years the index rose steadily to 96, equivalent to an increase in "real" production of 26 per cent. In 1934-35 the index fell to 95, owing to a rise in the retail price index number, the value of production showing little change.

The index of "real" production per person engaged, as given in the last column of the second table, shows, on the other hand, an appreciable upward tendency. It rose steeply during the war as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war, and recovered again. For 1929-30 it fell to 105, owing to the lag in the fall of retail prices, but increased during the next four years to 125 only to fall again in 1934-35 to 115 with the fall in wool prices during that year. This high figure for "real" production per person engaged implies a high "real" wage for those in employment and is consistent with available information concerning rates of effective or "real" wages which more than maintained in recent years the high level reached in the years 1927 to 1929.

The data for the second table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber-getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account and the corresponding persons engaged are both left out of account. Further, the information concerning women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, and only males are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relation of wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is, therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but, as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory measure of production per person engaged.

PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA

Gross Value of Material Production.						"Real" production per head of population (measured in retail purchasing power). 1911 = 100
Year.	Total.	Per head of population.		Retail Prices		
		Absolute.	Index Number. 1911 = 100.	Index Number. (a) 1911 = 1,000.		
	£1,000.	£				
1901	114,585	30.0	73	880	83	
1906	147,043	35.9	87	902	97	
1907	166,948	40.1	97	897	109	
1908	162,861	38.5	93	951	98	
1909	174,273	40.3	98	948	103	
1910	185,399	41.9	102	970	105	
1911	188,359	41.2	100	1,000	100	
1912	209,236	44.1	107	1,101	97	
1913	220,884	45.1	110	1,104	99	
1914	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	92	
1915	255,571	51.4	125	1,278	98	
1916	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	98	
1917	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	103	
1918	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	102	
1919-20 ..	343,697	64.9	158	1,624	97	
1920-21 ..	390,644	72.2	175	1,821	96	
1921-22 ..	344,426	62.5	152	1,600	95	
1922-23 ..	379,445	67.4	163	1,642	100	
1923-24 ..	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	99	
1924-25 ..	454,580	77.3	188	1,690	111	
1925-26 ..	431,670	72.0	175	1,766	99	
1926-27 ..	447,354	73.1	178	1,763	101	
1927-28 ..	452,901	72.5	176	1,776	99	
1928-29 ..	447,805	70.5	171	1,785	96	
1929-30 ..	389,537	60.6	147	1,783	83	
1930-31 ..	319,706	49.2	120	1,574	76	
1931-32 ..	305,018	46.5	113	1,432	79	
1932-33 ..	318,224	48.2	117	1,358	86	
1933-34 ..	357,218	53.7	130	1,365	90	
1934-35 ..	356,060	53.1	129	1,399	92	

(a) Retail prices of Food, Groceries and Housing (all Houses) for six capital cities.

PRODUCTION PER PERSON ENGAGED.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production.(a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in production.(a)		"Real" production per person engaged (measured in retail pur- chasing power). 1911 = 100.
		Actual.	Index Number. 1911 = 100.	
	(1,000)	£		
1906	659	223	87	96
1907	678	244	95	106
1908	677	239	93	98
1909	684	252	98	104
1910	704	262	102	105
1911	728	257	100	100
1912	744	279	109	99
1913	756	290	113	102
1914	733	289	113	99
1915	704	361	141	110
1916	685	381	148	112
1917	683	408	159	120
1918	685	424	165	121
1919-20 ..	743	460	179	110
1920-21 ..	760	510	199	109
1921-22 ..	775	441	172	107
1922-23 ..	793	475	185	113
1923-24 ..	810	491	191	111
1924-25 ..	826	547	213	126
1925-26 ..	831	515	201	114
1926-27 ..	841	527	205	116
1927-28 ..	838	536	209	118
1928-29 ..	830	536	209	117
1929-30 ..	803	482	187	105
1930-31 ..	728	431	168	107
1931-32 ..	741	411	160	112
1932-33 ..	751	407	158	117
1933-34 ..	815	437	170	125
1934-35 ..	862	412	160	115

(a) See explanatory remarks above tables.

§ 10. Film Censorship.

1. **Legislation.**—The censorship of imported films derives its authority from section 52 (g) of the Customs Act, which gives power to prohibit the importation of goods. Under this section regulations have been issued prohibiting the importation of films and relative advertising matter except under certain conditions and with the consent of the Minister. The regulations provide, *inter alia*, that no film shall be registered which in the opinion of the censor is (a) blasphemous, indecent or obscene; (b) likely to be injurious to morality, or to encourage or incite to crime; (c) likely to be offensive to the people of any friendly nation; (d) likely to be offensive to the people of the British Empire; or (e) depicts any matter the exhibition of which is undesirable in the public interest.

The regulations governing the exportation of Australian-made films are similar, with the addition that no film may be exported which in the opinion of the Censorship is likely to prove detrimental or prejudicial to the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Censorship consists of a Censorship Board of three persons and an Appeal Committee, the headquarters being in Sydney. Importers also have the right of appeal to the Minister.

In addition to the censorship of moving pictures, the Censorship may refuse to admit into Australia any advertising matter proposed to be used in connexion with the exhibition of any film. Such control does not, however, extend to locally-produced publicity.

2. Imports of Films.—Imported films dealt with by the Censorship for the year 1935 were as follows:—1,380 films of 3,336,514 feet passed without eliminations, 161 films of 871,981 feet passed after eliminations, and 35 films of 213,401 feet rejected in first instance, making a total of 1,576 films of 4,421,896 feet (one copy). The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 1,034 films of 3,185,915 feet; United Kingdom, 443 films of 1,116,391 feet; and 99 films of 119,590 feet from other countries.

The above figures relate to standard size films (35 millimeters). There were also imported during 1935, 633 miniature films (16 millimeters and 9.5 millimeters) of 248,704 feet.

3. Exports of Films.—The number of films exported for the year 1935 was 1,153 of 1,239,891 feet (one copy), of which 922 films of 1,079,720 feet were sent to places in the British Empire including Mandated Territories.

§ 11. Marketing of Australian Commodities.

Particulars in respect of various Commonwealth Acts and Regulations, together with the operations of the Boards or Councils appointed to assist or control the marketing of Australian commodities, were published in earlier issues of the Year Book (*See* No. 28, p. 893). It should be remembered, however, that the joint Commonwealth and State schemes for the orderly marketing of primary products have been rendered unconstitutional by the recent decision of the Privy Council in the *James (Dried Fruits) Case*.

§ 12. The National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing mainly by means of education safety on the road, at work and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions wherever the need for reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. In the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania, it issues by courtesy of the Traffic Authorities a thirty-two page booklet with every motor driver's licence, and conducts continuous propaganda through the press and other sources. It also forms Junior Safety Councils in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Councils and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the schools and conduct the scholars across in safety. Posters are available to schools at cost in connexion with Health and Safety lessons in the schools. Small films specially taken are available for children's and home safety instruction.

A "Freedom from Accidents" competition is also conducted among employee drivers, those completing a year free from any accident for which they are responsible being given a certificate to that effect. A Factories Service of four posters per month, together with slips for pay envelopes, constitutes a regular service for the dissemination of safety advice, and was supplied to over 40,000 workers in factories last year. Committees deal with specific problems regarding traffic, films, safety in industry, air safety and home dangers. The Air Safety Committee has issued a thirty-two page booklet "Air Sense" for distribution with "A" pilots' licences through the Civil Aviation Branch of the Defence Department.

The Council is supported by public subscription and sales of service, and is a non-profit organization. Numerous lectures are given throughout the year on the work of the Council, and on various aspects of safety, and lecturers are always available for any organization which makes application to the Secretary.

§ 13. League of Nations.

Australia was one of the original signatories of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, under which the League of Nations was established, and thus became a Member of the League and its kindred organizations—the International Labour Organization and later the Permanent Court of International Justice. On 2nd October, 1933, Australia was elected a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations for a period of three years. There are now four permanent members of the Council (Great Britain, France, Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and ten non-permanent members, viz., Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden and Turkey. The term of the non-permanent members is three years.

Australia has been represented at each Assembly of the League from its inauguration in 1920, and at nearly all of the conferences of the International Labour Organization. The contribution of Australia towards defraying the expenditure of the League of Nations and its kindred organizations is on the basis of 27 of 931 units, and for the year 1936 amounts to 820,147 gold francs, or, in Australian currency at the present rate of exchange, approximately £64,500, out of a total budget of 28,270,901 gold francs. Australia holds a mandate, issued through the League of Nations, for the former German territory of New Guinea, and, by agreement with Great Britain and New Zealand, administers the Mandated Territory of Nauru, for which a mandate was issued to the British Empire.

§ 14. War Service Homes.

The operations of the War Service Homes Commission at 28th February, 1936, may be briefly set out as follows:—Total applications approved, 42,328; expenditure on provision of homes, purchase of land for future use, etc., £29,068,730; 21,240 houses had been completed; and 34 homes had been enlarged.

In addition, the Commission had purchased on behalf of eligible applicants, 12,036 already existing properties, and had taken over mortgages existing on 2,681 dwelling houses. Dual assistance had been approved in respect of 54 applications, making the total number of homes provided under the War Service Homes Act, 36,945. Homes are insured under a comprehensive policy, the total insurances in force including cover notes amounting to £21,275,684. The total receipts of the Commission to 29th February, 1936, were £22,137,828, of which £7,949,454 was paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund. The percentage of arrears of instalments due was 5.03, while the total instalments due amounted to £19,086,074, and arrears to £960,404.

Pursuant to legislation passed by the Commonwealth Government and the State Parliament of South Australia, the control of homes under the State Bank of South Australia was transferred to the Commission as at 1st January, 1935, and the figures quoted cover the activities in respect of homes so transferred.

Australian Population Mortality Census of 1933.*

1. *Introductory.*—Among the subjects which are dealt with in the periodical publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics there are certain aspects of the vital statistics of the country which are reserved for consideration at decennial intervals, owing to the fact that they involve material derivable only from the decennial census enumerations. Of these subjects the most important, in all likelihood, is the construction of National Life Tables. The compilation of such Tables in Australia is, of course, not a new thing, even for the Commonwealth Government. In 1911 the Supervisor of Census (Mr. Wickens) advised that, as data in respect of population and deaths for the three decennia 1881-90: 1891-1900: and 1901-10 were available, complete life tables for each sex and for each decennium should be constructed for Australia as a whole, and this recommendation was duly carried into effect.

* By F. W. Barford, M.A., A.I.A.

After the census of 1921 Mr. Wickens, who had now become Commonwealth Statistician, carried on his investigations still further. On this occasion an important departure was made. The Life Table based upon the census of 1921 was founded upon the age distribution of that census only, and the deaths for the calendar years, 1920-22. This, however, was a matter of detail merely, and does not affect the general principle, which was that it was virtually decided on that occasion that the work done in 1911 should be perpetuated, and that, in order to maintain continuity, the construction of a National Life Table should form in future an integral part of the work carried out in connexion with the decennial census.

For financial reasons the census of 1931 was postponed for two years and carried out on 30th June, 1933. In accordance with the above idea, it was determined at an early date that a new Australian Life Table should form part of the investigation. Two other important points of principle were determined afterwards. Firstly it was resolved that the new Table should relate to Australia as a whole, and that, for many reasons, sectional Tables relating to the individual States should not be undertaken. The time thus saved would—it was considered—be more profitably spent in constructing a more complete series of financial Tables, including Joint Life Tables, which were not included in the investigation of 1921, and for which there has been a demand. In the second place it was resolved to base the investigation upon the census of 1933, and the deaths in the calendar years 1932-34. This, of course, involves to a certain extent a break of continuity in the Australian series, for the tables prior to 1921 were based upon two censuses and the deaths of the intervening ten years. But tables based upon the latter foundation suffer from the defect, which is ineradicable, that at the time of publication the mortality experience may be as much as ten years out of date. A break with the past seems clearly indicated, such as occurred in England between Life Tables 7 and 8. In Australia the corresponding break occurred between the A^M Table and the A^{21} , and the present tables, which will be designated A^{33} and F^{33} , have followed the precedent of 1921. It is not suggested, of course, that the methods of 1933, even when endorsed by those of 1921, will, of necessity, govern the procedure in the future. But the method of 1911 is so obviously defective when applied to a country where the vitality is steadily and continuously increasing, that I cannot help entertaining the feeling that population mortality tables based upon the results of two censuses and the intervening deaths are virtually things of the past.

2. *Data*.—As has already been stated*, the data for the compilation of the Tables were taken to be the census results of 1933 combined with the related deaths for the years 1932-34. Since the data derivable from census returns are always to a certain extent suspect so far as age is concerned, they were carefully watched for irregularities. The case as regards these irregularities was thus stated by Sir Alfred Watson in the report upon English Life Table No. 9. "The mis-statements referred to (i.e., in regard to enumerated populations and deaths) are of two types: (1) local errors such as the preference for digits ending in 0, which for the most part consist of comparatively small inaccuracies, and (2) deliberate or biased errors So far as the registered deaths are concerned, it would seem probable that errors of the first type are, relatively to the census, more numerous than those of the second. However this may be, the fact that local errors exist in the death registrations as well as in the enumerated population, and at the same points, goes some way towards the diminution of distributing effects upon the computed rate of mortality at particular ages, while the application of any good method of graduation must reduce the residual effects to insignificance. In the case of the larger errors unfortunately it is otherwise . . . I am not however disposed to attribute to these errors any profound influence upon the rates of mortality brought out by comparing the deaths at the ages affected with the corresponding enumerated populations, nor do I think that such effect as they produce in this direction is other than a decreasing one—regard being had to the growth of education and to the development of other conditions"

It is gratifying to note that Sir Alfred Watson is confident as to a considerable increase in the reliability of census and population statistics, for it will be remembered that Mr. George King found room for improvement. But since the period when Mr. George King was at work upon English Life Table No. 8, a considerable time has elapsed.

There has been a great advance in education, and in all likelihood a correspondingly increased feeling of responsibility in filling in forms. Moreover, the bulk of the population at the present time has been born in the registration period, and all this tends to increased accuracy. It is not surprising, therefore, that the officials responsible for the census of 1933 feel hopeful that in the population return of that census, and the related death returns of 1932-34, a relatively high degree of reliability has now been reached.

One feature however was well defined and calls for attention. In the population returns there was, between the 3rd and 7th decades, a strongly marked maximum at ages ending in 0, and another, not so strong, at ages ending in 2, while there was a most pronounced minimum at ages ending in 1. The same feature was noticeable in the deaths except that it appeared one decade later, and the maximum at ages ending in 2 was more prominent. It can hardly be suggested that this represents the actual facts of the case, and it seems to point to a psychological peculiarity which makes some people reluctant to admit that they have passed a decade until the fact can no longer be concealed.

The fact that this peculiarity appears in both numerator and denominator of the fraction from which q_x is obtained assists in reducing the disturbing effect, and it is still further diminished by the grouping, to which reference will be made in the next section.

3. Graduation.—As the recorded numbers which form the basis of a population investigation are not free from error, it is customary to subject the derived rates to a process of graduation. On this occasion it was decided after careful consideration to adopt the method which is associated with the name of Mr. George King. This method was elaborated by Mr. King for the purposes of Life Table No. 8, and justified itself so abundantly that it was employed by Sir Alfred Watson for the purpose of graduating Life Table No. 9. Since then, it has been used in graduating the English and Scottish Tables founded on the census of 1931, and Irish Free State Tables founded on the census of 1926. It was also employed in New Zealand in connexion with the census of 1921, and a very exhaustive paper on this subject was submitted by Mr. Polden to the Actuarial Society in 1926. This method of graduation has therefore been well tested in practice, and may be considered to be established in popular favour.

It may be frankly admitted that this process of graduation owes its present vogue to its own undoubted merits. Mr. King laid down as a criterion that the process employed must be "simple in theory, easy in application . . . and would produce curves of smooth graduation which would adhere closely to the original data." These conditions are satisfied, especially the last which is so important. Sir Alfred Watson also brought forward another consideration, which was that for some years to come the effects of the Great War would be to cause such a disturbance in the sequence of numbers of males at the higher ages, that any attempt at mathematical curve fitting would be inadmissible. For these reasons it was decided to depart from the processes which had been employed in the previous Australian Life Tables and to adopt the method of graduation by osculatory interpolation.

The method has been so exhaustively discussed by Mr. King, and further by Sir Alfred Watson in his report upon English Life Table No. 9, that no further description need be attempted here. The following were the principal stages in the work:—

- (1) Grouping. After considerable experimental work, it was finally decided to divide population and deaths into the quinquennial groups 0-4 : 5-9 : 10-14 As the census was at 30th June, 1933 (i.e., at the mid point of the triennium 1932-34), no adjustment on this account was required.
- (2) Pivotal values for the central age of each group were then calculated by means of the formula $U_7 = .2W_5 - .008 \Delta^2 W_0$.
- (3) From these values pivotal rates of mortality were calculated for the ages 12, 17, 22 92; and the tables from 17-87 completed by osculatory interpolation. The function used was $\log.(q_x + .1)$.

- (4) The section 0—5 was computed according to the formulae of Sir Alfred Watson (English Life Table No. 9). The figures for the births were taken in quarters. A typical formula may be taken as follows:—

$$q_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Deaths at ages 2-3} \\ \text{in the years} \\ 1932, 1933 \text{ and } 1934 \end{array} \right\} \div \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{8} (B_1^{29} + 3B_2^{29} + 5B_3^{29} + 7B_4^{29}) \\ + \text{total births 1930 and 1931} \\ + \frac{1}{8} (7B_1^{32} + 5B_2^{32} + 3B_3^{32} + B_4^{32}) \\ - \text{deaths at age 0-1 in} \\ \text{1930, 1931 and 1932} \\ - \text{deaths at age 1-2 in} \\ \text{1931, 1932 and 1933} \end{array} \right\}$$

where, for example, B_1^{29} = births in first quarter of 1929, etc.

- (5) The section 6—16 was graduated by a third difference interpolation using the four values q_5 q_{12} q_{17} q_{18} already obtained. A slight amendment was made in the pivotal value q_{12} as it was considered that some distortion would have been caused to the birth rate about 1921 owing to the return of soldiers from the war. The amended value only differed slightly from the original value, and the complete graduation over this section gave much better results when tested by the correspondence of actual with expected deaths.
- (6) The section 88—104 was graduated by a fourth difference formula using the values q_{85} q_{86} q_{87} q_{92} and $q_{104} = 1$. This differs from the method employed in completing English Life Table No. 9, where a Gompertz graduation was used.

In concluding this section, I may state that the interpolations rendered necessary in the sections 6—16 and 88—104 were carried out by the Newton-Sheppard system of adjusted differences. Attention was called to this by a note in the Journal of the Institute of Actuaries (J.I.A. Vol. LVIII. p. 310) in which it was pointed out that similar work in connexion with English Life Table No. 9 could have been performed in a single continuous arithmetical operation, without the solution of simultaneous equations.

The values of q_x obtained in the manner thus outlined were then plotted out in three sections in combination with the corresponding values from A^M and A^F : A^{M21} and A^{F21} ; the male rates of mortality being in one series and the female rates in another. A small adjustment was made in consequence in the male rates between 22 and 27 to make the first differences continuously positive, but otherwise no change was made. Two features called for some attention. In the first case q_4 in the female curve is too high to be consistent with the steady downward sweep, and a distinct bend in the curve appears. As, however, this is a value obtained from the basic data, and an examination of that data showed no reason to suspect inaccuracy, it was allowed to stand. In the second case, the flattening of the curve which Mr. Wickens noticed in 1921 to occur about age 50, occurs in 1933 at a later date, and consequently there comes a period in later middle life at which the improvement in the rate of mortality appears to reach a distinct minimum. A minor point of interest is the very slight rise in the rate of male mortality between the pivotal values of 22 and 27. This is an unusual feature, but has its counterpart in the English and Scottish Tables based on the census of 1931.

The final step was to test the rates of mortality thus obtained by a comparison of the actual and expected deaths. The values of q were converted, for this purpose, into the corresponding values of m by means of the relation $m = \frac{{}^{2q}}{2 - q}$.

The values of q up to, and including, the age of 5, were obtained from the records of births and deaths, so this section of the table was excluded from the comparison. In order to carry out the test under the most stringent conditions, it was applied not to the original quinquennial groups 5—9: 10—14, etc., but to septennial groups 6—12: 13—19: . . . 83—89. It was not carried farther than age 89 since the formula $m = \frac{{}^{2q}}{2 - q}$ ceases to hold exactly at advanced ages, but there are, comparatively, so few deaths at these advanced ages that no appreciable error is likely.

The results of these tests are given in the Appendix Tables III. and IV., and I think it will be admitted that they are very satisfactory. In both Male and Female Tables the deviations are small; they frequently change sign; and the total accumulated deviation is trifling in amount. In only one case in either table does the deviation exceed the square root of the actual number of deaths, a figure which is often taken as a "standard" error. This result appears to support entirely Mr. King's contention that the method of osculatory interpolation gives results which adhere closely to the original facts.

4. **Conclusion.**—Lastly, the table was completed by means of the following formulæ amongst others:—

$$e_x = p_x (1 + e_x + 1)$$

$$l_x \mu_x = \frac{1}{12} \{ 7(d_{x-1} + d_x) - (d_{x-2} + d_{x+1}) \}$$

$$\dot{e}_x = \frac{1}{12} \{ 7(d_{x-1} + d_x) - (d_{x-2} + d_{x+1}) \}$$

The complete tables for Males and Females, including the functions, l_x , d_x , p_x , q_x , and \dot{e}_x are given in the Appendix, Tables I. and II.

The characteristics of the Tables may be summed up as follows:—

- (1) Great lightness of mortality in the infantile group.
- (2) Light mortality in adolescence in contradistinction to English Life Table No. 9. (It is understood, however, that the halt in the improvement in England was due to temporary causes which are passing away.)
- (3) Only a comparatively small improvement shown in later middle age. (Owing probably to flattening already mentioned.)
- (4) But the general improvement is shown to persist to advanced ages. (This supports Sir Alfred Watson's comment in the report on Life Table No. 9 when he says "it is difficult to believe that persons of an advanced age have not participated to some extent with other classes in the general amelioration of the conditions of life, and that their longevity has not been extended".)

It is customary in comparing the results of continuous population investigations to make use of four criteria as follows:—

- (a) rates of mortality at selected ages. (q_x)
- (b) number of survivors at selected ages. (l_x)
- (c) complete expectation of life at selected ages. (\dot{e}_x)
- (d) probability of surviving 10 years at selected ages. ($_{10}p_x$)

The third of these criteria is not accorded much weight by actuaries, but is without doubt popular amongst the general public. It is quite possible that the most valuable criterion is the fourth, for which I must admit a personal preference.

The results of these comparisons are set out in Tables A, B, C and D below:—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES : A.
Comparative rates of mortality (1000 q_x).

Age.				1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
MALES								
0	..	..	..	132.5	118.4	95.1	71.3	45.4
10	..	..	..	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2
20	..	..	..	7.1	4.7	3.7	2.8	2.2
30	..	..	..	8.7	7.0	5.2	3.9	2.7
40	..	..	..	11.3	9.7	8.2	6.2	4.6
50	..	..	..	18.6	15.2	14.0	11.6	9.7
60	..	..	..	32.3	30.3	25.8	24.1	22.2
70	..	..	..	64.2	60.5	61.6	52.9	50.8
80	..	..	..	136.5	138.1	138.0	133.4	126.6
90	..	..	..	256.9	258.4	277.4	283.0	249.9
100	..	..	..	473.9	481.1	525.4	530.0	552.7

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES: A—continued.

Comparative rates of mortality (1000_{q_x})—continued.

Age.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
FEMALES.					
0	115.7	101.4	79.5	55.7	36.4
10	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.9
20	5.3	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.8
30	8.3	6.5	5.2	3.9	2.8
40	10.4	8.4	7.2	5.2	4.0
50	14.0	11.4	9.6	8.1	7.4
60	24.0	22.5	19.2	15.7	14.7
70	52.2	46.7	47.8	40.9	38.0
80	124.5	122.4	113.3	112.3	101.1
90	253.6	240.0	242.2	251.1	233.9
100	452.8	501.9	500.7	501.0	586.5

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES: B.

Numbers surviving (*l_x*).

Age.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
MALES.					
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
10	79,700	82,781	80,622	89,389	93,193
20	70,630	80,349	84,493	87,097	91,797
30	70,531	75,706	80,844	84,743	89,566
40	64,106	69,788	75,887	80,813	86,539
50	55,606	62,014	68,221	74,330	81,061
60	43,483	50,205	56,782	63,386	69,950
70	27,291	32,134	38,275	44,332	50,086
80	10,438	12,568	14,330	18,614	22,223
90	1,328	1,501	1,652	2,141	2,935
100	22	25	15	17	44

FEMALES.

0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
10	81,643	84,606	88,395	91,314	94,424
20	79,099	82,473	86,459	89,906	93,341
30	73,862	78,329	82,909	87,086	91,174
40	67,453	72,487	78,001	83,279	88,175
50	59,978	66,095	71,945	78,313	83,680
60	50,939	56,617	63,247	70,150	75,565
70	34,877	40,943	46,793	54,771	59,629
80	15,691	18,631	21,356	27,170	31,539
90	2,095	2,833	3,566	4,238	5,808
100	42	52	56	62	73

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES : C.

Complete expectations of life ($^{\circ}e_x$).

Age.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
MALES.					
0	47.2	51.1	55.2	59.2	63.5
10	48.9	51.4	53.5	56.0	58.0
20	40.6	42.8	44.7	47.0	48.8
30	33.6	35.1	36.5	38.4	39.9
40	26.5	27.7	28.6	30.1	31.1
50	19.7	20.5	21.2	22.2	22.8
60	13.8	14.0	14.3	15.1	15.6
70	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.6
80	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2
90	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0
100	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1

FEMALES.					
0	50.8	54.8	58.8	63.3	67.1
10	52.0	54.5	56.4	59.2	61.0
20	43.4	45.7	47.5	50.0	51.7
30	36.1	37.9	39.3	41.5	42.8
40	29.1	30.5	31.5	33.1	34.0
50	22.1	22.9	23.7	24.9	25.6
60	15.4	15.9	16.2	17.2	17.7
70	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.4	11.0
80	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	6.0
90	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
100	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES : D.

Probability of surviving 10 years ($_{10}p_x$).

Age.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
MALES.					
0	.707	.737	.780	.804	.832
10	.661	.671	.673	.684	.685
20	.603	.617	.637	.660	.676
30	.500	.522	.550	.574	.590
40	.387	.410	.430	.450	.467
50	.272	.289	.282	.283	.283
60	.168	.160	.157	.160	.160
70	.087	.081	.074	.079	.081
80	.047	.046	.045	.045	.045
90	.017	.017	.009	.008	.015

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES: D—continued.

Probability of surviving 10 years ($_{10}p_x$)—continued.

Age.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
FEMALES.					
0 .. .. .	.816	.846	.884	.913	.944
10 .. .. .	.969	.975	.978	.985	.989
20 .. .. .	.934	.950	.959	.969	.977
30 .. .. .	.913	.925	.941	.956	.967
40 .. .. .	.889	.912	.922	.940	.949
50 .. .. .	.834	.857	.879	.896	.903
60 .. .. .	.697	.723	.740	.781	.789
70 .. .. .	.450	.455	.456	.496	.529
80 .. .. .	.134	.152	.167	.156	.184
90 .. .. .	.020	.018	.016	.015	.013

One more comparison is possible and reasonable, and that is a comparison between the rates of mortality deduced from population statistics and those deduced from Friendly Society Experience. The most useful Friendly Society Table for this purpose I considered to be Mr. Gawler's Table compiled from South Australian Experience 1920-29. A comparison of the rates over a selected period at quinquennial intervals is given as follows:—

TABLE E.

q_x : MALES.

Age.	S.A.	A ^{M33} .	A ^{M21} .
20 .. .. .	.00218	.00219	.00284
25 .. .. .	.00242	.00249	.00355
30 .. .. .	.00280	.00271	.00390
35 .. .. .	.00341	.00346	.00475
40 .. .. .	.00441	.00460	.00617
45 .. .. .	.00603	.00659	.00844
50 .. .. .	.00865	.00966	.01158
55 .. .. .	.01289	.01493	.01552
60 .. .. .	.01970	.02216	.02407
65 .. .. .	.03067	.03311	.03552
70 .. .. .	.04818	.05082	.05290
75 .. .. .	.07591	.07808	.08340
80 .. .. .	.12550	.12659	.13340

In comparing Mr. Gawler's Table with A^{M33}, two things must be remembered. Firstly, that the Friendly Societies deal with the more provident members of the population, and secondly, that South Australia is a State of rather unusually light mortality. It would therefore be expected that Mr. Gawler's results would be somewhat more favourable than those of A^{M33}, even when allowance is made for the difference in time, and as a matter of fact they are. But when due allowance is made for these factors, I think it may be admitted that these two tables confirm each other to a remarkable degree, except for a short section in later middle age, and when compared with A^{M21}, give striking evidence as to the advancing vitality of the Australian population.

In conclusion, I think it is hardly necessary to lay stress upon the advantages of periodical investigations of this nature. Questions relating to schemes of Social Insurance and Superannuation are becoming every day more insistent in Australia, and direct evidence as to the national vitality more and more valuable. It is unusual for a portion of the census investigation to be published in advance of the main volume, but it is probable that there never was a time when up-to-date evidence as to the trend of population mortality was so important and so likely to be useful as it is to-day. If the results now submitted are held to be of interest, and even of value, I hope it will be considered that the experiment has not been altogether unsuccessful.

APPENDIX : AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES—1932-1934.

Age.	l_x	d_x	p_x	q_x	e_x
0	100,000	4,543	.95457	.04543	47.478
1	95,457	740	.99225	.00775	46.403
2	94,717	358	.99622	.00378	46.093
3	94,359	271	.99713	.00287	45.747
4	94,088	201	.99786	.00214	45.431
5	93,887	173	.99816	.00184	45.166
6	93,714	151	.99839	.00161	44.920
7	93,563	134	.99857	.00143	44.700
8	93,420	121	.99870	.00130	44.505
9	93,308	115	.99877	.00123	44.331
10	93,193	111	.99881	.00119	44.165
11	93,082	111	.99881	.00119	44.013
12	92,971	114	.99877	.00123	43.871
13	92,857	120	.99871	.00129	43.739
14	92,737	128	.99862	.00138	43.600
15	92,609	138	.99851	.00149	43.464
16	92,471	150	.99838	.00162	43.333
17	92,321	162	.99825	.00175	43.207
18	92,159	174	.99811	.00189	43.087
19	91,985	188	.99796	.00204	42.972
20	91,797	201	.99781	.00219	42.862
21	91,596	213	.99767	.00233	42.758
22	91,383	222	.99757	.00243	42.659
23	91,161	224	.99754	.00246	42.564
24	90,937	226	.99752	.00248	42.475
25	90,711	226	.99751	.00249	42.396
26	90,485	226	.99750	.00250	42.320
27	90,259	227	.99749	.00251	42.243
28	90,032	230	.99744	.00256	42.169
29	89,802	236	.99737	.00263	42.095
30	89,566	243	.99729	.00271	42.021
31	89,323	251	.99719	.00281	41.948
32	89,072	261	.99707	.00293	41.877
33	88,811	274	.99692	.00308	41.807
34	88,537	289	.99674	.00326	41.734
35	88,248	305	.99654	.00346	41.658
36	87,943	324	.99632	.00368	41.579
37	87,619	342	.99610	.00390	41.495
38	87,277	360	.99587	.00413	41.405
39	86,917	378	.99565	.00435	41.309
40	86,539	398	.99540	.00460	41.207
41	86,141	421	.99511	.00489	41.107
42	85,720	448	.99477	.00523	41.004
43	85,272	480	.99437	.00563	40.896
44	84,792	516	.99391	.00609	40.785

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES—1932-1934—continued.

Age.	l_x	d_x	p_x	q_x	e_x
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Table I.—Males—Elementary Values. M^{1933} —continued.

45	84,276	555	.99341	.00659	26.872
46	..	..	..	83,721	597	.99287	.00713	26.046
47	..	..	..	83,124	642	.99228	.00772	25.230
48	..	..	..	82,482	687	.99167	.00833	24.422
49	..	..	..	81,795	734	.99103	.00897	23.623
50	..	..	..	81,061	783	.99034	.00966	22.832
51	..	..	..	80,278	839	.98955	.01045	22.050
52	..	..	..	79,439	902	.98864	.01136	21.278
53	..	..	..	78,537	976	.98757	.01243	20.516
54	..	..	..	77,561	1,057	.98637	.01363	19.768
55	..	..	..	76,504	1,142	.98507	.01493	19.034
56	..	..	..	75,362	1,229	.98369	.01631	18.315
57	..	..	..	74,133	1,315	.98226	.01774	17.610
58	..	..	..	72,818	1,396	.98083	.01917	16.919
59	..	..	..	71,422	1,472	.97939	.02061	16.240
60	..	..	..	69,950	1,550	.97784	.02216	15.571
61	..	..	..	68,400	1,633	.97613	.02387	14.913
62	..	..	..	66,767	1,725	.97417	.02583	14.265
63	..	..	..	65,042	1,824	.97196	.02804	13.630
64	..	..	..	63,218	1,926	.96954	.03046	13.009
65	..	..	..	61,292	2,029	.96689	.03311	12.402
66	..	..	..	59,263	2,136	.96396	.03604	11.809
67	..	..	..	57,127	2,243	.96074	.03926	11.232
68	..	..	..	54,884	2,348	.95721	.04279	10.670
69	..	..	..	52,536	2,450	.95337	.04663	10.124
70	..	..	..	50,086	2,545	.94918	.05082	9.595
71	..	..	..	47,541	2,634	.94459	.05541	9.082
72	..	..	..	44,907	2,714	.93956	.06044	8.585
73	..	..	..	42,193	2,779	.93414	.06586	8.105
74	..	..	..	39,414	2,826	.92831	.07169	7.641
75	..	..	..	36,588	2,857	.92192	.07808	7.192
76	..	..	..	33,731	2,876	.91475	.08525	6.759
77	..	..	..	30,855	2,882	.90660	.09340	6.342
78	..	..	..	27,973	2,883	.89695	.10305	5.944
79	..	..	..	25,090	2,867	.88573	.11427	5.570
80	..	..	..	22,223	2,813	.87341	.12659	5.224
81	..	..	..	19,410	2,706	.86059	.13941	4.909
82	..	..	..	16,704	2,539	.84801	.15199	4.624
83	..	..	..	14,165	2,325	.83583	.16417	4.364
84	..	..	..	11,840	2,088	.82362	.17638	4.125
85	..	..	..	9,752	1,840	.81136	.18864	3.903
86	..	..	..	7,912	1,590	.79902	.20098	3.697
87	..	..	..	6,322	1,349	.78658	.21342	3.505
88	..	..	..	4,973	1,122	.77429	.22571	3.324
89	..	..	..	3,851	916	.76220	.23780	3.152

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES—1932-1934—continued.

				d_x	p_x	q_x	e_x	
Table 1.—Males—Elementary Values. A^{M33} —continued.								
90	2,935	733	.75014	.24086	2.085
91	2,202	577	.73774	.26226	2.819
92	1,625	448	.72441	.27559	2.651
93	1,177	342	.70041	.29959	2.477
94	835	257	.69171	.30829	2.296
95	578	191	.67012	.32988	2.108
96	387	138	.64323	.35677	1.912
97	249	97	.60043	.39957	1.711
98	152	66	.56000	.43310	1.506
99	86	42	.51360	.48640	1.302
100	44	24	.44730	.55270	1.100
101	20	13	.36555	.63445	.903
102	7	5	.26569	.73431	.795
103	2	2	.14486	.85514	.515
10400000	1.00000	.325

Table II.—Females—Elementary Values. A^{F33} .

0	..	..	..	100,000	3,642	.96358		27.011
1	..	..	..	96,358	622	.99355		26.011
2	..	..	..	95,736	315	.99671		25.011
3	..	..	..	95,421	230	.99759		24.011
4	..	..	..	95,191	198	.99792		23.011
5	..	..	..	94,993	150	.99842		22.011
6	..	..	..	94,843	127	.99866		21.011
7	..	..	..	94,716	109	.99885		20.011
8	..	..	..	94,607	96	.99899		19.011
9	..	..	..	94,511	87	.99908		18.011
10	..	..	..	94,424	82	.99913		17.011
11	..	..	..	94,342	81	.99914		16.011
12	..	..	..	94,261	84	.99911		15.011
13	..	..	..	94,177	89	.99905		14.011
14	..	..	..	94,088	97	.99897		13.011
15	..	..	..	93,991	106	.99887		12.011
16	..	..	..	93,885	117	.99875		11.011
17	..	..	..	93,768	129	.99862		10.011
18	..	..	..	93,639	142	.99848		9.011
19	..	..	..	93,497	156	.99833		8.011
20	..	..	..	93,341	171	.99817		7.011
21	..	..	..	93,170	184	.99802		6.011
22	..	..	..	92,986	197	.99788		5.011
23	..	..	..	92,789	208	.99776		4.011
24	92,581	217	.99766		3.011

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES—1932-1934—continued.

Age.	l_x	d_x	p_x	q_x	e_x
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Table II.—Females—Elementary Values. A^{F33} —continued.

25	92,364	224	.99757	.00243	47.185
26	..	..	..	92,140	232	.99748	.00252	46.299
27	..	..	..	91,908	239	.99740	.00260	45.414
28	..	..	..	91,669	245	.99733	.00267	44.531
29	..	..	..	91,424	250	.99727	.00273	43.649
30	..	..	..	91,174	254	.99721	.00279	42.767
31	..	..	..	90,920	260	.99714	.00286	41.886
32	..	..	..	90,660	267	.99705	.00295	41.004
33	..	..	..	90,393	278	.99692	.00308	40.124
34	..	..	..	90,115	292	.99676	.00324	39.247
35	..	..	..	89,823	306	.99659	.00341	38.372
36	..	..	..	89,517	320	.99642	.00358	37.502
37	..	..	..	89,197	333	.99627	.00373	36.635
38	..	..	..	88,864	341	.99616	.00384	35.770
39	..	..	..	88,523	348	.99607	.00393	34.906
40	..	..	..	88,175	354	.99598	.00402	34.042
41	..	..	..	87,821	364	.99585	.00415	33.177
42	..	..	..	87,457	379	.99567	.00433	32.314
43	..	..	..	87,078	399	.99542	.00458	31.452
44	..	..	..	86,679	423	.99512	.00488	30.594
45	..	..	..	86,256	451	.99477	.00523	29.742
46	..	..	..	85,805	481	.99439	.00561	28.895
47	..	..	..	85,324	513	.99399	.00601	28.056
48	..	..	..	84,811	547	.99355	.00645	27.222
49	..	..	..	84,264	584	.99307	.00693	26.396
50	..	..	..	83,680	623	.99256	.00744	25.576
51	..	..	..	83,057	662	.99203	.00797	24.764
52	..	..	..	82,395	703	.99147	.00853	23.959
53	..	..	..	81,692	742	.99092	.00908	23.161
54	..	..	..	80,950	778	.99039	.00961	22.369
55	..	..	..	80,172	817	.98981	.01019	21.581
56	..	..	..	79,355	862	.98914	.01086	20.798
57	..	..	..	78,493	915	.98834	.01166	20.020
58	..	..	..	77,578	975	.98743	.01257	19.251
59	..	..	..	76,603	1,038	.98645	.01355	18.489
60	..	..	..	75,565	1,108	.98534	.01466	17.736
61	..	..	..	74,457	1,188	.98404	.01596	16.993
62	..	..	..	73,269	1,282	.98250	.01750	16.260
63	..	..	..	71,987	1,390	.98069	.01931	15.541
64	70,597	1,508	.97864	.02136	14.837

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES—1932-1934—continued.

Age.	l_x	d_x	p_x	q_x	e_x
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Table II.—Females—Elementary Values. A^{132} —continued.

66	69,089	1,634	.97635	.02365	14.150
67	..	..	..	67,455	1,764	.97385	.02615	13.480
68	..	..	..	65,691	1,895	.97115	.02885	12.828
69	..	..	..	63,796	2,022	.96830	.03170	12.194
70	..	..	..	61,774	2,145	.96528	.03472	11.577
71	..	..	..	59,629	2,267	.96198	.03802	10.975
72	..	..	..	57,362	2,394	.95827	.04173	10.389
73	..	..	..	54,968	2,526	.95494	.04596	9.820
74	..	..	..	52,442	2,665	.94919	.05081	9.268
75	..	..	..	49,777	2,800	.94374	.05626	8.738
76	..	..	..	46,977	2,926	.93771	.06229	8.228
77	..	..	..	44,051	3,033	.93114	.06886	7.742
78	..	..	..	41,018	3,115	.92406	.07594	7.277
79	..	..	..	37,903	3,169	.91639	.08361	6.834
80	..	..	..	34,734	3,195	.90802	.09198	6.411
81	..	..	..	31,539	3,187	.89894	.10106	6.010
82	..	..	..	28,352	3,143	.88916	.11084	5.630
83	..	..	..	25,209	3,058	.87868	.12132	5.269
84	..	..	..	22,151	2,939	.86731	.13269	4.928
85	..	..	..	19,212	2,787	.85492	.14508	4.606
86	..	..	..	16,425	2,601	.84163	.15837	4.304
87	..	..	..	13,801	2,388	.82754	.17246	4.021
88	..	..	..	11,441	2,139	.81302	.18698	3.756
89	..	..	..	9,302	1,879	.79797	.20203	3.508
90	..	..	..	7,423	1,615	.78240	.21760	3.272
91	..	..	..	5,808	1,359	.76609	.23391	3.047
92	..	..	..	4,449	1,118	.74870	.25130	2.829
93	..	..	..	3,331	900	.72971	.27029	2.616
94	..	..	..	2,431	709	.70850	.29150	2.407
95	..	..	..	1,722	544	.68428	.31572	2.200
96	..	..	..	1,178	405	.65612	.34388	1.996
97	..	..	..	773	291	.62294	.37706	1.793
98	..	..	..	482	201	.58352	.41648	1.594
99	..	..	..	281	130	.53650	.46350	1.398
100	..	..	..	151	78	.48037	.51963	1.208
101	..	..	..	73	43	.41347	.58653	1.023
102	..	..	..	30	20	.33400	.66600	.842
103	..	..	..	10	8	.24002	.75998	.666
104	..	..	..	2	2	.12943	.87057	.499
105	..	..	..	..	..	.00000	1.00000	.340

APPENDIX : TABLES III. and IV.

These show for septennial groups of ages the number of deaths expected in a year on the basis of the graduated rates of mortality, and three times the population as disclosed at the census of 1933. These are compared with the actual deaths in those groups recorded in the years 1932-34. Populations and deaths are adjusted figures, obtained after distribution of "not stated."

TABLE III.
COMPARISON OF ACTUAL WITH EXPECTED DEATHS.

Age Groups.	Expected.	Actual.	Deviation.		Total Accumulated Deviation
			-	+	
MALES.					
6-12	1,779	1,790	11	..	-11
13-19	2,125	2,152	27	..	-38
20-26	2,972	3,005	33	..	-71
27-33	3,050	2,992	..	58	-13
34-40	3,813	3,811	..	2	-11
41-47	5,719	5,740	21	..	-32
48-54	8,030	8,029	..	1	-31
55-61	10,293	10,278	..	15	-16
62-68	14,633	14,610	..	23	+ 7
69-75	16,956	16,988	32	..	-25
76-82	12,303	12,277	..	26	+ 1
83-89	5,568	5,566	..	2	+ 3
—	87,241	87,238	124	127	+ 3

APPENDIX : TABLE IV.
COMPARISON OF ACTUAL WITH EXPECTED DEATHS.

Age Groups.	Expected.	Actual.	Deviation.		Total Accumulated Deviation.
			—	+	
FEMALES.					
6-12	1,322	1,338	16	..	—16
13-19	1,613	1,577	..	36	+20
20-26	2,597	2,597	..	..	+20
27-33	2,890	2,876	..	14	+34
34-40	3,688	3,685	..	3	+37
41-47	4,451	4,466	15	..	+22
48-54	5,690	5,718	28	..	— 6
55-61	6,679	6,672	..	7	+ 1
62-68	10,189	10,157	..	32	+33
69-75	12,588	12,643	55	..	—22
76-82	10,204	10,237	33	..	—55
83-89	6,000	5,952	..	48	— 7
—	67,911	67,918	147	140	— 7

APPENDIX : TABLE V. (ILLUSTRATION).

INTERPOLATION FROM 6-16.—NEWTON-SHEPPARD SYSTEM OF ADJUSTED DIFFERENCES.

Females.

$q_x \times 10^8$		1st Difference.		2nd Difference.		3rd Difference.	
18	152,000	(-1)	+14,000				
17	138,000	(-5)	+9,800	(-6/2)	+1,400	(-13/3)	-433
5	158,000	(1)	-24,449	(-6, 2)	+4,804	(-5/3)	-433
6	133,551	(1)	-18,803	(1)	+5,586	(1)	-433
7	114,688	(1)	-13,710	(1)	+5,153	(1)	-433
8	100,978	(1)	-8,990	(1)	+4,720	(1)	-433
9	91,988	(1)	-4,793	(1)	+4,287	(1)	-433
10	87,285	(1)	-849	(1)	+3,854	(1)	-433
11	86,436			(1)	+3,421		
12	89,008			(1)	+2,988		
13	94,508	(1)	+8,115	(1)	+2,555		
14	102,683	(1)	+10,237	(1)	+2,122		
15	112,920			(1)	+1,689		
16	124,846	(1)	+13,182				
17	138,028	(1)	+14,005				
18	152,033						

The final values of q_{12} q_{17} q_{18} fail to close exactly, since some of the adjusted differences have to be cut down to the nearest whole number.

The originating rates are $q_5 = .00158$

$q_{12} = .00089$

$q_{17} = .00138$

$q_{18} = .00125$

CHAPTER XXIX.

STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

§ 1. General.

Development of Australian Statistics.—(i) *General*. An outline of the history and development of statistics in Australia was published in Year Book No. 19 (see p. 988) and previous issues, particular reference being made to the Crown Colony Blue Books, Statistical Registers, Prominent State Statisticians, Statistical Conferences, the Foundation of the Federal Bureau, and Uniformity of Statistical Control. It is not proposed to repeat this information in this issue.

(ii) *Present Organization*. The organization in respect of the collection, tabulation, etc., of statistical data as between the State and Federal Statistical Bureaux, and State and Federal Government Departments, was described in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 990. Limits of space preclude its repetition in this issue.

§ 2. Statistical Publications of Australia.

1. *General*.—The official statistical publications of Australia may be divided bibliographically into two main divisions, viz. :—(1) Commonwealth publications dealing both individually and collectively with the several States of the Commonwealth; and (2) State publications dealing with individual States only. Besides these there are many other reports, etc., issued regularly, which though not wholly statistical, necessarily contain a considerable amount of statistical information.

2. *Commonwealth Publications*.—Commonwealth publications may be grouped under two heads, viz. :—(i) Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician; and (ii) Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers.

(i) *Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician*. The following is a list of the principal statistical publications issued from the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics since its inauguration to November, 1936 :—

Australian Life Tables, 1901-1910. Australian Joint Life Tables, 1901-1910.

Australian Life Tables, 1920-1922.

Census (1911) Bulletins.

Census (1911) Results.—Vols. I., II., and III., with Appendix "Mathematical Theory of Population."

Census (1921) Results.—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 26. Parts I. to XVI., forming Vol. I., and Parts XVII. to XXIX., forming, with the Statistician's Report, Vol. II.
NOTE.—PART XXVII., Life Tables.

Census (1933) Results.—Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 25. Parts I. to VI. For details see back page.

Finance.—Bulletins, 1907 to 1916-17 annually; 1917-18 and 1918-19 (one vol.); 1919-20 and 1920-21 (one vol.); 1922-23 to 1934-35 annually.

Labour and Industrial Statistics.—Memoranda and Reports, various, to 1913.

Labour Report, annually, 1913 to 1934.

Local Government in Australia—July, 1919.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia.—Annually, 1907 to present issue (1936).

Oversea Trade, annually, 1906 to 1935-36.

Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics (formerly Statistical Digest), 1913, 1914, 1916, and 1918 to 1936 annually.

Population and Vital Statistics Bulletins.—Reports, various. Commonwealth Demography, 1911 to 1935 annually.

Production.—Bulletins, annually, 1906 to 1934-35.

Professional Papers.—Various. A full list will be found in Official Year Book No. 13, p. 3.

- Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*—first issue, No. 70, December, 1917, replacing *Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics* (Bulletins 1 to 69).
Social Insurance—Report to the Hon. the Minister of Trade and Customs, 1910.
Social Statistics—Bulletins, 1907 to 1915 annually, and 1918.
Superannuation for the Commonwealth Public Service—Report to the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs, 1910.
Transport and Communication—Bulletins, 1906, 1908 to 1916 annually; 1919 to 1930 annually, and 1932 to 1935 annually.
Wages and Prices—January, 1932.
Wealth—The Private Wealth of Australia and its Growth as ascertained by various methods, together with a Report on the War Census in 1915.

(ii) *Commonwealth Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers.* Lists of the principal official reports and official documents containing statistical information issued from the inauguration of the Commonwealth were given in the Official Year Books up to No. 15, but limits of space preclude the incorporation of this information in the present volume.

3. *State Publications.*—The chief statistical publications of each State are set out hereunder. Limits of space preclude a further enumeration of the various Departmental Reports, statements of accounts, etc., issued by officials, boards, local government bodies, etc., in each State.

- (a) New South Wales—Statistical Register (annual); Official Year Book of New South Wales (annual); Statesman's (Pocket) Year Book (annual); Statistical Bulletin (monthly to December, 1919, thereafter quarterly); Monthly Summary of Business Statistics.
- (b) Victoria—Statistical Register (annual to 1916, then discontinued); Victorian Year Book (annual); Statistical Abstracts (quarterly to 1917).
- (c) Queensland—Statistical Register (annual); Official Year Book, 1901; A.B.C. of Queensland Statistics (annual).
- (d) South Australia—Statistical Register (annual); Official Year Book, 1912 and 1913; Statesman's Pocket Year Book (annual); Quarterly Summary of Statistics.
- (e) Western Australia—Statistical Register (annual); Statistical Abstracts (quarterly, previously issued monthly to July, 1917); Pocket Year Book of Western Australia (annual).
- (f) Tasmania—Statistical Register (annual); Pocket Year Book (annual).

§ 3. Select List of Representative Works Dealing with Australia.

(Compiled by the Librarian of the Commonwealth National Library.)

Under each heading a list is first given of the principal standard books which are still in print. This is followed by lists of selected books published during the current year and of official publications, excluding annual reports, of the same period. In the present list, owing to the earlier publication of the Year Book, the period covered is January to September, 1935. A few books which, though published in 1935, were received after the compilation of the last issue, are also included.

Technical works on Law, Medicine and the pure sciences are excluded.

The retail price in the country of publication is shown.

A copy of each of the works mentioned is preserved in the Library and access thereto may be had by any Commonwealth official or other authorized person.

The Library also publishes a monthly list of accessions, to which is added each quarter a complete list of Australian publications received under the Copyright Act.

GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

- AUSTRALIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA. THE editors, A. W. Jose, H. J. Carter and T. G. Tucker. 1935.
 BROWNE, G. S. Australia: A General Account: History, Resources, Production, Social Conditions. (Nelson, 2s. 6d.). London, 1929.
 HANCOCK, W. K. Australia. (Benn, 15s.). London, 1930.
 HOPKIN, E. O. The fifth continent. (Shupkin, Marshall, 5s.). London, 1931.
 JOSE, A. W. Australia: Human and Economic. (Harrap, 10s. 6d.). London, 1932.

GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE—*continued*.

- OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, Nos. 1 to date. (Government Printer 5s. *per issue*). Canberra, 1908 to date.
 WALKABOUT: Australia and the South Seas. (Australian National Travel Association, 12s. *per annum*). Melbourne, 1934 to date.
 WOOD, T. Cobbers: A Personal Record of a Journey from Essex, in England, to Australia. (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d.). London, 1934.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- CLUNE, F. Roaming round the Darling. (Angus & Robertson, 6s.). Sydney, 1936.
 CONIGRAVE, C. P. North Australia. (Cape, 10s. 6d.). London, 1936.
 HATFIELD, W. (i.e., Ernest Chapman). Australia through the windscreen. (Angus & Robertson, 6s.). Sydney, 1936.
 MADIGAN, C. T. Central Australia. (Oxford University Press, 12s. 6d.). London, 1936.
 STAAL, P. A foreigner looks at Australia. (Cape, 7s. 6d.). London, 1936.

TERRITORIES OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.

- EAGLESTON, F. W., *editor*. The Australian Mandate for New Guinea. (Melbourne University Press, 5s.). Melbourne, 1928.
 ELLIS, A. F. Ocean Island and Nauru: their story. (Angus & Robertson, 7s. 6d.). Sydney, 1935.
 OFFICIAL HANDBOOK OF NEW GUINEA. (Government Printer, to be issued shortly), Canberra, 1936.
 PACIFIC ISLANDS YEAR BOOK, THE: ed. by R. W. Robson. (Pacific Publications, 7s. 6d. and 9s. 6d.). Sydney, 1935.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- HIDES, J. G. Papuan wonderland. (Blackie, 8s. 6d.). London, 1936.
 NIAU, J. H. The phantom paradise: the story of the expedition of the Marquis de Rays [to New Ireland]. (Angus & Robertson, 7s. 6d.). Sydney, 1936.
 WILLIAMS, F. E. Papuans of the Trans-Fly. (Clarendon Press, 30s.). Oxford, 1936.
See also the annual reports of the Administrators of the various Territories.

HISTORY.

- CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, vol. 7, pt. 1: Australia. (Cambridge University Press, 30s.). Cambridge, 1933.
 DARIN, W. J. Whalemén Adventurers: The Story of Whaling in Australian Waters . . . from the Days of Sail to Modern Times. (Angus & Robertson, 15s.). Sydney, 1934.
 HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA: *editor*, J. F. Watson (in progress). (Commonwealth Parliament Library Committee, Canberra, 12s. 6d. *per vol.*). Sydney, 1914 to date.
 (34 vols. have so far appeared. Publication has been suspended since 1925.)
 JOSE, A. W. A History of Australia. (Angus & Robertson, 4s. 6d.). 15th edition, Sydney, 1930.
 MILFORD, G. D. Governor Phillip and the early settlement of New South Wales. 2nd edition. (Harbour Newspaper Co., 4s.). Sydney, 1935.
 ROBERTS, S. H. History of Australian Land Settlement, 1788-1920. (Melbourne University Press, 21s.). Melbourne, 1924.
 SCOTT, E., *editor*. Australian Discovery: by Sea and by Land. 2 vols. (Dent, 21s.). London, 1929.
 WOOD, G. A. The Discovery of Australia. (Macmillan, 25s.). London 1922.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

- BENSON, Rev. C. L., *editor*. A century of Victorian Methodism. (Spectator Publishing Co., 7s. 6d.). Melbourne, 1935.
 HARRIS, H. L. Australia in the making. (Angus & Robertson, 3s. 6d.). Sydney, 1936.
 ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA, S. A. Branch. Centenary history of South Australia. (Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, 10s. 6d.). Adelaide, 1936.

EUROPEAN WAR, 1914-18.

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APPENDIX.

[Recent information and returns which have come to hand since the various chapters were sent to press are given hereunder.]

CHAPTER VI.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

A. SHIPPING.

§ 2. Oversea Shipping.

2. Shipping Communication with various Countries, p. 142.—The following table gives the tonnages of oversea vessels entered and cleared from Australian ports during 1935-36 according to direction :—

OVERSEA SHIPPING, AUSTRALIA.—DIRECTION, 1935-36.

Country.	Tonnage Entered.	Tonnage Cleared.
United Kingdom and European Countries ..	2,003,420	2,736,172
New Zealand ..	661,291	611,307
Asiatic Countries and Islands in the Pacific ..	2,074,942	1,112,226
Africa ..	207,285	56,452
North and Central America ..	1,168,143	670,688
South America ..	2,805	8,331
Total ..	6,237,670	6,306,884

3. Nationality of Oversea Shipping, p. 143.—Particulars of the nationality of oversea shipping during 1935-36 are as follows :—

OVERSEA SHIPPING, AUSTRALIA.—NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED, 1935-36.

Nationality.	Tonnage.
British—	
Australian ..	314,430
United Kingdom ..	3,334,332
Canadian ..	95,886
New Zealand ..	322,206
Other British ..	276,162
Total ..	4,343,016
Foreign—	
Danish ..	54,680
Dutch ..	150,012
French ..	102,031
German ..	126,500
Italian ..	39,495
Japanese ..	464,311
Norwegian ..	402,884
Swedish ..	134,502
United States ..	233,047
Other ..	127,117
Total ..	1,894,558
Grand Total ..	6,237,676

§ 5. Interstate Shipping.

2. Vessels and Tonnage Entered, p. 146.—(*Interstate Direct.*)—Particulars of the tonnage of vessels recorded as having entered each State from any other State during 1935-36 are as follows :—

INTERSTATE SHIPPING.—TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED, 1935-36.

State or Territory.	Tonnage.
New South Wales	5,105,740
Victoria	4,361,171
Queensland	1,495,200
South Australia	2,898,358
Western Australia	1,916,546
Tasmania	1,335,725
Northern Territory	66,710
Total	17,179,450

§ 6. Tonnage of Cargo.

1. Oversea and Interstate Cargo.—(ii) *Principal Ports*, p. 151.—The following table shows the tonnage of oversea and interstate cargo discharged and shipped during 1935-36 :—

TONNAGE OF CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED, STATES, 1935-36.

State	Discharged.			Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
New South Wales	1,983,918	2,664,020	4,647,938	1,834,935	2,997,289	4,832,224
Victoria	1,815,772	2,231,394	4,047,166	1,184,259	965,201	2,149,457
Queensland	400,495	621,133	1,021,628	561,276	440,289	1,001,565
South Australia	647,366	898,308	1,545,674	1,062,895	1,812,446	3,475,341
Western Australia	557,759	397,444	955,203	674,777	80,658	755,435
Tasmania	74,103	471,236	545,339	186,131	744,657	930,788
Northern Territory	824	11,079	11,903	433	3,211	3,644
Total, Australia	5,480,347	7,204,914	12,685,261	6,107,703	7,043,751	13,151,454

B. RAILWAYS.

§ 1. General.

8. Summary of Operations, 1935-36, p. 157.—A summary of the working of all Government railways open for general traffic during 1935-36 is given hereunder:—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

Particulars.	Federal.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land. (f)	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Miles Open ..	2,145	6,164	4,724	6,197	2,529	4,358	645	27,059
Revenue—								
(a) Coaching .. £	141	(h)	4,130	2,153	693	742	142	(h)
(a) Goods .. £	173	(h)	4,765	4,412	2,033	2,527	294	(h)
(a) Miscellaneous .. £	71	(h)	792	(e)	165	178	13	(h)
(a) Total Revenue .. £	385	16,554	9,699	6,565	2,891	3,447	449	40,383
(a) Expenditure .. £	387	11,843	9,794	5,994	2,425	2,488	469	29,500
(a) Train Miles Run ..	582	27,702	16,397	12,270	5,402	6,255	1,672	70,349
Earnings per train mile ..	13s. 4d.	12s. 3d.	11s. 10d.	10s. 8d.	10s. 7d.	11s. 0d.	5s. 4d.	11s. 0d.
Expenditure per train mile ..	13s. 4d.	8s. 7d.	8s. 3d.	8s. 4d.	8s. 11d.	7s. 11d.	5s. 7d.	8s. 5d.
Expenditure per cent. on Earnings ..	99.04	69.86	70.11	77.60	83.01	72.20	104.47	73.06
(a) Passenger Journeys ..	97	174,143	139,539	25,150	17,430	14,422	2,322	368,112
(a) Coal, Coke and Shale carried .. tons	5	6,693	242	617	127	270	419	8,373
(a) Other Minerals ..	1	1,268	(h)	584	777	(e) 350	(d)	2,980
(a) Live Stock ..	35	800	692	355	136	107	24	2,119
(a) Other Goods ..	61	5,050	5,520	3,934	1,442	2,160	327	17,603
(a) Total Freight ..	102	13,820	9,124	4,800	2,452	2,887	779	31,075

(a) .000 omitted. (b) Included with Other Goods. (c) Included with Coaching. (d) Included with Coal, Coke and Shale. (e) Miscellaneous includes Ores and Minerals. (f) Exclusive of Uniform Gauge Railway. (g) Including Road Motors. (h) Not available.
[NOTE.—The figures in the above table, taken from quarterly statements, are preliminary only, and do not entirely agree with the final particulars in the Annual Railways Reports of the several States.]

D. AIRCRAFT.

14. Statistical Summary, p. 199.—The subjoined table gives a summary of operations in 1935-36:—

CIVIL AIRCRAFT, 1935-36. (b)

Registered Aircraft Owners (a)	Registered Aircraft (a)	Licensed Pilots. (a) Private.	Commercial.	Flights (b) Out.	Hours (b) Flown	Approx. Miles.	Passen- gers (c) Carried	Weight of Goods Carried	Weight of Mail Carried
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.	lb.	lb.
AUSTRALIA.									
124	228	714	236	139,081	59,741	5,485,499	75,261	433,843	51,751
NEW GUINEA.									
12	38	5	27	21,934	18,114	1,486,983	16,559	21,883,413	128,982

(a) At 30th June, 1936.

(b) Preliminary figures only.

E. MOTOR VEHICLES.

5. Motor Vehicles Registered, p. 202. Motor vehicles registered at 30th June, 1936, were as follows:—

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED AT 30th JUNE, 1936. (b)

State or Territory.	Motor Cars.	Commercial Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	All Vehicles.	
				No.	Per 1,000 of Population.
New South Wales ..	177,280	63,790	23,048	264,127	99.09
Victoria ..	141,205	52,301	26,095	219,601	118.91
Queensland ..	67,398	32,943	8,151	107,592	109.69
South Australia ..	47,501	16,846	9,264	73,611	125.34
Western Australia (a) ..	16,268	4,823	3,897	24,928	117.58
Tasmania ..	14,936	3,639	3,920	21,595	94.08
Northern Territory ..	333	652	40	1,025	192.92
Federal Capital Territory ..	1,268	301	88	1,657	169.43
Australia ..	465,238	174,395	74,503	714,136	109.24

(a) Metropolitan Area only. Further particulars not available.

(b) Preliminary figures only.

F. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

§ 6. Radio Telegraphy and Telephony.

2. Wireless Licences, 1935-36, p. 224.—The following table shows the number of each class of licence issued in each State, etc., during 1935-36 :—

WIRELESS LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30th JUNE, 1936.

Station Licence.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Australia.	Papua and New Guinea.	Grand Total.
Coast ..	2	1	6	1	5	3	1	..	19	9	28
Ship ..	75	90	15	9	4	1	1	..	195	..	195
Aircraft ..	1	3	5	..	2	2	1	..	11	..	14
Land (a) ..	8	3	25	8	16	4	27	..	91	14	105
Broadcasting (b)	23	17	16	6	5	4	..	1	72	1	73
Broadcast Listeners ..	314,426	263,414	83,025	87,251	49,987	24,118	84	1,305	823,610	3	823,613
Experimental ..	605	403	199	164	94	50	1	4	1,520	8	1,528
Portable ..	12	4	4	1	1	..	4	..	26	3	29
Special ..	32	21	4	..	3	..	..	..	60	..	60
Total ..	315,184	263,956	83,299	87,440	50,117	24,182	119	1,310	825,607	38	825,645

(a) In addition to the licensed stations there are two operated by the Postmaster-General's Department, viz., Camooweal (Q.) and Wave Hill (N.T.), and fourteen low powered stations operated under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Territory of New Guinea.

(b) There are also fifteen stations operated by the National Broadcasting Service, including a short-wave station (3LR, Lyndhurst, Vic.).

CHAPTER VII.—TRADE.

§ 5. Oversea Trade.

3. Balance of Payments, p. 252.—Owing to the earlier publication of the Year Book this year data for the tentative estimates of the balance of payments for the year 1935-36 were not available at the time of going to press. The particulars are being published separately and will be made available on application.

CHAPTER XV.—POPULATION.

§ 4. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

2. Growth and Distribution, p. 392.—The population of Australia at 30th June, 1936, was estimated at 6,775,360 persons distributed amongst the States and Territories as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION AT 30th JUNE, 1936.

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1,347,553	1,317,934	2,665,487
Victoria	912,917	933,927	1,846,844
Queensland	513,974	466,876	980,850
South Australia	293,988	293,305	587,293
Western Australia	238,389	211,854	450,243
Tasmania	116,546	113,004	229,550
Northern Territory	3,587	1,726	5,313
Federal Capital Territory	5,305	4,475	9,780
Total	3,432,259	3,343,101	6,775,360

CHAPTER XVI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

§ 3. Deaths.

7. Deaths at Single Ages and in Age-Groups.—(ii) *Rates*, p. 488.—The following table gives the average annual death rates in age-groups for the period 1932 to 1934. Deaths in the Northern Territory and the Federal Capital Territory are included in the total for Australia but not in any of the States.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES.—AGE-GROUPS, 1932 TO 1934.

Age Group.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
MALES							
Years.							
0-4 ..	12.51	12.65	12.21	9.91	12.81	12.77	12.33
5-9 ..	1.41	1.72	1.56	1.21	1.56	2.08	1.53
10-14 ..	1.23	1.38	1.08	1.04	1.40	1.27	1.24
15-19 ..	1.09	1.70	1.93	1.71	1.76	2.05	1.76
20-24 ..	2.28	2.31	2.81	2.31	2.52	2.73	2.41
25-29 ..	2.21	2.58	2.93	2.50	2.85	2.98	2.52
30-34 ..	2.81	2.82	3.50	2.53	3.10	3.78	2.96
35-39 ..	3.76	3.85	4.61	3.20	4.01	4.71	3.92
40-44 ..	5.34	4.93	6.04	4.71	5.69	4.85	5.28
45-49 ..	7.91	7.61	7.98	6.80	8.81	6.90	7.76
50-54 ..	11.62	11.25	11.82	9.81	13.48	9.96	11.45
55-59 ..	17.70	18.68	17.58	15.15	21.43	14.47	17.89
60-64 ..	25.74	26.66	26.92	25.08	28.26	23.92	26.27
65-69 ..	39.99	41.17	39.94	30.14	42.40	35.11	40.03
70-74 ..	62.28	63.96	58.90	57.29	63.40	59.22	61.85
75-79 ..	95.52	98.12	94.59	92.66	105.14	94.23	96.26
80-84 ..	150.44	157.81	168.01	140.83	176.82	160.80	158.70
85-89 ..	231.04	233.33	218.42	239.45	204.96	204.45	230.75
90 and over	313.38	348.70	314.80	393.97	380.77	401.97	327.55
FEMALES							
Years.							
0-4 ..	10.05	7.04	10.72	8.30	8.64	10.42	10.00
5-9 ..	1.17	1.30	1.03	1.03	1.27	1.54	1.19
10-14 ..	0.83	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.99	0.91	0.90
15-19 ..	1.36	1.39	1.50	1.23	1.26	2.22	1.39
20-24 ..	2.03	2.00	2.77	2.35	1.94	2.58	2.11
25-29 ..	2.44	2.50	2.81	2.74	2.75	3.74	2.60
30-34 ..	2.88	2.87	3.44	2.64	3.13	3.63	2.97
35-39 ..	3.75	3.37	4.05	3.88	4.24	4.43	3.74
40-44 ..	4.24	4.32	4.89	4.10	5.79	4.88	4.37
45-49 ..	6.02	6.11	6.14	5.78	6.35	5.44	6.03
50-54 ..	8.27	8.81	8.61	8.07	9.68	10.08	8.56
55-59 ..	11.62	12.49	12.02	11.26	10.69	11.62	15.54
60-64 ..	17.27	18.73	17.19	17.78	17.32	16.87	17.77
65-69 ..	29.55	29.01	27.01	27.13	29.81	30.40	29.21
70-74 ..	45.95	48.18	49.03	42.31	44.10	48.31	46.70
75-79 ..	74.78	81.13	76.29	75.65	74.42	83.58	77.47
80-84 ..	125.55	127.91	126.63	120.74	120.99	125.15	125.68
85-89 ..	110.40	201.57	208.19	207.40	192.39	195.28	199.94
90 and over	292.10	327.19	370.23	433.58	397.20	363.63	306.24

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES.—AGE GROUPS, 1901 TO 1954—continued.

Age Group.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
PERSONS.							
Years.							
0-4 ..	11.31	11.37	11.48	9.12	11.35	11.62	11.19
5-9 ..	1.29	1.51	1.30	1.12	1.41	1.81	1.36
10-14 ..	1.03	1.18	1.01	0.97	1.20	1.09	1.07
15-19 ..	1.52	1.57	1.72	1.47	1.51	2.14	1.58
20-24 ..	2.16	2.16	2.60	2.35	2.24	2.66	2.26
25-29 ..	2.32	2.54	2.87	2.61	2.80	3.35	2.56
30-34 ..	2.85	2.85	3.47	2.51	3.12	3.71	2.96
35-39 ..	3.76	3.61	4.34	3.57	4.12	4.56	3.83
40-44 ..	4.79	4.62	5.50	4.40	5.15	4.86	4.83
45-49 ..	6.99	6.84	7.14	6.29	7.07	6.19	6.92
50-54 ..	10.00	10.00	10.37	8.93	11.47	10.02	10.04
55-59 ..	14.70	15.46	14.86	13.10	16.63	13.09	14.88
60-64 ..	21.56	22.46	22.41	21.35	23.44	20.52	22.04
65-69 ..	34.90	35.29	34.06	31.39	37.01	32.87	34.69
70-74 ..	54.31	55.68	54.55	49.43	55.28	53.89	54.38
75-79 ..	85.18	89.06	86.33	83.92	91.08	88.97	86.82
80-84 ..	140.43	140.48	148.56	132.56	149.72	142.64	141.13
85-89 ..	209.89	215.56	213.10	220.66	222.90	199.07	214.17
90 and over	301.13	334.60	341.25	253.61	389.21	376.36	314.41

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS-FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT ALL HOUSES—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1931.					1932.					1933.					1934.					1935.				
	March	June	September	December	Quarterly	March	June	September	December	Quarterly	March	June	September	December	Quarterly	March	June	September	December	Quarterly	March	June	September	December	Quarterly
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																									
Adelaide	1,122	1,170	1,180	1,180	1,152	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122
Kadina, etc.	1,237	1,102	1,115	1,126	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,106
Port Pirie	1,396	1,341	1,276	1,272	1,299	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280
Mount Gambier	1,102	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151	1,151
Peterborough	1,438	1,393	1,352	1,334	1,343	1,319	1,296	1,292	1,254	1,200	1,267	1,270	1,287	1,305	1,278	1,293	1,301	1,297	1,307	1,307	1,301	1,297	1,307	1,307	1,307
Weighted Average— South Australia	1,114	1,150	1,177	1,172	1,162	1,128	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122	1,122
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																									
Perth, etc.	1,484	1,461	1,379	1,339	1,361	1,365	1,316	1,277	1,250	1,293	1,273	1,268	1,299	1,346	1,331	1,326	1,333	1,336	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341	1,341
Kalgoorlie, etc.	1,370	1,390	1,368	1,403	1,435	1,409	1,450	1,431	1,412	1,438	1,437	1,439	1,459	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453	1,453
Northam	1,462	1,369	1,358	1,319	1,317	1,353	1,319	1,274	1,246	1,278	1,263	1,268	1,300	1,345	1,330	1,319	1,345	1,338	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337	1,337
Bunbury	1,300	1,334	1,368	1,401	1,425	1,270	1,251	1,239	1,192	1,220	1,232	1,253	1,255	1,299	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,276
Geraldton	1,484	1,481	1,456	1,424	1,421	1,427	1,372	1,300	1,256	1,271	1,278	1,277	1,262	1,344	1,356	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351
Weighted Average— Western Australia	1,460	1,450	1,370	1,345	1,367	1,323	1,230	1,202	1,165	1,205	1,180	1,184	1,214	1,250	1,245	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240
TASMANIA.																									
Hobart	1,534	1,491	1,431	1,433	1,453	1,456	1,427	1,410	1,367	1,381	1,411	1,395	1,375	1,417	1,430	1,450	1,424	1,430	1,429	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433	1,433
Launceston	1,405	1,425	1,361	1,378	1,388	1,357	1,362	1,331	1,307	1,310	1,333	1,317	1,311	1,347	1,351	1,371	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351
Burnie	1,289	1,365	1,357	1,317	1,317	1,300	1,272	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,252
Devonport	1,423	1,374	1,342	1,357	1,395	1,382	1,335	1,328	1,294	1,302	1,295	1,298	1,282	1,332	1,345	1,365	1,339	1,342	1,353	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366	1,366
Queenstown	1,174	1,357	1,360	1,315	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351	1,351
Weighted Average	1,498	1,457	1,407	1,406	1,424	1,422	1,394	1,377	1,340	1,352	1,374	1,359	1,345	1,388	1,395	1,413	1,398	1,404	1,401	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405
Tasmania	1,498	1,457	1,407	1,406	1,424	1,422	1,394	1,377	1,340	1,352	1,374	1,359	1,345	1,388	1,395	1,413	1,398	1,404	1,401	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns	1,431	1,487	1,435	1,414	1,423	1,409	1,386	1,354	1,321	1,332	1,345	1,344	1,355	1,380	1,380	1,392	1,395	1,401	1,425	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities	1,516	1,501	1,417	1,425	1,435	1,450	1,405	1,363	1,350	1,316	1,355	1,354	1,365	1,387	1,397	1,400	1,401	1,407	1,425	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,439

Retard Price Index Numbers—Annual Figures, 1901 to 1935. The index numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with the index numbers of the other parts of the table, as the index numbers of the other parts are based on the six capital cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Weighted Average— Six Capitals	972	955	1,000	1,144	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,839	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682	1,477	1,425	1,342	1,400	1,412

HOUSING—ALL HORSES.

Sydney	858	911	1,000	1,279	1,415	1,474	1,535	1,617	1,687	1,720	1,813	1,838	1,837	1,870	1,930	1,637	1,186	1,457	1,460	1,472
Melbourne	733	804	970	1,126	1,405	1,502	1,597	1,672	1,729	1,742	1,819	1,850	1,835	1,856	1,729	1,197	1,412	1,511	1,411	1,418
Brisbane	629	812	1,112	1,040	1,216	1,289	1,360	1,450	1,551	1,505	1,553	1,601	1,605	1,607	1,477	1,240	1,134	1,137	1,140	1,101
Adelaide	667	708	805	914	1,373	1,410	1,445	1,602	1,665	1,632	1,650	1,603	1,505	1,580	1,508	1,492	1,455	1,447	1,440	1,419
Hobart																				
Weighted Average— Six Capitals																				

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HORSES—COMBINED.

Sydney	892	980	1,000	1,279	1,415	1,474	1,535	1,617	1,687	1,720	1,813	1,838	1,837	1,870	1,930	1,637	1,186	1,457	1,460	1,472
Melbourne	770	850	1,000	1,126	1,405	1,502	1,597	1,672	1,729	1,742	1,819	1,850	1,835	1,856	1,729	1,197	1,412	1,511	1,411	1,418
Brisbane	629	812	1,112	1,040	1,216	1,289	1,360	1,450	1,551	1,505	1,553	1,601	1,605	1,607	1,477	1,240	1,134	1,137	1,140	1,101
Adelaide	667	708	805	914	1,373	1,410	1,445	1,602	1,665	1,632	1,650	1,603	1,505	1,580	1,508	1,492	1,455	1,447	1,440	1,419
Hobart																				
Weighted Average— Six Capitals	820	895	1,000	1,144	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,839	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682	1,477	1,425	1,342	1,400	1,412

B.—WAGES.

§ 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

2. Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934, p. 545.—The basic rates of wage ruling in the various Capital Cities on 1st September, 1936, under awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court are as follows :—

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY COMMONWEALTH COURT OF
CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION FOR EACH CAPITAL CITY.(a)

Capital.						1st December, 1936.	
						s.	d.
Sydney .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	70	0
Melbourne .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	69	0
Brisbane .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	66	0
Adelaide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	69	0
Perth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	71	0
Hobart .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	69	0
Six Capitals .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	68	0

(a) "C" Series Index Numbers.

C.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

2. Unemployment, p. 565.—The following are the percentages of unemployment in each State for the first three quarters of 1936 :—

UNEMPLOYMENT.—PERCENTAGES.

Period.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
1936—								
March	Quarter ..	17.2	10.8	8.5	12.2	10.3	11.1	13.4
June	" ..	16.2	10.6	8.5	11.0	9.2	12.7	12.8
September	" ..	14.8	11.7	7.2	10.0	7.4	14.0	12.0

CHAPTER XVIII.

MINERAL INDUSTRY.

§ 1. The Mineral Wealth of Australia.

3. Value of Production, p. 577.—The following table gives the value of Australian mineral production for the year 1935 :—

MINERAL PRODUCTION.—VALUE, 1935.

Mineral.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coal	1,887,341	287,550	843,034	..	318,012	86,204	..	6,422,141
Coal—Brown ..	..	224,221	..	..	..	..	..	224,221
Copper	30,071	..	101,489	11,065	..	464,007	..	606,632
Gold	439,140	768,401	904,755	64,109	5,677,337	73,143	44,458	7,971,343
Ironstone .. ..	..	..	677	2,149,027	..	..	..	2,149,704
Lead	(a)	..	471,221	..	..	21,390	..	(b) 492,611
Silver	(a) 8,110	642	284,678	..	12,687	42,323	..	(b) 348,440
Silver-lead Ores, Concentrates, &c.	3,181,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,181,278
Tin and Tin Ores	287,890	14,475	187,234	..	8,829	258,919	6,036	763,383
Zinc and Concentrates ..	230,890	..	68,863	..	..	..	..	299,753
Other Minerals ..	161,128	371,613	27,520	304,680	69,926	125,521	26,406	1,086,794
Total	9,225,848	1,666,902	2,880,471	2,528,881	6,086,791	1,071,507	76,900	23,546,300

(a) The bulk of the silver and lead is contained in the concentrates, etc., dispatched from the Broken Hill field and treated outside this State.

(b) Incomplete see Note (a).

CHAPTER XXVII. PUBLIC FINANCE.

(See pp. 805, 813, 818, 853.)

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

1. *General.*—It is not within the functions of the Official Year Book to attempt a full record of the financial and economic crisis which began to develop in Australia towards the end of 1929, and space does not permit of a presentation of the whole of the statistical and financial data relevant to the subject. The principal documents relating to the crisis, however, up to November, 1932, have been conveniently put together, with some brief comment, by Professors E. G. Shann and D. B. Copland in the three compact volumes entitled *The Crisis in Australian Finance*, *The Battle of the Plans*, and *The Australian Price Structure*, 1932. These may be supplemented by the official reports of the Premiers' Conferences, especially those dealing with the Conferences of 25th May to 11th June, 1931 (P.P. No. 236), 28th January to 5th February, 1932 (P.P. No. 12), 14th to 21st April, 1932 (C.3847), 28th June to 8th July, 1932 (F.1969), and 8th to 14th June, 1933 (F.2184). Particular reference may be made to the Treasury Officers' Report on the Budgets of 1931-32 and 1932-33 (F.1969); and to the Report of the Committee appointed to make a "Preliminary Survey of the Economic Problem" (C.3847). Discussions of the economic and financial issues will be found in the "Economic Survey of Australia" published in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia) for November, 1931; in *Australia in the World Depression*, by Dr. E. R. Walker (1933); in the Circulars of the Bank of New South Wales (Sydney); in Nos. 11 to 17 of the *Economic Record* (Melbourne), and in its Special Supplement (October, 1932) containing the "Papers on World Economic Influences" read before Section G of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. (Sydney Congress, August, 1932).

2. *Elements of the Situation.*—The elements of the situation before the depression began were:—

- (1) A national income of about £100 per head in 1928-29.
- (2) Oversea interest obligations, fixed for the most part in sterling, of about £5 per head.
- (3) Imports of about £27 per head in 1926-27, falling to £23 per head in 1928-29.
- (4) Exports of commodities, which for some years had failed to pay for imports, amounting in 1928-29 to £22 per head.
- (5) A standing net debit of interest obligations and balance of visible trade, which had been met by overseas long-term loans averaging about £5 per head for some years, helped by some investment of private capital from overseas.
- (6) Deficits in Government finance for the Commonwealth and all States, which for 1929-30 amounted to about £1 15s. per head.

On this situation impinged:—

- (1) A world fall in commodity prices, with consequent general depression and increase in the burden of fixed money claims which were estimated for Australia at about £20 per head in 1928-29.
- (2) A rapid fall in Australian export prices, which, in gold, had declined by the end of 1931 to about 32 per cent. of the 1927-28 level, and to 58 per cent. even in Australian currency; while, at the same time, interest obligations remained fixed in sterling for the most part, and import prices fell very much less than export prices.
- (3) A total cessation of overseas long-term loans, which had in recent years roughly balanced interest obligations overseas.
- (4) Government deficits, which had been about £1 15s. per head in 1929-30 rose to over £4 per head in 1930-31, and threatened to be £7 per head in 1931-32, with consequent further loss of business confidence and intensification of the depression.

3. Attempts to meet the Situation.—A brief diary of the attempts to meet this situation may be set out as follows :—

April, 1930.—Special customs surcharges of 50 per cent. of the amount of duty already imposed were placed on certain items of import; and the importation of 78 items was prohibited by proclamation.

July-August.—Sir Otto Niemeyer, representing the Bank of England, visited Australia at the invitation of the Commonwealth Government, and made a statement on severely deflationary lines to a Conference of Premiers in Melbourne (see *The Crisis in Australian Finance*, p. 18). The Premiers resolved to balance budgets in 1930-31.

22nd January, 1931.—The Commonwealth Court of Arbitration after a protracted hearing made a comprehensive survey of the economic position (see *The Crisis*, pp. 102-145), and awarded a 10 per cent. reduction in all railway wages which were the subject of the case, operative from the 1st February, 1931. This judgment was followed by others, making the same reduction in practically all wages and salaries which were determined by Federal award. This reduction of 10 per cent. was in addition to the "automatic" adjustment to falling prices, and made the total reduction over 20 per cent. on the wage rates of 1929. Wages under State jurisdiction were gradually brought into line, except in New South Wales where no adjustment was made in State awards for some time.

January to February.—*Premiers' Conference, Canberra and Melbourne.*—A committee of Treasury officers presented a report analysing the financial and economic position. The report preserved much of the deflationary tone of Sir Otto Niemeyer's statement, and commented adversely on the high exchange rate. Curtailment of Government expenditure was strongly urged, but no definite reductions were proposed. This report was signed by four of the State Under-Treasurers only.

Mr. Lang (Premier of New South Wales) proposed as an alternative the reduction of internal interest on Government bonds to 3 per cent., the cessation of oversea interest payments pending agreement for a similar reduction, and the substitution for the gold standard of "currency based on the wealth of Australia".

The Conference rejected Mr. Lang's motion and resolved to aim at budget equilibrium in three years, reducing salaries and wages on a cost of living basis, taxing interest on Government bonds at the source and putting on the banks the responsibility of reducing interest rates.

January.—*The Unpegging of the Exchange.*—Australian exchange with sterling had been held by the banks at 8½ per cent. discount since 9th October, 1930. On 5th January, 1931, on the initiative of the Bank of New South Wales, the rate was allowed to move up until it reached 30 per cent. on 29th January, 1931, and it was held at that figure notwithstanding some competition at higher rates by "outside" dealers.

2nd April.—Letter from the Commonwealth Bank to the Chairman of the Loan Council, stating that it was unable to finance Governments beyond the outstanding £25,000,000 in London, and a limit of £25,000,000 in Australia. This limit in Australia was bound to be, and was, in fact, reached within three months.

25th May to 11th June.—*Premiers' Conference, Melbourne.*—The Conference had before it a report of a Committee of economists and Treasury officers, of which Professor D. B. Copland was Chairman. This report proposed a definite scheme of reduction of expenditure of all kinds, including wages, salaries, pensions and interest. The reduction aimed at was from 20 to 25 per cent. below the 1928-29 level, based on the actual reduction in wage rates in Federal awards of something over 20 per cent. The aim of the proposals was to reduce total Government deficits in 1931-32 from a prospective £40,000,000, to some figure not much above £10,000,000. This report, which is printed in full at the end of this section, formed the basis of the "Premiers' Plan," adopted on the 10th June, 1931.

19th June.—*Gold Position.*—The minimum proportion of gold to be held against notes was reduced from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent., with provision for gradual restoration over a term not exceeding five years to 25 per cent. This amendment of the Commonwealth Bank Act was put through by general consent to permit further shipments of gold to meet short-term debt in London.

26th June.—*Reduction of Bank Deposit and Advance Rates.*—The Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks reduced by 1 per cent. the rates on new fixed deposits or renewals.

1st July.—The Commonwealth Bank reduced rates for advances by 1 per cent. The other trading banks by successive small steps fell into line.

The Commonwealth and State Savings Banks reduced interest rates by 1 per cent., except in Victoria where successive reductions of one-half, one-quarter, and again one-quarter of 1 per cent. were made by the State Savings Bank.

July–August.—*Conversion Loan.*—A conversion loan was launched to reduce the rate of interest on all internal Government debt by approximately 2½ per cent.

The results of the conversion plan will be best understood by consideration of the following figures :—

	£
Total Internal public debt at 31st July, 1931	557,998,904
Conversion applications notified	510,331,153
Dissents notified	16,555,769
Conversion effected automatically (in absence of notification of either conversion or dissent)	31,011,982
	<hr/> 557,998,904

The amount held by dissentients was thus a little less than 3 per cent. of the total outstanding public debts.

The annual savings in interest to all the Governments for a full year in consequence of the conversions effected were calculated to be about £6,500,000, but some part of this relief was to be passed on to settlers and other debtors to the State Governments.

31st July.—A reduction in the rate of interest on Treasury Bills from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent. was announced.

10th to 14th August, and 1st to 12th September.—*Premiers' Conference, Melbourne.* The several Governments reported their attempts to adjust their budgets to the "Premiers' Plan." After some allowance had been made for unforeseen contingencies, the new budgets appeared on the whole to be in fair conformity with the "Plan," though for some of the State Governments there was an appreciable gap. Measures were agreed upon for applying compulsion to the small amount of Debt which had not been converted, and provision was made for the redemption from the National Debt Sinking Fund of securities held by persons in necessitous circumstances.

21st September.—Great Britain ceased payment in gold, and sterling depreciated over 20 per cent. in terms thereof, thus making a corresponding reduction in the real burden of interest payments by Australian Governments, which are for the most part fixed in sterling. Australian exchange was kept for the time at the old discount of 30 per cent. with sterling, so that no direct relief to Australian budgets ensued.

30th October.—The Commonwealth Government made provision for the payment of a bounty of 4½d. per bushel on wheat produced in the 1931–32 season.

27th November.—Further reduction in bank deposit rates of one-half and one-quarter of one per cent. on short and long-term deposits respectively.

3rd December.—*Exchange.*—Commonwealth Bank Board resolved to take responsibility for the regulation of sterling exchange and to announce rates for the coming week every Friday. The rate was fixed at £125 for £100 sterling, in place of £130, which had been the official bank rate since 29th January. It may be noted that sterling in the preceding week had depreciated from about 20 per cent. discount on gold to about 30 per cent. For some weeks the banks had been rationing their purchases of exchange with the result that the "open market" rate had fallen considerably below the "carded" rates.

January, 1932.—Letter from the Commonwealth Bank to the Chairman of the Loan Council calling attention to the growth of the floating debt, and suggesting that "national finance" might be refused.

28th January to 5th February.—*Premiers' Conference, Melbourne.*—A serious drift in State finances was revealed. After receiving assurances that further economies would be sought, the Commonwealth Bank agreed to provide further assistance for the small States. During the meetings, New South Wales announced its default on interest payments due in London, New York and Australia. The payments were met, after a short delay, by the Commonwealth Government.

February.—A beginning was made in the revision of the tariff and the removal of prohibitions on imports.

8th March.—Further reductions in bank deposit rates of one-half per cent. on 3 months' deposits and one-quarter of one per cent. on 6 and 12 months' deposits.

12th March.—The Financial Agreements (Commonwealth Liability) Act resolved all doubts as to the liability of the Commonwealth for debts taken over in pursuance of the Financial Agreement.

March to May.—The Financial Agreements Enforcement legislation was enacted, giving the Commonwealth drastic powers to attach State revenues and other moneys in the event of failure by a State to pay to the Commonwealth moneys due under the Financial Agreement. The High Court decided in favour of the Commonwealth on a writ for recovery of interest paid on behalf of New South Wales. The New South Wales Government then contested the validity of the Enforcement Acts, which were upheld by the High Court, leave to appeal being refused.

13th April.—A Committee of Experts appointed by the Commonwealth Government to make a "Preliminary Survey of the Economic Problem" issued its report, recommending the restoration of economic balance by a combination of reduced costs and a high exchange rate, the former to be secured in part by the general application by State wage-fixing authorities of the 10 per cent. "cut" in real wages. The chief measures of more immediate alleviation recommended were (i) systematic revision of the customs tariff; (ii) construction of public works when the reductions in costs of construction made it possible for such works to earn interest; (iii) advances on debentures to large-scale enterprises for which three-quarters of the needed capital had been privately subscribed; and (iv) the settlement of married recipients of sustenance as cottagers on established farms.

14th to 21st April.—*Premiers' Conference, Melbourne.*—It was decided to raise a loan of £2,400,000 for expenditure on unemployment relief works.

May.—The trade union unemployment percentage reached the peak of 30 per cent. Mr. Lang was dismissed by the Governor of New South Wales, and the Victorian Labour Government was defeated at the elections. A widespread agitation for a higher exchange rate commenced, and lasted for some months.

11th June.—The State Labour Party was defeated in the New South Wales elections, while in Queensland the Labour Party was victorious.

16th and 17th June.—The New South Wales Industrial Commission was reconstituted. The Commonwealth Court of Arbitration refused an application for restoration of the special 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

21st June.—The Commonwealth Bank Act was amended to allow part of the note reserve to be held in English sterling. Subsequently, £G10,000,528 of gold was shipped overseas from the gold reserve of the Australian Notes Fund.

May-June.—Further reductions in bank deposit rates of one-quarter and one-half of one per cent. on 12 and 24 months' deposits, respectively.

30th June.—*Balance of Payments.*—The balance on current account, excluding the movement of monetary gold, was estimated to be in Australia's favour by approximately £7,392,000 sterling in 1931-32, as against a debit balance in 1930-31 of approximately £14,953,000 sterling.

28th June to 8th July.—*Premiers' Conference, Canberra and Sydney.*—The Conference unanimously affirmed its adherence to the "Premiers' Plan" of 1931. The estimated deficits for 1931-32 were reported to the Conference, and, with the notable exceptions of New South Wales and Queensland, they disclosed a satisfactory conformity with the "planned" deficits. The Conference agreed to reduce the total deficits in 1932-33 to £9,000,000 (inclusive of £6.45 millions for sinking funds), and arranged for a three ear

unemployment relief work plan involving the ultimate expenditure of £1,000,000. Of this amount, £7,000,000 was allocated to the ordinary works programme of £6,000,000.

1st July.—The Commonwealth Bank reduced its rate for advances by a further one-half of one per cent., bringing the rate to 5 per cent. The average reduction by the trading banks, since 1st October, 1931, was stated to be 1 per cent. Further reductions were anticipated by prominent bankers.

21st July to 19th August.—Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

26th August.—The New South Wales Industrial Commission reduced the basic wage for adult males from £4 2s. 6d. to £3 10s., and for adult females from £2 4s. 6d. to £1 18s.

1st September.—The Commonwealth Budget provided *inter alia* for a further reduction of pensions and salaries, decreased customs duties, the final removal of import prohibitions, exemptions from Sales Tax and primage, and suspension of the gold bounty, which had been introduced on 1st January, 1931.

September to November.—Wool prices showed some improvement; share prices advanced substantially; the value of imports and Commonwealth customs revenues increased steadily. Early in October all the 4 per cent. Commonwealth bonds reached par, after allowing for accrued interest.

4th October.—A conversion loan was issued in London at 3½ per cent., issue price £97½, maturing 1936–37, to replace £12,360,000 of 5½ per cent. N.S.W. stock maturing in October, 1932.

14th October.—Revision of the Customs Tariff to validate the Ottawa Agreement. The margin of preference under the British Preferential Tariff was considerably widened, mainly by means of increased duties on a wide range of foreign manufactures.

24th to 29th October.—Premiers' Conference, Melbourne.—It was decided to place on the Australian market a loan of £8,000,000 at 3½ per cent., maturing in 1942, for Unemployment Relief and the funding of Treasury Bills. A reduction in the rate of interest on Treasury Bills from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. was announced.

1st November.—Further reductions in bank deposit rates of one-quarter of one per cent. for all terms, bringing the rates down to 2½, 2½, 3 and 3½ per cent. on 3, 6, 12 and 24 months' deposits respectively.

5th December.—In view of the improved revenue position, the Commonwealth Government made substantial reductions in land and income (property) taxes, further exemptions from sales tax, increased the payments to certain Invalid and Old-age pensioners, and provided from revenue £2,000,000 for assistance to wheat-growers and £250,000 for assistance to other primary producers.

January, 1933.—Considerable improvement in the unemployment situation was shown in the trade union percentages for the last quarter of 1932. This improvement has continued.

20th January.—A reduction in the rate of interest on Treasury Bills from 3½ per cent. to 3¼ per cent. was announced.

4th February.—The Loan Council agreed with the Commonwealth Bank that future requirements for loan programmes should be raised on the open market.

7th February.—Further reductions in bank deposit rates of one-quarter of 1 per cent. for all terms, bringing the rates down to 2, 2½, 2½ and 3 per cent. on 3, 6, 12 and 24 months' deposits respectively.

17th February.—Further reduction in the Treasury Bill rate from 3½ per cent. to 2½ per cent.

23rd February.—A conversion loan was issued in London at 4 per cent., issue price par, maturing 1955–70, to replace £9,621,000 of 4 per cent. stock maturing in July, 1933.

30th May.—Appointment of Commonwealth Grants Commission to inquire into matters relating to grants of financial assistance to the States.

A conversion loan was issued in London at 3½ per cent., issue price £99, maturing in 1937–38, to replace £11,400,000 of 6½ per cent. stock with optional rights of redemption.

31st May.—Lists closed for internal loan of £5,000,000 for State public works, issued at 3½ per cent. at par, maturing in 1942, with subscriptions amounting to £8.4 millions.

1st June.—A further reduction in the Treasury Bill rate from 2½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. was announced.

8th to 14th June.—*Premiers' Conference, Melbourne.*—By arrangement with the Loan Council, the Commonwealth Bank agreed to finance revenue deficits in 1933-34 by short-term loans to the amount of £8.5 millions, subject to reduction to the extent of any relief obtained by the States from conversion of oversea loans.

12th June to 27th July.—World Monetary and Economic Conference in London.

30th June.—The Commonwealth Court of Arbitration ordered the restitution of the 10 per cent. reduction in real wages in the Glass Industry; subsequently extending the restitution to the Paper and Pulp, Jam and Fruit Preserving, and certain other industries.

13th July.—A conversion loan was issued in London at 4 per cent., issue price £99, maturing in 1943-48, to replace £17,221,000 of 6 per cent. stock with optional rights of redemption.

14th September.—A conversion loan was issued in London at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., issue price £98, maturing in 1948-53, to replace £20,951,000 of 6 per cent. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock with optional rights of redemption.

4th October.—The Commonwealth Budget provided *inter alia* for substantial remissions of direct and indirect taxation, including further exemptions from Sales Tax and reduction of the rate of tax from 6 to 5 per cent., reduction of special tax on income from property from 10 to 5 per cent., reductions in the income taxation on Life Assurance and other companies, and partial restoration of Financial Emergency reductions in Invalid, Old-age and War Pensions, Public Service salaries and contributions to the Public Service Superannuation Fund. The total relief of taxation was estimated to be at the rate of £7.5 millions annually. At the same time the Government signified its intention of giving effect to that part of the report of the Tariff Board on the protective incidence of primage and exchange which applied to protected goods entitled to admission under the British Preferential Tariff.

16th November.—An internal loan of £10,000,000 was issued at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., issue price £99, maturing in 1943, half for State public works and half for the purpose of retiring Treasury Bills.

30th November.—The price of wool, which had been advancing rapidly for some months, reached nearly 15d. per lb. (greasy merino, standard average). Wheat prices continued to fluctuate at very low levels. Export prices as a whole, in Australian currency, had recovered to 72 per cent. of their 1927-28 level.

4th December.—Flour Tax of £4 5s. per ton imposed to provide portion of revenue necessary to assist necessitous farmers.

5th December.—A conversion loan was issued in London at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., issue price £99, maturing in 1946-49, to replace £16,647,000 of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 5 per cent. stock with optional rights of redemption.

The Commonwealth Government provided £3,000,000 for assistance to wheat-growers to be financed partly from a temporary sales tax on flour of £4 5s. a ton, and in part from other sources. The special tax on incomes from property was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. and the customs duty on imported tobacco raised by 6d. a lb.

January, 1934.—During 1933, Unemployment statistics disclosed by Trade Union returns showed steady progressive improvement. Percentage unemployed in December quarter, 23 per cent., lowest level since August, 1930.

2nd January.—Wool realized increased prices at first of 1934 sales. The average prices realized were the highest since September, 1928.

16th to 28th February.—*Premiers' Conference on Constitutional matters.*

22nd February.—Conversion in London of £21,636,550, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. loans. New issue $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at £97, maturing 1954-59.

1st April.—Treasury Bill rate reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

12th April.—Bank deposit rates further reduced to $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for 6, 12 and 24 months respectively.

31st May.—Provisions of 1933 Flour Tax Act ceased to operate.

5th June.—Internal Loan of £12,234,000, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at £98 10s., repayable at par in fourteen years, raised for Commonwealth and State public works and funding of Treasury Bills. The terms of this flotation were the lowest ever offered for a Commonwealth loan.

19th June.—Commonwealth Bank Board agreed to finance Revenue Deficits for 1934-35 to a limit of £5,880,000, subject to the funding of an equivalent amount of Treasury Bills during the year. This amount was subject to reduction by any additional special grants from the Commonwealth over the 1933-34 basis.

25th June.—The Commonwealth Bank Board announced its withdrawal of the guarantee of payment and the undertaking that treasury bills would be rediscounted before maturity at the fixed rate in regard to new issues and re-issues after 30th June. Rediscounting will still be possible but at the rate fixed by the Commonwealth Bank at the time of the transaction.

1st July.—Commonwealth accounts for 1933-34 showed a surplus of £1,302,000. State accounts showed deficits aggregating £6,787,000.

24th July.—Commonwealth Budget for 1934-35 provided *inter alia* for further remissions in indirect taxation including additional exemptions from Sales Tax and reductions in primage, concessions in wireless licence fees and telephone charges; further restoration in part of public service salaries; more liberal war pensions, repatriation, old-age and invalid pensions, and maternity allowance benefits; assistance to primary producers in the form of a fertilizer subsidy; assistance to fruit-growers and other primary producers; and a special non-recurring grant of £2,000,000 to the States.

1st August.—New tariff schedule giving wider protection to cotton-growers and manufacturers came into force.

8th August.—Bank deposit rates for three months terms reduced from 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent.

11th October.—Further reduction in Bank deposit rates of one-quarter of 1 per cent. to 2, 2½ and 2½ per cent. respectively for 6, 12 and 24 months' terms.

15th October.—Treasury Bill rate reduced from 2½ to 2 per cent.

8th November.—Conversion loan of £14,601,806 issued in London at £99, maturing in 1964-74, interest at 3½ per cent.

20th November.—An internal loan of £15,000,000 raised for Public Works and funding of Treasury Bills issued at 3 per cent. at £99 15s., maturing in fourteen years.

8th December.—Commonwealth 5 per cent. stocks in New York reached par.

13th December.—Flour tax re-imposed. Rate of tax £2 12s. 6d. per ton.

17th December.—Further reduction of Bank Deposit rates—three and six months terms reduced to 1 and 1½ per cent. respectively. Treasury Bill rate on new issues and re-issues to be reduced to 1½ per cent. from 1st January, 1935.

January, 1935.—Evidence of improved financial conditions was given in the increase in bank clearings and the decrease in unemployment during 1934. The total of bank clearings (including Treasury Bills) amounted to £2,095,000,000, and was 8.4 per cent. higher than the corresponding figure for 1933. Unemployment statistics disclosed by the Trade Union returns continued to show progressive improvement. Percentage unemployed in December quarter, 18.8 per cent., lowest level since May, 1930.

7th January.—Flour Tax commenced to operate. Rate of tax, £2 12s. 6d. per ton.

18th January.—Conversion loan of £22,384,000 issued in London at par, interest at 3½ per cent., repayable 1956-61. Largest single conversion operation.

2nd February.—Commonwealth Government announced £12,000,000 grant to States over three years for the purpose of adjusting farmers' debts by means of composition arrangements.

21st February.—Sugar Agreement renewed for five years from August, 1936. Guaranteed retail price of 4d. per lb.

6th March.—The price of gold in Australian currency reached the new high level of £9 4s. 4d. per fine ounce.

13th March.—The Wheat Commission reported that production should be adjusted to find a new economic equilibrium at the existing world parity, as no permanent rise in price could logically be expected. The Commission further recommended that the wheat industry should be assisted through the application of a home consumption price, that a Commonwealth Board should be appointed to supervise overseas sales, and that a plan of debt adjustment should be undertaken over a period of seven years.

30th March.—New tariff schedule announced. Reduction in duties on apparel and stockings, farm and engineering machinery, and certain classes of motor body panels made in Great Britain.

20th May.—The Commonwealth Bank Board agreed to finance Revenue Deficits in 1935-36 to the limit of £4,730,000, subject to the funding of an equivalent amount of Treasury Bills during the year.

11th June.—Internal loan of £12,500,000, 3½ per cent. at £99 10s. repayable at par in 1949. Raised for Commonwealth and State public works and funding of Treasury Bills.

30th June.—Public Debt of Commonwealth and States (including short-term debt) totalled £1,242,115,000—Commonwealth, £394,151,000, and States, £847,964,000. Net increase in 1934-35, £19,556,000, or 1.6 per cent.

1st July.—Commonwealth accounts for 1934-35 showed a surplus of £711,000. State accounts showed preliminary deficits aggregating £3,831,000, compared with £6,787,000 for the previous financial year. South Australia showed a surplus of £36,000, her first since 1925-26.

24th July.—Conversion loan of £13,470,000 issued in London at 3 per cent. at par, repayable 1939-41. Annual saving in interest and exchange of £26,000 per annum.

23rd September.—Commonwealth Budget for 1935-36 provided *inter alia* for reduction from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. of super tax on property income; extension of the list of commodities exempted from Sales Tax; some remission of primage duty and a reduction in excise on tobacco of local origin; further restoration in part of public service salaries; extension of eligibility for war pensions and repatriation benefits; some expansion of the Defence programme; a contribution to interest and sinking fund payments on Municipal loans; and the provision of a bounty on oranges exported during the 1935 season.

24th September.—Report of Commonwealth Grants Commission recommended increased special grants for 1935-36, viz., South Australia, £1,500,000; Western Australia, £800,000; Tasmania, £450,000.

4th to 7th October.—Conference of Federal and State Ministers and Experts on the Wheat Industry. The conference approved in theory the application of a home consumption price for wheat, the scheme to be superintended by the Commonwealth.

15th November.—Commonwealth Government appointed Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the banking and monetary systems of the Commonwealth.

26th November.—Internal loan of £7,500,000, 3½ per cent. at £99 15s., repayable at par in 1949, raised for Commonwealth and State public works and the funding of Treasury Bills. The optional privilege of tendering the Bonds at their par value for Commonwealth Probate purposes was withdrawn.

November.—Financial crisis in France. Flight of capital from the franc engendered by fear of currency devaluation. Bank rate raised to 10 per cent.

5th December.—An Act was passed to continue the operation of the Flour Tax in 1936 to contribute towards a bounty on the 1935-36 harvest.

21st December.—Arbitration Court reduced hours in several industries as from 1st January, 1936.

31st December.—Trade Union unemployment percentage showed further reduction to 13.7 per cent. for fourth quarter.

7th January, 1936.—Conversion Loan in London of £21,657,000. New South Wales 5 per cent. stocks converted to 3 per cent., issued at £95 10s., maturing 1955-58.

17th January.—Internal conversion loan £2,393,000, Queensland £5 os. 9d. per cent., converted to 3½ per cent. at par.

28th February.—Commonwealth Bank announced a public issue of £1,000,000 Treasury Bills at a discount rate of 1½ per cent. The issue was unsuccessful, only £315,000 being subscribed.

2nd March.—Bank of New South Wales increased interest rates on fixed deposits to 2 per cent. for three months, 2½ per cent. for six months, 2¾ per cent. for twelve months, and 3 per cent. for twenty-four months. Bank of Adelaide made similar increases on the following day.

24th March.—Commonwealth Bank and the other Trading Banks increased rates on fixed deposits to conform to the rates offered by the Bank of New South Wales from 2nd March.

22nd May.—Prohibition of import except under licence of classified groups of goods manufactured or produced in foreign countries. Motor chassis, except from United Kingdom, were included, and limited to the same level as for the twelve months ended 30th April, 1930.

Customs duties were increased on imports of cotton, artificial silk and silk piece goods, and motor chassis.

2nd June.—Internal loan of £9,000,000, 3½ per cent., issued at £08 10s., repayable 1951–52, undersubscribed by £1,800,000.

8th June.—Conversion loan in London of £16,551,000, at 2½ per cent., issued at £99, repayable 1941–43. The stocks converted were 3 per cent. Western Australian, 3½ per cent. Commonwealth and South Australian, and 4½ per cent. New South Wales and Western Australian. The loan was oversubscribed.

25th June.—Import restrictions placed by the Government of Japan on imports from Australia, on the grounds that Australia had applied "unreasonable restrictive measures in respect of the importation of goods produced or manufactured in Japan".

1st July.—Preliminary results for 1935–36 revealed a Commonwealth surplus of £3,562,000 and aggregate State deficits of £2,436,000. South Australia and Western Australia each showed a surplus.

3rd July.—Further prohibitions imposed by the Commonwealth on imports from countries discriminating against Australian imports.

17th July.—The judicial committee of the Privy Council held in their judgment in the *Dried Fruits Case* (James v. the Commonwealth) that the Commonwealth is bound by Section 92 of the Constitution.

4th August.—Excess of exports over imports for year 1935–36 was £ stg. 22,597,000.

10th September.—Commonwealth Budget for 1936–37 introduced, providing for taxation remissions equal to £5,275,000 in a full year (£3,868,000 for remainder of current year); increased grants on account of Federal Aid Roads; restoration of public service salaries; increases in certain classes of war pensions; increased old-age and invalid pension rates, and liberalized conditions for maternity allowances. A surplus of £45,000 was anticipated for the year 1936–37.

11th September.—Commonwealth Grants Commission recommended the following grants for 1936–37: South Australia £1,330,000, Western Australia £500,000, and Tasmania £600,000. Sales Tax reduced from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. and further exemptions granted.

18th September.—Further exemptions from primage duties promulgated.

28th September.—Price of gold rose by about 3s. to £8 13s. 9d. per fine ounce.

15th October.—Trade union unemployment percentage for third quarter fell to 12 per cent.

4. Effects on Government Finance.—The aggregate deficit for the year 1930–31 of the Commonwealth (£10,760,000) and the States (£14,610,000) amounted to £25,370,000.

The aggregate deficit originally estimated for 1931–32 was £41,080,000. As a result of the conference proposals and subsequent revisions, this was reduced to £12,660,000. The aggregate deficit ultimately realized, however, was £19,490,000, though the Commonwealth itself had a surplus of £1,314,000.

For 1932–33 the States budgeted for a deficit of £8,766,000 and the Commonwealth for a small surplus. At the end of the year the actual deficits of the States amounted to £9,000,000. The Commonwealth's receipts exceeded the ordinary expenditure by £3,547,000, which was appropriated for the payment of Invalid and Old-age Pensions in 1933–34.

For 1933-34, the Budget deficits of the States aggregated £8,082,000 and the deficits realized totalled £5,787,000. The Commonwealth budgeted for a deficit of £1,170,000 and realized a surplus of £1,302,000. Of the accumulated surplus since 1931-32, viz., £6,102,000:—£4,100,000 was allocated for Defence equipment and £2,000,000 for assistance to the States in 1934-35.

The aggregate of actual State deficits for 1934-35 (£3.3 millions) was £2.2 millions less than that budgeted for. South Australia showed a surplus of £3,000 as compared with an estimated deficit of £518,000. The actual surplus of the Commonwealth Government (£711,000) largely exceeded the Budget estimate of £14,000.

In 1935-36 the aggregate result for the Commonwealth and the States was a surplus of £1,117,000 compared with an estimated deficit of £3,863,000. Surpluses were produced by the Commonwealth, £3,562,000; South Australia, £149,000; and Western Australia, £220,000. The deficits recorded by the other States were considerably below the estimates.

The results outlined above are shown in greater detail in the following table:—

DEFICITS BEFORE AND AFTER THE "PLAN", COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.
(£'000.)

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36. (a)	1936-37.
States, etc.	Deficit Realized for Year.	Estimated Deficit (Prior to Mel- bourne Con- ference.)	Deficit Realized.					
New South Wales(b)	7,850	11,510	(e) 14,228	3,753	3,208	2,290	1,694	(+) 6
Victoria ..	2,450	3,060	1,608	842	769	151	116	110
Queensland ..	810	1,630	2,075	1,554	1,120	565	742	651
South Australia ..	1,810	2,400	1,063	1,009	844	(+) 36	(+) 149	168
Western Australia ..	1,420	1,860	1,558	864	789	167	(+) 88	294
Tasmania ..	240	220	272	55	48	119	130	(+) 1
Six States ..	14,610	20,680	20,804	8,082	6,787	3,265	2,445	1,216
Commonwealth	10,760	20,400	(+)1,314	(+)3,547	(+)1,302	(+) 711	(+)3,562	(+) 45
Grand Total..	(c) 25,370	(d) 41,080	19,490	4,535	5,485	2,554	(+)1,117	1,171

(a) Preliminary figures.

(b) Exclusive of Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

(c) Excluding interest, etc., £3,834,149 paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of New South Wales and not recovered at 30th June, 1931. Of this amount £1,672,722 would normally have been brought to account as expenditure by New South Wales during 1930-31 and the remainder in 1931-32.

(d) This figure was finally reduced to £12,660,000 after the Melbourne Conference adjustments and later revisions.

(e) Excludes surplus of £890,000 Main Roads Board, and includes £1,673,000 Interest and Exchange properly attributable to 1930-31.

5. The Adopted Plan.—The full text of the Report prepared by the representatives of the various Australian Governments in connexion with the national financial position is as follows:—

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The Governments of Australia have met in Conference to consider what measures are possible to restore solvency and avoid default. The national income was £650,000,000 in 1927-28. It fell to £564,000,000 in 1929-30, and a further fall to £450,000,000 in 1931-32 is estimated.

This has reacted on Government finance.

The total deficit of the seven Australian Governments will be £31,000,000 for the present financial year. The Governments are now going behind at the rate of £40,000,000 a year, in spite of reduction of expenditure amounting to £11,000,000 per annum since 1929-30. The deficits have been met hitherto by bank overdraft. The Commonwealth Bank has notified the Governments that the limit to that process has been reached. Early in July, Governments will have insufficient means to meet their

obligations. Unless the drift be stopped, Public Service salaries and wages, pensions and interest could not be paid in full. Public default would be followed by a partial breakdown in public utilities such as railways, and in private industry and trade. Revenue would come toppling down, and even half-payment might become impossible. With this prospect, everything that can be got from Government economy, from taxation and from reduction of interest, must be called on to bring the debit balance within manageable limits that can safely and practicably be covered for a time by borrowing.

THE PLAN.

The Conference has, therefore, adopted a plan which combines all possible remedies in such a way that the burden falls as equally as possible on every one, and no considerable section of the people is left in a privileged position. This sharing of the burden is necessary to make the load more tolerable; it is still more necessary, because only on this condition will it be possible to get the combined effort required.

The plan has been adopted by the Conference as a whole, each part of which is accepted on the understanding that all the other parts are equally and simultaneously put into operation. It embraces the following measures:—

- (a) A reduction of 20 per cent. in all adjustable Government expenditure, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1930, including all emoluments, wages, salaries and pensions paid by the Governments, whether fixed by statute or otherwise, such reduction to be equitably effected;
- (b) Conversion of the internal debts of the Governments on the basis of a 22½ per cent. reduction of interest;
- (c) The securing of additional revenue by taxation, both Commonwealth and State;
- (d) A reduction of bank and Savings Bank rates of interest on deposits and advances;
- (e) Relief in respect of private mortgages.

These proposals require the greatest effort in economy and taxation which the Conference considers it safe to attempt. The effect will be still to have a gap of from £13,000,000 to £15,000,000 to be covered for a time by borrowing.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

The plan provides for Government economy on the basis of an immediate cut, averaging 20 per cent., for all Government wages and salaries below the level of 1929-30. To this will be added all saving that can be made from a strict scrutiny into the necessity of every item of Government expenditure.

The same general principle is extended to all pensions provided out of Government funds—old-age and invalid pensions, war pensions, superannuation pensions and the maternity allowance. Over the whole field of this expenditure, the cut will amount to 16 per cent. The result will be, for each Government, savings as shown in the following table:

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN EXPENDITURE BEYOND THOSE PROVIDED FOR IN THE PRESENT ESTIMATES FOR 1931-32.—ADMINISTRATION AND PENSIONS.

					£
Commonwealth	..	..	..	..	6,050,000
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	3,300,000
Victoria	..	..	..	..	880,000
Queensland	..	..	..	..	620,000
South Australia	..	..	..	..	400,000
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	560,000
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	110,000
					11,920,000

The further savings to be made in accordance with the plan are, therefore, £11.92 millions for all Governments. The total reduction of expenditure (excluding Commonwealth pensions) compared with 1929-30 will be £21.4 millions.

TAXATION.

Taxation equally must make a maximum contribution. Ordinary direct taxation has nearly reached the limit in some States. The Commonwealth will raise an additional £1.5 millions by income tax, and what capacity for direct taxation remains will be left for a last reserve as the option of the several State Governments. The only possible substantial contribution must, therefore, be by taxes on consumption so designed as to add as little as possible to the costs of industry. It has been agreed that the sales tax and primage should be increased to give £6.4 millions of additional revenue. By the agreed economies and taxation, the position estimated for 1931-32 will be improved by £20,000,000, exclusive of savings on interest and additional State taxation.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

The reduction in the rate of interest is of urgent importance, for two reasons:—

1. With the fall in prices since 1929, interest payments have become an intolerable load on all industry, and immediate relief is necessary for the restoration of industry and employment. Government budgets are subject to the same strain, because revenue falls with falling prices, and thus interest relatively becomes a heavier burden. A reduction of interest will substantially reduce the deficit which remains when economy and taxation have made their maximum contribution.

2. Income from interest, particularly from Government bonds and bank interest, has hitherto suffered little loss. A reduction of interest will ensure that it will contribute equitably to the common effort to restore solvency. Unless the contribution is made, it is not to be expected that the wage-earner and the pensioner will acquiesce in the very real hardships imposed on them by this plan.

The second of these objects could be obtained by taxation, but taxation would give no relief to industry and no stimulus to employment. The Conference has, therefore, resolved on an appeal to all bond-holders to accept a reduction of 22½ per cent. in the effective rate of interest. This is to be done by a conversion loan, and the new securities will be exempt from the present super-tax of 7½ per cent. and from any additional taxation imposed on income from interest, in order to spread as evenly as possible the sacrifices required to restore solvency.

Concurrently with the reduction of bond interest must go a reduction in private interest. This is mainly a matter for the banks, who are co-operating to that end. Reductions of interest are being arranged between the Commonwealth Bank, the trading banks, and the Savings Banks which will result in the rapid reduction in the interest on money required for trade and industry. This reduction of interest will be supplemented by legislation giving relief to mortgagors. This legislation forms part of the plan.

The lower rates of interest will greatly stimulate the general demand for credit, and the conference has the assurance of the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks that, as a result of the operation of the plan, money will be readily available. With falling costs and ample supplies of credit, industry should then recover. This recovery will be stimulated by the maintenance of a free external exchange rate and the avoidance of any measures that will cause a sudden further fall in prices. A reduction of existing exchange rates will best be achieved on rising markets for Australian exports. If premature attempts are made to force the rates down earlier, they may bring about a further crisis by reducing export values once more.

SUMMARY.

The total effects of the plan on the budgets of 1931-32 may now be summarized. The total deficit as estimated for 1931-32 was £3,000,000. The extra resources agreed upon take £2,000,000 off this total. New Federal taxation, introduced in the plan will contribute a net £7.5 millions, in addition to any increases which may be obtained by the States. The saving of interest by conversion will reduce the internal interest burden by £6.5 millions. As Governments will pass on this relief to their own borrowers - public bodies, gold certificates, and private institutions - the net benefit to the budgets will be £5.5 millions. The combined effect will be a reduction of the deficit from £40,000,000 to £15,000,000. A further reduction of the deficit by £2,000,000 could be secured by levelling up the income tax in at least two States.

These very substantial reductions will go far to restore confidence both at home and abroad. This restoration of confidence, with the indirect effects of the fall in interest, may be expected to restore revenue, even to some extent in 1931-32, and substantially in the years following. A rise in world's price for our exports would accelerate the upward movement, and this rise may reasonably be expected within the next two years. With any improvement in industry, the expenditure on unemployment sustenance will decline, with further relief to budgets.

With this prospect, and confidence restored, there would be no difficulty in borrowing temporarily to meet the deficits as substantially reduced.

The deficit includes £10.6 millions additional charge on overseas interest and external payments on account of exchange. If the exchange rate falls, there will be a corresponding decline in the deficit. On the other hand, if the present exchange rate is maintained, its full effect in keeping up local prices and incomes will have a beneficial effect on Government revenues.

A UNITED EFFORT.

Before the details of the plan were settled, and in order to make it effective, the Leaders of the Opposition in the Commonwealth Parliament were invited to attend the Conference. After full discussion of the whole plan, the following resolution was passed :—

"The Conference, including the Leaders of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament, having most carefully considered the financial position of the Commonwealth and the States, and recognizing the national inability to meet existing Government charges, is unanimously of the opinion that to prevent national default in the immediate future, and a general failure to meet Government payments, all expenditure, including interest on Government securities and other interest, and expenditure upon governmental salaries and wages, pensions, and other social services must be substantially reduced.

These measures, drastic as they may appear, are the first essentials to the restoration of prosperity and the re-employment of our workless people.

The necessary sacrifice is due to national inability to pay, and it must, therefore, be shared by all.

The Conference has accordingly provided a conversion plan under which bond-holders may make their contribution to the general sacrifice by themselves accepting the lower rate of interest which the existing position makes reasonable.

The Conference therefore appeals to all sections of the people to recognize the position, and, in the interests of the nation, to accept the sacrifices which are involved.

A National Appeal Executive, consisting of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board, is appointed by this Conference to direct the conversion campaign."

CONCLUSION.

1. The plan agreed upon is an indivisible whole and the carrying out of any one part is dependent upon the carrying out of all parts.

2. It involves sacrifices by every member of the community, and the Conference appeals to all sections of the people to recognize the position, and to accept these sacrifices as a national duty.

3. To the bond-holder the plan involves a reduction of interest by $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but it safeguards the capital of the investor.

4. To the Government employee the plan involves a reduction, which with reductions already effected represents an average of 20 per cent., but it makes his position, and future emoluments, much more secure.

5. To the war pensioner, the plan involves a reduction of 20 per cent. (in some cases less), but it removes the danger of any sudden stoppage, and provides security for future payments.

6. To the invalid and old-age pensioner the plan involves a reduction in most cases of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but it removes the danger of any sudden stoppage, and provides security for future payments.

7. To all of these a large part of the reduction is counterbalanced by the fall in prices, and in the cost of living.

8. To the unemployed, the plan provides for a restoration of employment, and in the meantime makes more secure the continuation of sustenance relief.

9. With the sacrifice distributed over the whole community in this manner, with the lead of Governments followed by all citizens, with the revival of business confidence and activity, a sure foundation will have been laid for the restoration of general prosperity in Australia.

EFFECT OF THE PLAN ON DEFICITS.

States, etc.	1929-30 Actual.	1930-31 Estimate.	1931-32.	
			Original Estimate.	After making the Agreed Adjustments.
	£ millions.	£ millions.	£ millions.	£ millions.
Commonwealth ..	1.50	13.40	20.40	4.38
New South Wales ..	5.57	10.48	11.51	5.41
Victoria ..	1.17	2.60	3.06	1.31
Queensland ..	.72	.74	1.63	.76
South Australia ..	1.63	2.20	2.40	1.50
Western Australia ..	.52	1.52	1.86	1.20
Tasmania ..	.02	.21	.22	.09
Total States ..	9.63	17.75	20.68	10.27
Total ..	11.13	31.15	41.08	14.65*

* Further adjustments reduce this amount to £12.66 millions. See page 968.

FINAL RESOLUTION.

Just prior to concluding its business, the Conference unanimously passed the following resolution, on the motion of Mr. Hill (Premier of South Australia):—

The representatives of each Government present at this Conference bind themselves to give effect promptly to the whole of the resolutions agreed to at this Conference.

C.—STATE FINANCE, p. 886.

STATE FINANCE, 1935-36. (a)

State.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Net Loan Expenditure.	
	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
	£'000.	£ s. d.	£'000.	£ s. d.	£'000.	£ s. d.
New South Wales (b)	17,110	17 10 3	48,213	18 2 0	31,103	21 10 8
Victoria ..	22,220	14 2 6	26,154	14 7 6	3,934	1 14 5
Queensland ..	15,470	15 18 8	16,231	15 10 1	761	0 3 11
South Australia ..	16,470	19 9 3	11,260	13 4 2	5,210	2 17 7
Western Australia	10,000	22 8 1	9,945	21 4 1	655	1 0 0
Tasmania ..	3,178	13 10 0	3,248	14 2 0	670	4 17 5
All States ..	115,050	16 14 4	115,051	17 1 0	18,739	2 13 5

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Excludes Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.

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